Jefferson Parish

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF THE JEFFERSON PARISH SCHOOL BOARD HELD
ON MARCH 3, 1965:

"Moved by Mr. Pope, seconded by Mr. Murphy, that the Renovation of Lincoln High School be substituted for the Addition to McDonogh No. 27 School, and that the same architect be retained for this project.

"A discussion followed.

"Mr. Pope withdrew his motion.

"Moved by Mr. Pope, seconded by Mr. Hornsby, that the matter be deferred unttl the next meeting.

"Substitute motion by Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Miller, that the Renovation of Lincoln High School be substituted for the Addition to McDonogh No. 27 School, and that the same architect, Mr. Leonard Beller, be retained for this project.

"The voting on the substitute motion was as follows:

"YEAS: Mr. Bergeron, Mr. Grefer, Mr. Leithman, Mr. Miller, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Soniat

"NAYS: Mr. Dastugue, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Hornsby, Mr. Pope

"ABSENT: None

"The substitute motion was carried."

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY
THIS 9TH DAY OF MARCH, 1965

David J. Sidlo
Secretary

Willis Asserts District Needn't Fret About KKK

4/23/65

Advocate

LAFAYETTE (AP) — Lafayette and the third congressional district don't have to worry about the Ku Klux Klan.

This was the assurance in Lafayette Thursday by Rep. Edwin E. Willis, St. Martinville, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Willis told the greater Lafayette Chamber of Commerce about the HUAC investigation of the Klan. He said he welcomes information of all kinds. He insisted, however, that there be proof.

"The time for generalities and cliches is over," Willis said. "We want proof and statements under oath."

The HUAC investigation is being carried out in three phases, Willis explained. The first is the investigative process in which individuals will be interviewed. The second phase consists of open hearings to be held in Washington and elsewhere. The third phase will be the committee's recommendation for remedial legislation.

As a result of the investigation, Willis predicted that "there will be weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth."

Willis said he and his staff have been instructed to make preliminary inquiries into the activities of the KKK, Black Muslim's, Lincoln Rockwell's Nazi group and the Minutemen.

LaSalle Parish
Scouting Report April 1965

Visited Jena (Parish Seat.)

No Chamber of Commerce; courthouse has white and colored signs

Only voter registration worker: Mr Dennis ~~Thomas~~ Thomas (Dilly)
Route 1 Box 86
Jena, La.
School bus driver

Talked with Mr. Thomas for about a half hour. An honest, sincere, man. Says registrar is cooperative, and will help Negroes register. Seems to have no strong feeling one way or the other about CORE working in his parish. Will work with us if we come, but believes finding housing will be difficult. Wants us to send him new voter registration forms as soon as the're available.

Considering the low Negro population of LaSalle, I made no commitment for CORE to work there, did promise to send him forms.

J. Rollins

VOTING AND POPULATION STATISTICS for LA SALLE PARISH

April, 1965

JENA: Parish Seat Population: 2,098 White 2,098 Negro - 1

Population: (per 1960 census)

Ward	White	Negro	Other	Total
1	278	-	-	278
2	3,813	230	7	4,050
3	1,636	540	12	2,188
4	4,340	844	23	5,207
5	814	-	-	814
6	193	-	-	193
7	281	-	-	281
Parish Totals:	11,355	1,614	42	13,011

Percentile of non-white: 12 %

Voting:

Potential		Actual	
Negro	White	Negro	White
6,799	849	271	6,964

Percentile of Negro of total potential: 11 %

L.
Spring '61?

SUMMER PARISH SCOUTING REPORT

LIVINGSTON PARISH

Key towns: Livingston (parish seat), Denham Springs

Statistics: Total popn: 20,983 ; Negro v.a.p.: 1,818
white v.a.p.: 12,306; total v.a.p.: 14,124
Negroes regd: 1,165 ; whites regd: 11,565
total regd: 12,730

Contacts:

1. Mrs. Louise Lockhart
West Livingston High School
Denham Springs
NO 5 2669 (home); NO 5 8896 (school)
School is off H'way 190 to the right, going away from Baton Rouge.

2. Mr. Edward Taylor
P.O. Box 425
Denham Springs
NO 5 2955
Home is off H'way 190 to left, going away from B.R., across the street from the Gulf State Utilities Building.

3. Mrs. Elvira Bridgeman
Livingston
686-2404
After passing the Livingston town limit sign and the speed zone sign coming east on H'way 190, turn left onto a paved road, crossing railroad tracks. Her home is a large white house on the right-hand side.

Conferences:

1. Mrs. Lockhart is the principal of the West Livingston H.S. She is most interested in furthering and expa nding voter education work in the parish. Her husband, who we did not meet, is a foreman at the local oar factory and seems q uite interested as well. She struck us as a good person, one we can trust. She hopes CORE can come into the community and meet with the young people.

2. Mr. Taylor, president of the People's Defense League and member of the Baton Rouge District Laymen's Movement (which A.C. Belton heads), is a more typical conservative voter registration worker and leader. An indication of this was his referring to the registrar as "a good man"(woman). He is the sort of person who believes that much can be done within t he existing power structure; however, he remains a good contact for strictly voter registration work, and might be pushed to furt her activity if properly approached. He is very well informed about the community.

3.We did not speak to Mrs. Bridgman directly, but we understand tha t she was active in the Defense League about four years ago. She was recommended as the only person in Livingston who would know about work there in voter registration.

Economic life:

Agricultural: Very little farming is done in this area, most of it being done in the south part of the parish and in the area bordering on Tangipahoa. There seems to be considerable logging activity including t rucking, the wood pulp being sent to the Crown-Zellerbach plant in Bogalusa.

Industry: Most Negroes work in Baton Rouge at plants such as Esso, Solvay, etc. There is one local plant of significance - an oar factory, the only of its kind in the world. It employs about 50 skilled workers, many of whom are Negro. Mr. Lockhart seems to be in overall charge of these workers, and has considerable authority.

Political life:

The power structure is all white, but Mr. Taylor tells us that the Negro vote is significant in putting many officials in office. The Negro bloc vote seems able to tip the scales, and is well organized. The white officials seem ready to acquiesce to some of the Negroes' demands, but in actuality, they haven't really been pressed.

Evaluation of the Negro community:

The Negro community seems relatively sophisticated and potentially organizable. It is unified not only through the voters league, but also through the church group, and if the intelligence of their leaders is any indication, this would seem to be a good community to work in. There are two areas of the parish which need extensive work: Ward 10 and the town of Livingston.

Voter registration past and present:

Ever since the la te 1940's there has been registration work in this community, and even after the purging of the rolls, this work continu ed. As of late, there has been a resurgence of activity, especially just before the last election in the area around Denham Springs.

Federal action, etc.:

None that we know of. For some reason, the registrar, according to Mr. Taylor, has never used the constitutional test.

Feasibility of summer project:

Good for voter registration. Possibly good for demonstrations if approached caut iously. Feasibility of freedom registration questiona ble; community may be too sophisticated, but there would probably be good support for a Negro candidate for Congress.

Progress toward desegregation:

None that we know of, although this area should be pushed in the summer project.

Volunteers for summer project:

Good possibility of youth participation; we plan to meet with some young people in the near future, with Mrs. Lockhart's assistance.

Polling and registration centers:

Undoubtedly the places now used for meetings will be available to us. Either Mrs. Lockhart or Mr. Taylor could help arrange for places.

Housing and food arrangements:

According to Mrs. Lockhart, these are readily available.

Community attitudes towa rd CORE:

No indication of how the white community feels. The Negro community, it seems, would welcome us.

Submitted by,

Loria Davis, Mimi Feingold,
and Howard Messing.

Livingston Parish - scouting report - May 25, 1965 - Joel Rubenstein
Seard Buckley

Denham Springs : talked to Mrs. Lockhart

Mr. Cornelius Dunn

Edward Tayler - 6652955

These people are from the Peoples Defense League. Mr. Tayler is parish chairman. Mr. Dunn chairman for the ward that includes Denham Springs.

They didn't feel that CORE should come in at this time but postponed decision until after a meeting this Thursday. They wish someone from CORE to come in to explain the program to them. Preferably Ronnie Moore. Mr. Tayler must be called Wed. evening.

They feel Denham Springs is to far ahead of the rest of the parish and that the other people resent that.

P.S. Thay 26

They say they feel they aren't ready and that to have the meeting yet after all. We should call Mr. Taylor sometime again to see if they are ready yet.

[Madison Parish] FOR TALLULAH'S BAG [1964]

Outline for work:
Voter Registration, Political Organization, Chapter Development, Freedom Schools, Testing public accomodations and public facilities, also fund raising for CORE project workers.

Freedom Schools: Enlistment of teachers for Negro History, History, Math, English Literature, Science, Reading, Civics, Business Education and any other subjects that might be needed in the community.should be one of the first projects in organising the Freedom Schools. Securing a building such as- Churches, auditoriums, homes, or any other place that might be used for a place of learning. In the past there might be some fear of having the place bombed or having trouble getting participants but when the end is realized one will see that in the pursuit of and education nothing is too great a sacrifice. Remember how Abraham Lincoln read by candlelight and had to walk many miles to school. Remember also how far you may have had to walk because your school wsa so far away. In choosing your teachers also keep in mind that they need not be actual teachers but even students who wish to try and teach a subject that they are especially talented in. If there is someone in the community who can and wishes to teach a subject like sewing or drawing encourage him or her to get others together who might like to learn. Books and other material for the Freedom School can be obtained through CORE and if there is some special need CORE will try its best to give you the necessary information to get it. There is a supply of books in the state office at Baton Rouge and you will find a list of those books on hand in the Freedom School Kit that I have given you. The Freedom School may start without books because there is much in the newspaper every day that could read aloud and discussed in open and free debate. It also will take awhile before the books can be delivered and in order to not hold up the Freedom School the teachers should make available the resources that are free and can be used. Fund raising comes under here most easily because money can be raised to buy pencils and also pads and any other equipment that is needed to facilitate the schools process.

Voter Registration: The youth of the community should be brought together and taught how to fill out the registration forms and then they should be given specific areas to canvass door-to-door teaching the people how to fill out the forms and also to encourage the people to get out and register. Records of all those who are contacted, taught, and passed or failed must be kept in order to make it easier when contacting people again and to find out exactly how many people are registered. Reports must be made and at the State Office by the first of each month. Also in the Freedom School kit you will find a VEP form to be filled out and sent in.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION: A Voters' League should be organized with ward and precinct captains and congressional meetings in the parish should be attended by these captains and a record must be kept of all elections with a record of all the Negroes who voted. A record of all those who have not voted within a four year period must be contacted and reminded thatthey must vote in an election or else they will have to re-register. Chapter Develppment may come under here because the same people that are in the Voters' League may possibly want to be in the CORE chapter also. It will most likely be the CORE chapter who actually does the work of getting information on the State Central Committee and how to form a political party in the state. Information on this and other topics will be formulated and given to you very soon as CORE's research department is now is the process of compiling this information.

Testing the Civil Rights Bill:: Any and all buildings that are owned by city, state, or the parish are by their very nature public accomadations and open to the public. Also any restuarants, even if they are privately owened , but if they are on any inter-state highway are open to the public because they serve interstate commerce and thereby come under the Interstate Commerce Commission. Enclosed in the Freedom School Kit is a folder on the Civil Rights Bill and how it affects you as a citizen.

April 25, 1965

MADISON PARISH
TALLULAH-

Mr. Martin Williams
Williams Cleaners
311 West Green (HWY 80)
phone 315
A courageous man. Not dependent on Mr. Charlie. Is anxious to have CORE workers. He has already make arrangements for housing 4 workers and volunteered to find more if we had the workers.

Rev. Fred Johnson
710 Fish(?) St.
phone 2498
Ready to go to work. He will be the probable leaderin any community action.

The ministers cannot be counted on for support. The High school principal, Mr. A.J. Nettles, is an Uncle Tom . The students will be difficul t to organize. Some specific grievances are: unequal job opportunities(A & P dime stores, etc), poor school, discrimination in buying and selling of farm supplies and products and the absence of commodities in recent years. The area is agricultural and Negroes outnumber whites 3 to 1.

A planning meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, April 28 at 7:30 with Mr. Williams, Rev. Johnson, several other local leaders of their choice and CORE.

RECOMMENDATION:
A small nucleus of people at least, are ready to move. We shouldnit let them down. We should not work through Mr. Nolley and Mr. Wyche; they were the ones that gave us trouble last time.

N.B. Housing can be found at Watson Hotel on hwy 80 . right side of road before R.R. tracks. $7.50 per week. Call or [redacted] write before coming to stay.

MASTER

Tullulah, Louisiana Wednesday, May 26, 1965
Oretha Castle 1:30 PM, Gary Craven 7:00 PM to Ed Hollander

Negroes tested three restaurants today, fie first public accommodations testing dame in Tullulah. 7 testers too part, plus Gary Craven who did not go in the restaurants with the testers.

Drive In Barb-Q - served, no incidentsreported

incident outside, see below, rest. is
White's Restaurant in the Holiday Capri Motel - served, ~~assisidentsassspected~~ outside city limits

Post Inn Cafe - group waited 35 minutes with out being served, manager told them he would not serve them

The testers were Mr. Zelma C. Wyche - in charge of the testers
Rev. Willie Johnson
Mr. Mose Williams
T. I. Israel
Mr. Willie Haynes
Mr. Bowie
Mr. Harrison

Gary Craven was waiting outside the Holiday Capri Motel when a white man came up and punched him on the jaw through an open windiw, knocked Gary's glasses off, Gary sat back up after the blow and the man hit him again on the jaw, sat back up again. Man reached to open back door, Gary locked it, then man opened front door and pulled Gary out, ripped his shirt to shreds and roughed him up, then man unlocked back door and opened it, pulled things out of back seat onto street. Man called to 2nd white man to come hit Gary but 2nd man said no, he might hit him too hard and hurt Gary, then 1st man left. Gary says he will have bruises tomorrow but is all right.

The other two restaurants are in the city limits. After they tested the first one, they had to walk right in front of the police station, Gary stopped in to tell the police that they were going to another one and which one it would be. They had no trouble from the police.

At one point, not sure just when, but I think it was just before they were going to to Holiday Capri which is outside the city limits, ~~Smmmmmm~~ Gary called the Sheriff's office to tell them they were going to make the test and to ask for protection. The person who answered the phone, would not identify himself, but said that the testers were on their own and would get no protection. It was later learned that the person on the phone was the sheriff himself.

In the city, Gary reports that they had no trouble at all as they walked around in Tullulah, with the exception of a few hard glances and one man who made a nasty comment.

This afternoon a group of Negroes went to see the sheriff about the lack of protection. The sheriff said that he never would give protection as long as Gary Craven called but that he would have done so if any of them (the 4 Negroes in the meeting) had called today, and will do so in the future if they call, but not Gary.

Gary is ratther optimistic; he says both sides are scared and don't want any trouble. ~~Hmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm~~ He thinks that the whites are the more scared.

Gary also reported that there is the beginnings of a Deacons for Defense and Justice chapter in Tullulah; also that he doesn't think he will be able to come to the staff conference, also that he will be leaving the state about June 7th, per his original volunteer plans.

6--25-65

Madison Parish
Tallulah

In the last two days, there have been many incidents resulting from testing. Service has become quite bad, and today at Bloom's Drug Store, a girl was nearly thrown out and verbally threatened with her her life by employees

For these reasons, the people have decided to begin picketing tomorrow morning. Gary believes, there is a city ordinance which limits picketing to two persons per building.

At 9:15 pm the New Orleans office of the F.B.I. was informed of tomorrow's plans (Mpnore office closed).

jr

WATS LINE REPORT

6/28/65

Madison: 10:00 am

Unable to reach the number.

icd

10:30
Alec Van Sinderen:
Today we made up 200 Voter Registration tests. Many interest committees are being formed around town; one is the "Controlling Negro Teenagers in Town" Committee.

Lilly Smith, our secretary, has been told by her grandmother to stay at home or leave town, so we may be losing her

About 20 citizens want to affiliate themselves closely with CORE; they asked the CORE workers how they could join.

There is one possible Field Fellowship applicant in Tallulah.

There are six students interested in school desegregation

Today people integrated stores with no trouble

A meeting was held last night at which Artis Ray Dawson spoke, and spoke beautifully; this is the possible Field Fellowship

Wednesday, we will start communicating with farmers.

jr

WATS LINE REPORT

6/29/65

Madison: 10:00 am

Questions:

1. Does Coke Cola Plants come under Title 7 Act?
2. Would like information on ASC AND forms
3. Would like letter of percentage of Negroes in Madison parish.
4. Does Banks come under Title 7 Act?
5. Would like Voter Registration forms

icd

6/30/65

10:03 ~~pm~~ am

Harold Ickes:

Got a group together who is interested in integrating a shool, Jr. and Sr., will also make an attempt to integrate the lower grade (not sure).

Plan to talk to children and parents to attack the local school board.

Harold and Scott spent most of the day talking to people on the other side of the track. They are going to demand action from the mayor (who is the president of the local bank) on the use of their taxs money.

A meeting is planned with a farmer preacher - will go about the country side meeting his friends. He is interest in the ASC. Plan to talk to other farmers about this also. There are no share croppers. Many they are getting fair shares.

Local registrar is gone on vacation, but will be back soon. Plan to take a great number of people down.

icd

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WATS LINE REPORT

6/30/65

Madison: 10:30 pm

Checking into Head Start and how board was selected for Anti-Poverty.

Send information.

Tried small organizational meetings.

1. Gospel singers cut off on radio for singing song with words "we shall overcome". FCC
2. Find out about picket laws - what can be picketed.
3. Does CORE fall under Title 7 of Civil Rights law? — yes
   Do banks fall under Title 6? — yes
4. What is CORE's policy on small business pickets? Picket if desire
5. What establishments does minimum wage-laws cover?
6. What is minimum wage?
7. Procedure on Title 7 of Civil Rights Act? — at Katz

KM/lr

7/1/65

10:00 am Quiet night. No report

~~Expected answers to questions asked last night.~~

LR/icd

7/1/65
12:12 pm

Labor Force meeting. Only one person present.
No report.

km

WATS LINE REPORT

Madison

7/2/65 10:00 am

Group of local people at ~~$0% $1$1~~ grocery store were getting paid 50¢ ~~$0~~ per hour - got together and talked to the owner who upped it to 1.00 per hour. Want to know what is the minimum wage - whp does it cover - is it involved with how much interstate commerce a store has?

Talked with farmers about ASCS all day yesterday - general enthusiasm about coming election - want to try to get someone on board - will call a general meeting. Mike Lesser indicated he'd like to be there - when will he be back so plans can be made?

Last night went to a meeting of mill workers who complained of discrimination in wages, facilities and hiring. Men also came from Pepsi Cola with similar complaints - want answers to following questions: (Concerning Title 7)

1. Will it cover a lumber mill employing 400 men? Not sure whether or not involved in interstate commerce.

2. Procedure - who do you file suit with? How long does it take? Is suit also filed with the Attornry General?

New address: Moe's Tire Shop
601 West Green, Tallulah

They have one worker who is a high school student - has been very active. Won't he be eligible for a field fellowship? Contract says no.

Is there a federal court order to integrate a certain number of grades by a certain ~~number~~ time? What are the stipulations? If a school doesn't comply, what is the procedure for getting federal funds cut off.

LR

7/2/65
9:57 pm

Harold Ickes talked to ASCS. He also talked to the sheriff and people in the community.

km

7/3/65 10 am

Cancassing today - Have almost enough interested people to hold a community conference.
Today they will also put ~~p~~ out their newsletter.
They need money!

LR

WATS LINE REPORT

Madison

7/3/65 10:21 pm

Today we distributed the"Newsletter". Sanitary workers employed by the city feel they are getting gyped on wages. We are checking into it.

km

7/4/65 10:12 am

Going to church.

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z

WATS LINE REPORT

7/5/65

Madison: 10:03 am

Harold Ickes: Quiet night.

icd

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10 pm. 7/5/65
Harold Ickes:
Has been working on ASCS all day - canvassing. Alec and Tony went to local picnics.
1. Would like to read a form for a petition for ASCS to Slick in the morning when we call.
2. Need CORE buttons and voter registration forms and affidavits.
lr

7/6/65 9:58 am

We are working on ASC. Tonight we are having a meeting with men from the local mill.

1. Want to know the form and wording for petitions for ASCS.

2. We have asked questions concerning minimum wages and would like answers.

3. We have complaints of local people whose State Welfare checks were cut with no explanation. Can something be done about it? We also need suggestions on how to deal tactfully with these people.

4. What is the legal interest rate that can be charged by a home loan association? We have found a man who is paying 20% on a loan to fix his house up.

KM

8:40 pm

Tony Scott: Meeting with Mill workers. Today, meeting with farmers on ASCS. Trying to develop leadership in the community. Tony has just returned from local church where they are having voter registration clinic. No one attended. conducted by the Voter League. Typed up a news letter on voter registration and ASC and the community conference. Voter League nominated 5 people to go community.

icd

WATS LINE REPORT

7/7/65

Madison: 10:03 am

Went to purchase paper and stencil for news letter. Stenciling off material for ASC. A meeting this afternoon on school integration. Mass meeting tonite, 8:00.

icd

7:22 pm

Went taked to farmers on ASC. Getting ready for mass m. meeting at 8:00 by voter's League weekly. Get off on all city related problems.

KM/icd

7/8/65

10:20 am

Quiet night. Having trouble with voter registrar who went on vacation for "reasonable length of time".

KM/icd

7/9/65 10:55 am

Alec VanSinderen: Scheduled march to registrar's office did not come to fruition. She was not in due to vacation. Intend to go back Mon.
km

7/10/65 10:25 am
Alec Van Sinderen:
Chicago Mill and Lumber Co. - Group of 14 men are going to talk with union. It stands now that if anyone is fired for testing, they will strike.
ASCS - Harold is in country. There are 8 kids who will try to integrate schools.
JR/lr

WATS LINE REPORT

Madison
7/10/65

6:35 pm
Harold Ickes: Tony Scott and four members from the Voters League went to the Community Conference. Harold worked in the office with farmers who came in to talk about ASC. and petitions for ASC elections.

Tomorrow Harold is going to make the rounds of Negro churches to speak informally.

The labor situation here is tense, among workers at the lumber mill. Last Thurs we met with them. Mon. they are to start testing discrimination in pay checks, rest-rooms, and drinking fountains. One claims to have been laid off for using the white fountain. Several are going to talk to the foreman to see if that was the reason. We heard rumors that he had been reprimanded all week for loafing.

Questions:

1. How many copies of complaints on Title Vll should be made out? To whom should they be sent?

2. How many copies of a complaint to the Attorney General under Title Vll Should be made? To whom? Must every worker send a complaint or may a group send one?

3. Farmers are sent ballots for ASC elections, but we were told their wives must pick them up. Can we do anything about it?

4. Three Negro employees from the local high school came to see us. One is supervisor of the kitchen and is making 65¢/hr. The others are cooks making 40¢/hr. Can we attack this under any civil rights law? If we find white cooks getting higher wages is it a basis for complaint (because the schools are operated by the state)? Under what Title? Is it covered by Minimum Wage?

5. What kind of insurance do parents get who are transporting large numbers of children to and from Head Start?

km

7/11/65
9:am
Harold Ickes: Quiet night - meeting with mill workers who want to negotiate for better wages and conditions this afternoon.
LR/kj

Madison
7/12/65

10:16 am
HaroldLIckes: Today we are working on ASC and voter regis-- tration. We do not need or want the new worker who might have been assigned to us.
Questions:
1. James Stewart, head of ASC in Madison has been very unpleasant. Should we file a complaint? With whom?
2. Stewart says he will not send ASC ballots to farmers wives. Is there some rule on this?
3. The state employment office had one Negro part time employe for several years. He was just replaced by a white, making the office 100% white in a parish that is predominately Negro. Can we do something about it?

km

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11 pm
Harold Ickes: Took 14 Negroes to register to vote - only 7 passed. Others were told to come back in 10 days.
They got the ASCS petitions out.
There are Negroes running in 4 of the 5 parish communities:
Community 1- 3 Negroes
Community 2- 2 Negroes
Community 3 -2 Negroes
Community 5- 1 Negroes
The newsletter was put out again - they were left in churches, bars, stores, etc..
They had a labor meeting with the Chicago Mill workers tonight.
They are going to present their complaints to management of the Mill tomorrow am at 7.
Questions:

1. To whom are complaints under Title 7 sent and how many copies to Baton Rouge?
2. Does a whole group have to sign the complaint to the Attorney General? Again, how many copies and to whom?
3. Is the ASCS supposed to send ballots to farmers' wives also? If they don't, what legal procedure is there to force them to do so?
4. Does a car transporting children to Headstart have to have special insurance?
5. What id the La. law concerning compulsory education?
6. Employees in a local school are getting 60¢ and 40¢ an hour. Are schools subject to minimum wage? What is minimum wage in La./ Can they be hit by title 7?
They need CORE applications.
LR

MADISON PARISH
(Tallulah)

July 13, 1965

10:10 am
Harold Ickes: Program Headstart is controlled by whites. The steering committee consists of 29 members, 5 of which are Negroes and are classified as Toms. 9 of the white members are on the police jury. The 5 Negroes were picked by white members on the board, and actually do not represent the Negro community at all.
The Voters' League is demanding that this board be 65% Negro in order to represent the 65% Negro population. They request that a new charter be drawn up.
ied

8:50 pm
Tony Scott: Harold typed out the firld report today. The mill workers from Chicago Mill submitted their complaints this morning to management and asked for a meeting. They should hear soon.
Alec typed out the newsletter.
Today they talked with a Negro man who works as a sanitation engineer about the possibility of demanding higher wages. Are city officials subject to Title 7? Many employees get as little as 50¢ an hour.
James Williams, a local volunteer, wants to know if legal defense will be given by CORE if they try to desegregate a local bar. This was already discussed with Ronnie this am but didn't get a definite answer.
lr

MADISON PARISH
(Tallulah)

July 14, 1965

10:10 am

Harold Ickes: Today I am writing field report and filing a complaint with the Secretary of Agriculture against James Stewart local representative of ASC. The complaint will also be sent to state ASC office.

Alec Van Sinderen is talking to people about school integration. Tony Scott and James Williams a local resident, are investigating discrimination in the local hospital, library, and health clinic, all which fall under Title VI.

Eight people are coming to our office today to file petitions for ASC elections.

1. Want the address of State ASC office.
2. Want a book called Community Action Program vol. 1 & 2.
3. Is a CORE member allowed to sit in on board of community action? We were told only residents could attend. Is that a rule, law or balony?

km

6:05 pm

Harold Ickes: James Williams and Tony Scott are certain of health clinic discrimination. We are considering ideas for action to eliminate it. Mr. Williams got a Library card with little trouble. Harold typed out field reports. Six of the eight farmers we expected filed petitions for ASC and they were accepted by Stewart.

Seven more voters registered today, making a total of 21 since Monday.

km

MADISON
(Tallulah)

July 15, 1965

10:05 am
Harold Ickes: A group of workers got together at the lumber mill and drew up a list of demands, most of which are covered by Title VII. Tuesday they presented the demands to the superintendant of the mill, who has not been seen since. They called him by phone and he said the demands were not valid because the petition was not signed. Mr. Scwartz, President of the mill, will be presented with the demands. The workers are ready to strike if there is no satisfactory resolution.
More people will go to the hospital and health clinic today. The clinic has taken its "white" signs. We will have a person sit in the office at the clinic for a day or two to keep records as to who gets served.
People i n Ward 6, mostly tenant farmers, will not sign a petition for the man who wants to run for ASC. Alec Van Sinderen is going to the southern part of the ward where more farmers own their own land in an attempt to get the required signatures on the petition.
km

10:10 pm
Harold Ickes:
Some men at the Chicago Mill are considering a strike. The mill is not completely organized - some non-union men work there. The union is not striking. The men want to strike about segregated facilities - water fountains, lunchrooms, etc. - equal pay for equal pay for equal work, etc., promotions for qualified Negro workers.
Men presented a list of requests attached to a summary of Title VII, 1964 Civil Rights Act, to the superintendant of of the Mill. He avoided answering them Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, altho he had originally agreed to meet with them Tuesday. Wednesday evening, July 14th, men began asking for discussion with plant president Paul Schwartz, resident of Tallulah. He too avoided giving an answer. He may agree tomorrow morning to meet with 7 men.
Tomorrow night the men will hold a meeting to discuss the possibility of a strike. They want answers to these questions:
1. Can strikers walk on the sidewalk if this owned by the firm?
2. How many pickets can be put around the mill?
3. Is there any state legislation about distance between pickets?
4. Can force be used to prevent strike breakers from entering the plant?
5. Is it legal for a strike breaker to walk through a picket line?

July 15, 1965

The last strike at the mill took place in 1952 - the firm used strike breakers to beat the strike.
Also: The men at the Coca-Cola company have complaints about segregated facilities, different color uniforms, etc.. One man has filed a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The others are awaiting the outcome of the Mill strike.
Should this be filed with any other agency?
Can somebody from CORE or any other organization speak at the meeting?
mf

MADISON PARISH
(Tallulah)

July 16, 1965

10:03 am
Tony Scott: James Williams and Tony have been testing the hospital. They were talking to two women who were told that they were sitting on the wrong side. Private rooms are never given to Negroes. Madison Parish Hospital is the name of it.
How much money do hospitals and health clinics get from the Federal gov't.?
Harold Ickes: Meeting tonight with lumber workers. President Schwartz refuses to negotiate, despite demands.
km

6:30 pm
Tony Scott: Today in front of the Chicago Mill two workers, Tony Scott and Harold Ickes, and a local Negro, James Williams, were handing out leaflets concerning Negro complaints about the Mill (poor wages, no promotions, facilities, etc.). One man who had been drinking hit Harold and knocked him down. He was O.W. Holt, license no. 42F-494, 59 Blue Rambler. Holt then went to his car inside the Mill yard, where his wife and three children were sitting, and took out a 22 rifle. He aimed it at the workers, then raised it toward the sky and shot twice. Then he went back to the Mill yard. The police were called, and they came and told the man to leave. Harold wouldn't press charges because "he didn't see any good it would do." Holt and the police left.
The 4 pm shift came on and there were about 115 Negroes getting off of the earlier shift. The workers again began passing out leaflets. One white man named James Earl, license no. 42F-032, white 1960 Mercury Comet, walked up to Harold and spat in his face - then walked to his car. Holt came back - he walked around the parking lot and then came back to Harold and began to be verbally abusive. Earl came back, drew back and hit Harold and both jumped at him and began beating on him. Harold got into the non-violent position and then Tony and James approached. Holt then drew another gun, a pistol, and pointed it at them. Tony and James ran off and called the police again, while Earl was still beating Harold. Police came and both Earl and Holt ran off. The superintendant of the Mill, Schwartz, and the police picked up Holt and he was arrested and put in jail on charges of drunkenness. The charges were Pressed by the Superintendant of the Mill, Schwartz, who also came to Harold and apologized for the whole incident. The workers have heard, but aren't sure, that Holt was fired by the Mill.
No charges were pressed against Earl.
The FBI was called by the Baton Rouge office.
lr

MADISON PARISH
(Tallulah)

July 17, 1965

10:20 am
Harold Ickes: Meeting last night with 75 mill workers. It has been decided that the union will have to be reorganized as opposed to going on strike. Mr. Levi Brown spoke to the men and he convinced them of this. He said that the officers of the union can be thrown out, and reelection of new officers can be done within a month. The Mill employs over 80% Negroes and the union is at least 75% Negro - and membership simply involves paying dues. The leadership of the union is all white, but organization could easily get them out.
Monday night a labor organizer is coming to speak at a labor meeting from Jackson, Miss..
What is La. minimum wage?
Harold has decided to press charges against Holt and Earl, the men who beat him yesterday. He will charge assault and battery. Holt is still in jail, and Harold found out Earl is out on $102 bail.
There were six shots fired outside of the home of E.L. Nolley, 419 N. Walnut St. in Tallulah at approximately 9 pm last night. He is president of the Voters' League in Tallulah and his store was burned down in June. He found one bullet hole in his sister's house, which is immediately behind his, but none on his home. A local man heard the shots. He is Phillip Wyche at 102 W. Levy St., in Tallulah. Mr. Nolley called the city police, who conducted a light investigation, and they said they would report it to the FBI. As a p ecaution the Baton Rouge office also reported the incident tothe FBI.
lr

6:05 pm
Tony Scott: We went to Madison Parish Catholic Hospital and talked to some Negro patients. Three who are in one room are each paying $11 per night. They say that a white private room is $11 per day. Two ladies are willing to file complaints against the hospital.
Harold Ickes:
We expect trouble tonight. Cars have been driving past the house very slowly.
Mr. Whittaker, the man who tried to fight me in front of the police station tonight, is filing suit against me.
km

TALLULAH PARISH
(Madison)

July 18, 1966

8 pm
Harold Ickes:

Last night at 3 am Frank Norman, very active at the Mill, returned home from a trip and found the cab of a man named Marshall in front of his house. (Marshall's brother is the brother of the president of the Klan - Richard Marshall.). He went into his house, got his 38 and fired behind the cab. It then left. (1965 green plymouth)
There was another incident today at Bloom's Drugstore, which was boycotted three weeks ago. Three Negroes went in and Jerome, a white employee, told them they were on the wrong side of the lunch counter. They stayed where they were. Later 2 girls (Negro) went in. The menager named Les told them they were on the wrong side, but they too wee served.
5 shots we e fired into the home of Roosevelt Hayes yesterday also. This took place Saturday night at 9 pm. Actually the residence belongs to Foster Hayes; Roosevelt is his son. Roosevelt was in the back yard and heard a car ride by and then heard someone - a man's voice - holler, "Wake up, you black son of a bitch". Then 5 shots were fired - bullets later were found in the house. Mr. Hayes called the local sheriff who came with a deputy and conducted a light investigation. The Baton Rouge office called the FBI.
lr

MADISON PARISH
(Tallulah)

July 19, 1965

10:25 am
Harold Ickes: Went to court today. The two mwn who beat him up (Whittaker and Holt) were fined. Whittaker - $10.00 and Holt - $25.00. There is a meet ng tonight at the Union Hall.
icd

5:45 pm
Harold Ickes: Wrote field reports. Filed complaints again with agricultural dep't. against Stewart.
Meeting tnight at the Chicago Lunber Mill.
Tony and Alec arrived safely from Baton Rouge at 2:30 pm.
Woman's son supposed to get out of pen June 1st. Out as trustee. Has been seen around CORE people. Was picked up. They said he was drunk. He and another are being beaten by fellow prisoners.
km

MADISON PARISH
(Tallulah)

July 20, 1965

10:15 am
Harold Ickes: There was a meeting last night at the Union Hall with Mill workers. There were 40 to 50 people at the meeting. The majority were Negroes (first time in 10 years). The people are pressing the top administraion (which is white) on Title VII. Instead of dismissing the meeting, the president walked out. During the meeting the president said he would be willing to step down. Harold suggested to Negroes that if the president is willing to step down then they should make him step down so damn fast he'll make his head spin.
Harold suggested that the men meet with CORE people to learn the procedure of running a meeting, because they don't know anything about it.
The workers are goin to get a constitution of Internationah Woodworkers to study.
icd

8:20 pm
Tony Scott: James Williams and Tony talked with people about community development today. There is a meeting Thursday at 5 pm.
Talked to people in the hospital today trying to get people to sign a complaint against segregation - Madison Parish Hospital.
Harold typed up a field report today.
Alec Van Sinderen talked to people about school integration - still only tokenly integrated.
lr

MADISON
(Tallulah)

July 21 1956

11:20am
Harold Ickes: Meeting tonight with Voters League.
The man who beat me up came and apologized for about 4 hours. His name is Mr. Whitacker. He was quite drunk when he came in, bur sobered up while he was there. He informed us that many whites have machine guns in their cars. (We're not surprised). We think he may have come to "case the joint". But there is nothing here for him to see.
km

7:00pm
Alec VanSinderen: Harold and Artis Dawson went to talk to people ABOUT voter registration and other community problems. We set up a meeting place and time for these people.
Alec wrote home asking people for money. Tony and Alec are typing field reports to aid in their fund raising appeals home.
Tony and Mice (James Williams) talked to people about community development. Meeting of sanitary engineers tomorrow. We want answers to questions concerning Title VII. (These were answered by Murphy Bell - LR)
lr

MADISON P RISH
(Tallulah)

July 23, 1965

9:3[illegible] am
Alec VanSinderen: We will be distributing the Newsletters.
We plan to talk to people about school integration a little longer before we get them to go down to see the Supreintendant of Schools.
Tony Scott has a meeting with sanitation workers of the city.
ICD/km

6:30 pm
James Williams: James typed up voter registration applications and mimeographed them.
Ronnie Moore met with the Voters' League, as did Fred Holt, field secretary of the OEO, who had a 3 hour conference with them.
1. Ronnie suggested that the 11 present at the meeting go out into the community this week and find out what the community wants and is dissatisfied with. The Voters' League has not been going out into the community at all. These 11 will meet next Sunday night to discuss the information they gather this week. Then next Monday night there will be a mass meeting at 8 pm, called by the Voters' League. Posters have been put up concerning this.
2. Mr. Holt spoke about the CAP: He said that the way things are set up in Madison Parish their office will not fund the present board of CAP, but he is now mediating and hopefully there will be a meeting of whites, Voters' League people and Uncle Toms, later this week. All the OEO wants is adequate representation - the community must work out its problems itself.
The newsletter comes out tomorrow,
ASCS: Burly Dixon, candidate from Community I, said that there are not only the three Negro candidates who got petitions signed and everyone knew about, but also six more Negro candidates (3 of whom are Toms) who have been nominated by the white incumbants. August 10th is the deadline for votes.
lr

MADISON PARISH
(Tallulah)

July 23, 1965

10:05 am
Harold Ickes: We are distributing the Newsletter today. Some people are going to complain at the Department of Conservation and at FHA. We are canvassing for the community conference we hope to set up here soon.
km

6:30 pm
Harold Ickes: Alec talked to people in the community about integration of schools. There are 8 high school students going to the previously white high school in the fall.
They got a two page newsletter and bulletin typed and handed out.
Two representatives from the Regional Office of Woodworkers Union met with the white president of the Union at the Chicago Mill, Marion Smith, and 5 top Negroes in the Union. The representatives were Mr. Collins from Tennessee, and Mr. Basil Garrett from Arkansas. They told Smith that in 1949 practically all the tenets found in Title VII had been incorporated into the union. In effect, there is no excuse for the union not enforcing the provisions of Title VII, as Smith had previously said.
There is a plan in the union to oust Smith. There is a meeting Monday night so that union members can become more familiar with Roberts Rules of Order and can function better at the regular union meetings.
The Holiday Capri, part of the Holiday Motel chain, charged 4 Negro women from Tallulah a total of $10 for cover charge in addition to the $12 they had just spent on food and drinks. Alec and Harold plan to go tomorrow and find out whether everyone has to pay cover charge. They won't be more explicit over the phone.
lr

MADISON PARISH
(Tallulah)

July 24, 1965

9:55 am
Harold Ickes: We are going to have a workshop Tuesday on parlimentary procedure. The white president of the Chicago lumber mill has mentioned that he might resign. There are several Negroes who have expressed an interest in the position . We are studying up with them on the union's constitution and on other matters they will need to know.

This afternoonwee are canvassing for the meeting tomorrow. We will draw up a list of grievances which will be discuss ed at a mass meeting when Ronnie gets here Monday.

Tonight we are dining at the Holliday Capri hotel-restaurant which ~~haw~~ has a cover charge. We believe it is really a "color charge."
km

6:15 pm
Tony Scott: Harold and Artis talked to people in the community to get them to come to a meeting tomorrow at the Elks' Hall at 4 pm. The topic is community development. Ronnie will speak to the 11 who were supposed to canvass the community getting ideas and complaints.
Tony typed up the field report and handed out newsletters around town. Called people about tomorrow's meeting.
Two men from the mill came by the house today to talk about the by-laws of the union. They were refused a copy by a union officer. They will try again Monday and put more pressure on.
The workers are testing the Holiday Capri tonight. The plan is that two Negroes, Tony and either Mice or Gator, will go into the restaurant and Alec and Harold will go separately. They will then compare prices. Theywill call when they come in later.
A Mr. Byron from Vicksburg is coming tomorrow to take pictures of the farmers and farms involved in ASCS elections, and will write an accompanying article for a Vicksburg paper.
lr

Natchitoches Parish

Scouting Report April 1965

Comments on Contacts:

Ben Johnson is the most influential and rich Negro in the parish and is opposed to CORE working there. His reasons are obscure to me; the man himself is remote. I've had four or five strained conversations with him; he is always polite, but says the Natchitoches Parish Voters' League (of which he is president) can handle registration in that paish. Perhaps in the future, he says, CORE will be needed, but not now. He talks like an activist in the fiels of Civil Rights, but he won't help me find school desegregation plaintiffs and he opposed his son's testing of a movie in Natchitoches (which did desegfegate).

Johnson owns two funeral homes that I know of, one in Winnfield, one in Natchitoches, and is president of the Winnfield Mortuary Insurance Company, which insures funeral homes in nine parishes in north Louisiana. Many people in Rapides and Natchitoches affirm that he is easily a millionaire.

Rev. Scott, a member of the Voters' League tells me he is in favor of CORE working there, but he doesn't appear to have much influence over the other members. Same for Rev. Barnum. Scott invited me to a meeting of the Voters' League, but after I spoke, Johnson attempted to neutralize my voter registration spiel by bringing up the "mess" in Jonesboro and Bogalusa.

Mrs. Ward is a civic-minded school teacher, who has involved herself with the more conservative phases of civil rights work. She, too, is a member of the Voters' League, is trying to interest her student in canvassing for registration (brought 70 of them to Voters' League meeting), and is the initiator of the Headstart Program for Natchitoches.

Mr. Walker is a young militant school teacher who took part in the demonstartions at Southern with Ronnie. However, he will be in south La. for the summer.

Summary:

Although there are potentially good people in Natchitoches, they are all somehow under the thumb of Ben Johnson. It appears that as long as he opposes our working there, finding housing or any overt adult support will be difficult.

J. Rollins

Natchitoches Parish

Scouting Report

April 1965

CONTACTS:

Ben Johnson
Johnson Funeral Home
318 North Street
Natchitoches, La.
phone: 4404

Rev. C. Scott
1346 Holmes Street (pastor of First Baptist Church
)Breedertown) North Street)
Natchitoches
phone: 3303

Rev. B. Barnum
Gibson Street
Natchitoches
phone 5137

Interested in school integration
Berryman family
Rte 2 Box 349
phone 4220

Mrs. Ward

Mr. L. Walker

Rev. Paul W. Turner (friend of Rev. Barnum
819 Anita St
phone 4561

Mrs. Rozeka Batiste (may put up workers)
524 Rugins St
E. Natchitoches
ph.: 5227

NATCHITOCHES PARISH

SCOUTING REPORT

APRIL 1965

Statistics:

Population:

	White	Negro	Other	Total
Ward 1	9,986	6,973	7	16,966
Ward 2	1,653	486	-	2,139
Ward 3	767	481	-	1,248
Ward 4	1,675	1,827	2	3,504
Ward 5	1,590	1,289	1	2,880
Ward 6	790	377	-	1,167
Ward 7	1,207	96	-	1,303
Ward 8	452	1	-	453
Ward 9	790	3,122	4	3,916
Ward 10	1,172	877	28	2,077
Parish Totals:	20,082	15,529	42	35,653

Percent Non-white: 44%

Voting:

Potential		Actual (12-64)	
Negro	White	Negro	White
7,444	11,328	1,996	9,704

Percentage Negro of Total Potential: 39%

Percentage Negro of Actual Registrants: 17%

Parish Seat: Natchitoches, pop. 13,924 (white 8,291
Negro 5,626)*

*All population figures per 1960 census.

Memo Date
So off

MEMO

TO: All Southern Chapters, Field Secretaries, Freedom Houses & Regional Representatives

FROM: Richard Haley

DATE: July 31, 1964

Although summer is still here, it is not too early to begin considering the fall and winter program of your local CORE chapter. The CORE Southern Regional Office proposes that you begin thinking along some of the following lines.

As mentioned in a recent release from this office, there is great potential danger to the Freedom Movement in the candidacy of Goldwater. It is necessary--vitally and immediately necessary--that we get out every possible vote to protect the tiny gains we've made thus far. Every CORE chapter should sponsor and/or participate in local mass rallies, registration drives, election day car pools, door-to-door canvassing, and other means of arousing interest in the Negro community. This is not simply a local matter, but a national issue of the greatest importance.

We need statistics for press release on compliance with the Civil Rights Bill in the South. Moreover, you as a CORE chapter need a measuring-stick to check your own progress in the testing of public accommodations, and in other areas. The Southern Regional Office encloses a questionnaire which should be of help in both cases. This is to be filled out at the end of August and returned to this office.

There was a flurry of testing immediately after passage of the bill, but seems to have died down. This greatly weaken CORE's "cutting-edge" role. Our tests provide the necessary elementary education for both Negroes and whites in our communities. If there are no tests, the Bill may soon come to be considered a harmless, worthless scrap of paper. Resegregation will be the order of the day unless CORE carries out its role again and again.

Now is the time to plan your Christmas campaign. How is Negro employment in your downtown stores? How many of your high school students will get holiday employment? How many can you interest in applying for such work? I would also urge every local chapter to investigate the local office of the United States Employment Service. Even though this office may operate as a state agency, it is supported financially by the Federal government and directly committed to carry out its program without discrimination.

I do not wish to burden one memo with too large a variety of suggestions. Other will come later. This office is also open to your suggestions, questions or complaints.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Regional Director

RH/ds

Desegregation in Employment

FACILITY	COUNTER SALES	%	DIRECT SALES	%	CLERICAL	%	PRODUCTION	%	SUPER-VISION	%	MANAGE-MENT	OTHER
DEPARTMENT STORES												
OFFICES												
FACTORIES												
PUBLIC UTIL.												
MUNICIPAL: POLICE												
FIREMEN												
CLERICAL												
OTHER												
STATE GOV'T												
FED. GOV'T												

HOW MANY NEGROES EMPLOYED PCT. OF

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT

DESEGREGATION OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

FACILITY	DOWNTOWN	NEIGHBORHOOD	SURURBAN	NO. TEST	NO. REFUSED	COURT CASES
RESTAURANST						
LUNCH COUNTERS						
HOTELS						
MOTELS						
THEATERS						
CONCERT HALLS STADIA, ETC.						
MUNICIPAL FACILITIES						
OTHER						

IN FIRST THREE COLUMNS USE "ALL", "MOST", "FEW", OR "NONE.

IN LAST THREE COLUMNS USE NUMBERS.

[1964, ca. May 11]

MEMORANDUM

TO: MARY LOVELACE

SUBJECT: ROUTINE

Your activity as campus counselor for CORE has achieved sufficient success that it seems this project should be continued. However, the early part of your work was hampered by the difficulty of regular communication with this office. The following are a few suggestions which hopefully will solve that problem and make it possible for broader and more rapidly advancement of the campus project. One point to remember is that the primary goal of the campus project is to involve students, not set up projects. Certainly it is true that we can only hope to involve students if we present them with a via ble program of activity, and this can be best achieved through setting up projects, Some projects, however, can operate efficiently with a very small staff. This then would still leave the question unanswered---the question of how to involve large numbers of students. It is part of your job to determine how to answer that question in a positive way.

It will be an advantage to the southern office if you submit weekly reports of your activities: meetings you have set up, the content of such meeting, key persons you have encountered and future plans. Also we will consider Monday and Thrusday as conference days for you and the office staff here. The Monday conference very well follow the weekly staff meeting; the Thrusday conference would take place at three p.m.

It is necessary that you keep in contact with other CORE agencies or workers operating in the New Orleans area. Please attend the CORE meeting which take place at 8 p.m. on Fridays in the basement of the New Zion Baptist Church on Third Street just South of LaSalle.

These are suggestions on detail. We have not yet attained the broad scope of planning that is necessary if this project is to be one of large scale effectiveness as was originally envisioned. Let us address ourselved to that problem immediately beginning with the first conference on this new schedule.

Sir;
I will as soon as possible hand in to recomendations and plans for the next two weeks

file with memo

Love Lace

Monthly Report
New Orleans (Oct 27-Nov 27)

This report deals with activity from Oct 27 through Nov 27. In terms of day to day activity many dates are not remembered but as far as possible the dates will be given.

Friday Oct 29, there was with a small meeting with students from Xavier. Some general plans and propositions were made and plans for a furture meeting on the following friday were made.

Monday Nov 2 students from Dillard met under the guise of the Drama Guild, there were approximately 30 to 35 students present. At this meeting inorder to introduce the summer expansion program, a history or summary of the Mississippi summer project was given. Then an explaination of the problems involved in expaning a program of this kind to other states was given. This lead to more or less an explaination of why a coordinator had been sent to their campus. That is, in order to expand trained personal was needed at lesat personal with bright minds who could be trained. It was also explained that in order to have personal adequately trained by summer the training should begin now. This then lead to the problem of creating a training ground. By training ground was ment a place where personal could come into contact with problems that would be met in the summer. Such problems as research, organizing, community relationships, political manipulation and the greatest problem that of community organizing in an urban area. At this point it was necessary to have the students understand that their pariciular training ground would be extremely different from that of most of the people that had been trained before them when the training ground was rural Miss. as opposed to their proposed training ground which would be urban New Orleans. This lead to some discussion of possible projects for new Orleans. Out of this discussion came an idea of the kind of real involvment with a real community necessary to do the job.. That is that the involvment would not be purely intellectual or sociological. It was brought out that New Orleans by its structure would be particularly difficult to deal with and that it would be necessary to take special and creative steps to deal adequately with it. At this point it was suggested that it would be necessary to begin with a small section of the community in order to provide some kind of key to the rest of the city. It waas at this point that some concrete activity could begin. First in terms of research it was neccessary to find an area that would be representative of most communities in the New Orleans area and secondly it must be decided what kinds of projects related to the overall program could be executed in the particular community. Finally due to the lateness of the hour the meeting prepared to ajourn but before adjourning the group decided to meet 2 days later on Wednesday. At that meeting they would bring in suggested areas for work.

Tuesday Nov 3, atour of the Desire Housing Project yielded a great a deal of informstion and dispelled many fears about the housing project. It was found to be , at least from outside appreances a fairly adequate housing project. The children seen in the streets seeemed to be healthy and not suffering from any strange illiness. Their clothing seemed to be in fairly good order considering the war like activity of children. They seemed to play contentedly with each other in little or some times larger groups here and there. The older groups of teenagers seemed to be relatively involved with this and that, fixing cars and playing sandlot foot ball ect, which is all contary to the idea that the teenagers spednt most of their time making zip guns, collecting razors and engaging in pregang war activity. It seems that an an adult level a paper is circulated periodically, there are discussion groups, P.T.A. activities etc.

There is also a council which tries to coordinate activities dealing with the housing project and it tries to deal with the many and varied groups who research the projects. The council has considerable information at its disposal which can be gotten from them. It was suggested that a Mrs. Norris, who is in mangement that a representative from CORE come and speak with the council before begining activity in the area. The council is headed by a Mr. Waters who is principal of a local school. The feeling projected here shold be taken with a grain of salt or rather should be viewed critically. It is not intended that this report project the feeling that all is well in the Desire Project and that there is "nothing to be done". On the contrary the project is is great need of many of the services that could be offered by CORE and the civil rights movement in general. There is to say the least, a need for strong political direction which could be given by the movement. Again, the project is in need of many things, but not nearly in so much need as the immediately outlying area, that is those areas which surround the project. Conditios in the outlying areas are atrocious. Out door toilets are in full view and the houses are in the porrest condiction. Rather thn being in need of repair they should be torn down or the job should be completed. The children were quite dirty seemingly in great need of baths, shoes clothing and most of all something constructive to do.

Wednesday Nov 4, again the group from Dillard met under the sponsorship of the drama guild. A discussion of the Desire Projext ensued immediately. Varied views of the condiction of the project came out in the dicussion but it was generally decided that there were areas in the city in more desperate need of the services to be offered. At this point other specific areas were pointed out. It was generally decided through discussion that the levee would be an excellent area in which to work and that it should be immediately investigated. It was also suggested that the rest of ward 16 be looked into. It was not know at that time that the levee area was not a part of ward 16 but rather a part of ward 14. The group then devided itself into small teams which would for their own experience take a look at the 16 ward and also the Desire Project in the 9th ward. The group was then given a kind of guide line to follow in determing the condiction of the area. They were asked to look for cerain things such as: condiction of the houses, doondiction of the childrenetc. After a short discussion of this the students were given a list of suggested projects which could be modified to suit the particular area. They were also asked to meet with the students from Xavier on the following Friday Nov 6 at Xavier.

Friday Nov 6, a few students from Xavier met with many students from Dillard at Xavier'S union building. It seems that the meeting had been unfortunately scheduled in that the meeting was scheduled for Friday at 4;30 which was the last class after mid semister examinations. Its unfortunate but understandable that there were so few Xavier students present. At any rate the meeting went on. There were student there who had participated in the Desire Housing Project project who were able to shed a great deal of light on the situation and who had strong opinions about what should and should not be done there. Most of the discussion was rather general after that point general in terms of what the movement had done and expected to do.

Sunday Nov 8, a team went out to the levee area to look around. The area is absoulutely horrible in terms of its poverty. The houses for the most part are bits and pieces of this and that numbering about 25, all in equally bad condition. There are anywhere from 10 to15 children living in a house with adults who vary in their blood relationships to each other. most of the day was spent with one family who had between 12 and 15 children. The monitary value of the entire village is probablly not worth what it takes to sponsor one COFO worker for a summer. But the love

and compassion thing which emits from the village is probably worth more in love commitment then the entire COFO summer project. The kids were all over the team all day long from about 10 am til 6 pm. The parents of the family were right there with them asking sutle questions trying to find out the nature of this unexpected visit from the team. The children crawled over, under and around the team until they finally crawled inside of the team. The team left about 6 that evening with bits and pieces of the children under their skin. They left promising to return on tudeday evening to hear a singing rehersal of the adults and to bring one of the youngesters a real gitar.

Monday Nov 8 the students from Dillard met again. They brought with them very strong opinions and impressions oftheir own. It seems that generally the levee had had the smae effect on everyone who had seen it. For the first time there was a real emotional commitment on the part of the group. Before they had only loved vicariously through the expericendeof the movement as it had been told to themm but now the pain or the joy of the whole thing was real to them. As the discusion of the area continued certain facts were brought out, such thing as; the levee has been for a long time considered a transitional area,transitional in that it was an intermediary stpe between the rural areas from which come and live until they get on their feet and move into the heart of the city. But for others it was home and had been for some years 35 to 40 for some. At any rate it was decided that this would be the area wheih be worked. It was also decided that certain students would look into to the reinstatement of unwed mothers into the public shcool system; the housing and sanitation codes and that a few of them would go along with the coordinator to see Mr. Elie who is head of ward 16 and who knows a great deal about the ward and the problems involved in the area. With these things in mind the meeting was adjourned to meet again on the following friday or perhaps it was to be the following Monday.

Tuesday Nov 9 three students from Dillard along with the coordinator saw Mr Elie head of ward 16 who gave validity to some of the things brought out in the meeting with the Dillard students, that is that the levee for some is atransitional area and that for some it porvides permenant housing. Mr Elie kenw to some degree just about everything involving the 16th ward. How many drop-outs, the number of teenagers with criminal records etc. Mr Elie stated that he was willing to work with the students in anyway he could.

Thursday Nov 11 the same team that had spent Sunday on the levee went back as they had promised to sit in on the rehersal of the singing group and to bring the gitar. The children were waiting atop the levee as the team pulled up and they all ran down to meet the group. Also waiting farther down the levee was a local musician sho had been asked to come over and blow his horn for the kids. This local musician plays around town in several of the cofee houses and is interested in getting a cultural program of some sort started among the local high schools. He came over and blew for the kids who were interested most by the way tthe horn looked and was put together. The musician plays jass flute and was not quite able to keep the interest of the kids for long., the kids being acostumed to being in on the act singing dancing or doing whatever comes naturally rather than acting as an audience. The team stayed through the reherbal whidh lated some 31/2 houss.

The meeting days from here on in become extremely confusing. At any rate the Dillard students met again. A reduction of the number of students was obvious at this meeting. Mr. Woods who runs a local restaurant and who knows a great deal about t e political situation in New Orleans and Bill Yates research man for Louisana CORE were invited to speak to the group. Bill more or less made an appeal to students to help with research.

Mr. Woods then spoke. His talk incited manu of the studnets to some degree, some agreed with things he said and others refuted strongly what he said. For the first time there was a heated exchange of opinion. Mr. Woods was perfect in that he stzated a serées of questions in the minds of the students which sooner or later would have to be answered, hopefully, by the students themselves. Mr. Woods had been brought there to set up some serious objections to the 16th ward. Objections other than thosee that the coordinator had in mind which even to the coordinator seemed to be rather ruthless objections. At any rate the meeting was extremely successful in that there was honest to God exchange.

Some day in the endless stream of days a trip was made to Waveland Miss where a SNCC staff meeting was in progress. This didn't yield much other the setting up of a speaking date for Dillard studentw with some of the more outspoken people in SNCC.

At the next meeting od Dillard students Stokely Carmichael and Cortland Cox spoke. The meeting didn't yield all that had been hoped for.

At the next meeting the idea that had been more orless in incubation in the mind of the coordinator, concerning the levee and the 16th ward, crytalized and an honest attempt was then made to persuade the students against taking the levee on as its only pro ject. Basic objections to the projectwere; the levee is not a representative area, even if a series of successful projects were carried out it would open no doors in terms of experience to the rest of the city; even if projects were successful no real political force could be formed. The meeting was adjourned with the request that the students think serioulsy about the objections made and be prepared to decide on the issue at the next meeting. The issue being wether to abandon completely the levee in favor of the 10th or 12th wards, which the coordinator felt was more representative or whether to accept the 10th or 12th wards in addition to the levee or to take the levee as its only project.

Before the next meeting with Dillard the coordinator spoke with attorney Collins who wanted to persuade the coordincator to persuade the students to work in the 2nd ward rather than the 10th, 12th, 16th or 14th wards. He raised no serious objections to the other wards but rather spoke in ~~such~~-a positive way about the 2nd especially in terms of its potential political power. This the coordinator considered along with information that had beed yielded bya a talk with Mrs Collins who had delt considerably with New Orleans and its problems. Dealing first on a grass roots level with the people and secondly on the organizational level where it was necessary to bump heads with the heads of certain organizations. The imformation hat had been gotten from Kunsler concerning the Miss political situation there also lent considerable weight to the argument. It goes without saying in view of all these things the coordinator decided to try to persuade the studnets that the second ward would be the better area for any project that would be set up.

Rev. Haley,

I find I must concedd. It is advisable if not necessary to turn in a weekly report, otherwise things get all confused. I yield.

Humbly submited

Mary Felice Lovelace

file
So Africa

May 11, 1964
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
Rm. 203 2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113

LOUISIANA SUPREME COURT HEARS ARGUMENT ON REV. COX CASE

New Orleans, La. On Friday the Louisiana Supreme Court heard argument on the case of State of Louisiana v. (Rev.) B. Elton Cox, a CORE field secretary from High Point, North Carolina. Attorneys Robert F. Collins of New Orleans and Marvin Karpatkin of New York represented Rev. Cox in the case involving alleged defamatory remarks Cox made about Judge Fred. A. Blanche, Jr. and East Baton Rouge District Attorney Sargent Pitcher, Jr. on September 4, 1962.

The Justices hearing the case took great interest in the fact District Attorney Pitcher filed all the preliminary motions on his own case and excused himself as prosecutor only two days before the trial which was held in November 1962. During that trial a Negro woman spectator was arrested for sitting on the "white" side of the courtroom. In view of the arrest and the segregated restrooms in the East Baton Rouge courthouse, the CORE lawyers argued that "such circumstances create an inherent barrier to that principle of fair trial which is implicit in the concepts of due process and equal protection of the laws imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment upon the administration of justice in State courts."

Attorneys Collins and Karpatkin also argued that the Louisiana criminal defamation law is unconstitutional because it violates the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution. Among the many US Supreme Court decisions they cited was a concurring opinion by Justice Goldberg in the New York Times Co. v. Sullivan case that "the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution afford to the citizen and to the press an absolute, unconditional privilege to criticize official conduct despite the harm which may flow from excesses and abuses."

While the appeal is pending Rev. Cox will remain free on $10,000 bond.

# # # #

Campus Worker
Mary Wallace

SUGGESTIONS TO THE CORE CAMPUS WORKER IN
NEW ORLEANS

10/27/64

The basis of the success of CORE efforts in various communities has been the ability of staff people to show a tie-in between community desires and the organization program. It will be the effort, then, of the CORE Campus Worker to find a similar tie-in between student attitudes and our program. This is reputed to be a very hard job in regard to students at New Orleans Negro colleges. Since 1960 sporadic efforts have been made to draw Negro students into the CORE program. Most of them have not been the least bit dazzled by the romanticism of going to prison for a "noble cause". In fact, it would seem that this possibility is one of the strong deterrents to their participation. Other likely reasons are: the students' own short-sighted failure to see the unavoidable relation between the Freedom Movement and their own futures; failure of local professionals(with whom the students probably identify) to take part in the movement; discouragement by school officials; absence of any sustained, large-scale local program.

The Movement, however, has now changed its own focus. The demonstration is now adjunct to the program, instead of the nucleus---or the whole--- of the program. Emphasis now may be said to lie in economics, politics and education. This means there will be a diversity of activity in an effective program and consequently a greater possibility of touching the interest of a larger number of students than ever before. Some of the program items are listed below.

AGRICULTURE. Those schools that have agricultural departments will hopefully include at least a few "Ag" students who will be interested in collecting information on (1)census of Negro farmers; (2)dispersion of crops through various areas of the state; (3)average size of farms; (4) average farm income; (5)size of farm families; (6)average education of farm families. There is a need for more information on Federal programs to aid farmers. The Campus Worker should also get a list of pertinent topics of research from Bill Yates in Baton Rouge and Judie Nussbaum in New Orleans.

ECONOMICS. Research in this field includes gathering pertinent information on the nature of both capital and labor---especially Negro labor---in the state. That is, what are the heaviest industrial areas? What are the largest industries? Where are government-contract industries? What is the percentage of Negro labor? Except for Negro-owned or operated outlets, retail stores offer even less opportunity for Negro labor above menial level than is true of manufacturing. What are figures of employment, income and payroll in retail stores?

Still another line of investigation has to do with banks, savings and loan and other lending institutions. Can we determine the extent to which racial prejudice determines who gets loans and who doesn't? (Both FHA and VA are involved in housing loans, and have clear instructions that these agencies may not support any discriminatory lending practices.)

There are numerous other directions for economic research. This writer does not present an exhaustive program, but only suggestions for beginning. (One point I meant to include is a study of co-operative enterprise now in operation in the state, together with information on producers' co-ops, consumers' co-ops and credit unions.)

One of the goals of the Freedom Movement is "Quality Integrated Education". Since most of the southern schools(northern, too, for that matter) are both segregated and poor in quality, that goalis presently translated into"Quality Education whether it's integrated or not." Freedom Schools and tutorial programs are important elements of quality education; but they are most likely to succeed as items of a broad interrelated program including voter education, community centers, farm programs and job opportunity. No single item offers the panacea for our social ills.

Another element of quality education has to do with opportunity for vocational education for Negroes in the new skills needed for present and future technology. There are other aspects of Federal assistance to education which could be determined by communication with the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. But it seems to me that primary goal of involving college students in a CORE program on education would be to find volunteers for carrying on tutorial programs and Freedom Schools.

Crowded, lo-income areas present the possibility of setting up community centers. The diversified program of an effective center requires a variety of skills , of a type presumably found in some abundance on the college campus. It is the job of the CORE Campus Worker to find these people and draw them into the program.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION. This includes both education and a ction. By door-to-door canvassing we can begin to build precinct organization. A part of the procedure of such organization will be education in the political structure of the city and state, an inquiry into the potential of the Negro community once it's organized, a survey of neighborhood conditions that may be affected by political pressure, etc. Many volunteers will be needed.

For some of these projects themselves, or for work in the New Orleans CORE office or the Southern office, there will be opportunity for volunteers for general office work---mostly typing and filing.

Above are some ideas of interest-areas that may appeal to students. The next question is how to establish contact with the students so as to get a favorable reaction on the program from them. You will probably employ all the following:

Students you are acquainted with, will introduce you to others.
Interviews with administrative officials and/or department heads.
Speaking to academic and social clubs on the campus.
Setting up your own meetings on or off the campus.
Distributing pertinent literature.
Imagination.

R. Haley

New Orleans
Dec 14, 1964

file Lovelace

To: Mr. Haley

It seems to me that the community center would be the panacea to all the ills of the Negro community. The community center would provide a physical unit for all activities originating in the community. In terms of CORE it would provide a place to get over programs that we feel would be beneficial to the Negro community or community at large. In addition and most important it would provide a place to get over the programs that the community itself thinks important and wishes to institute. CORE could sereve in the community center to stimulate the community and to act as an information bureau funnelling information out to the community on such things as federal programs, political programs being initiated by the civil rights movement, federal education programs and all programs that the community along with CORE deem important. It seems to me that it would also be the job of the community center to provide wholesome recreation not only for its children but also for ~~the~~ its adults. Children are not the only beings hanging out on the streets of the city for lack of nothing to do.

Now the question is, how does the college campus fit into the whole scheme of things. There are several ways. The students once organized could provide instructions in the many areas in the community center. They could also become experts or rather counselors able to dicuss and give advice on the programs provided by the federal government and by the civil rights movement. Initially though, I think in terms of acquestion of their own skills it will be necessary for them to learn a great deal about community organizing. This will require a great deal of just going from door to door finding out what individuals in the community deem important.

During the following week it is my plan to start implementation along several of the lines mentioned above. That is first, working with the students already on hand, getting them ready as has been suggested to me, to take over any opperation they plan to under take, such as the community center. I think I have sufficiently intimated to them the importance of a community unit whether it be called a community center or a public hang-out.

On Wednesday, because I don't think I will be able to contact sufficient numbers of them before wednesday, I will meet with them and discuss these several things all having to do with immediate implementation.

1. Discussion of; the importance of their taking over their own project and of developing their own leadership.

2. Disucssion of; the facts, as many as I can muster up concerning the proposed project of local CORE. This will merely be an attempt to be half-way honest about the mix-up and let them make their own dicisions as much as possible considering their working under a dictatorship.

3. Formation of: a commettee even if of only one which will study a pamphlet put out by the regional research office FACTS ABOUT DEPRESSED AREAS IN NEW ORLEANS.

4. Formation of: a commettee which will call the realators who handle the buildings

we might use for a community center and check on the rental fees, they will also go~~n~~ into the buildings to decide whether any of them will be sufficient for our immediate needs.

5. There will be set up some kind of permenant date and meeting place for the individual campuses and for the individuals from all of the campuses. We may call this group a students union for lack of a better name.

6. By Wednesday, I would also like to have a list of reading material concerning the New Orleans area and the civil rights movement in general.

7. They will be asked to locate or seek out the professors on their campuses who will be sympathetic to their feelings and needs.

8. Some two or three of them will be givenliterature on the Health, Education and Welfare programs, Urban recreational program loans, and the MDTA programs; to study, report on and determine how they may be used in connection with their own program or project.

Mary Felice Lovelace

[1965, March?]

Lincoln School Boycott

Lincoln School in Marrero is lacking heat; bunsen burners in (used for heat) la boratories; bathrooms are cold and unrepaired; there is a gym and physical education games but no showers. 1500-1600 students attend cla ss from 7AM to 12PM. School board said (to parents) things will Be fixed in summer.

Students sent registered letter to school board. About 20 joined in picket line; 100 walked out. Principal said he was fighting for heat, but with no results.

School faults: lea ks
poor maintena nce
rats
high degree of sickness, absenteeism
broken windows
poor lighting
library used a cla ssroom
no showers

List of things to be done at once:
1. petition signed by students
2. delegation of parents to see school board
3. picket line: arrest, bond, parents

Police entered class at 1 PM said "leave or be booked"

Picket began at 11:30 PM -

367-0974/830 12th St. - Ralph Hunter,17
361-1297/2036 Pailet -Judy Bates, 17
366-7651/1720 Estelote-Grace Francisco, 17
361-5402/1730 Estelote-Lillian Wilson, 16
361-4427/1007 Cook -Bernard Southhall

Girls live in Harvey; boys in Gretna

Lincoln High

March, 1965

I had a personal talk with Mr. Solis, the Superintendent of the school board. Which lasted for about 2 hours.

One question I asked him was, "by we, the students of Lincoln High picketing and boycotting the school, would it have an effect in any way, with the integration suit that is now in effect? Would our action mess things up for us in any way. He said, no, it won't because they have already stated that West Jefferson would be integrated next Sept.

That is one thing I want to make clear to you.

The main reason that led the student's boycott was a lack of heat. I think that something must be done about some type of heating facilities now. I'm sure that many parents see this also.

Some one stated that these conditions existed 9 and 10 years ago. This is true they have existed for a number of years. He said, that we ought to let this go on for right now. I said no. That is the thing wrong with we Negroes now. We want to let many conditions slip right by.

In the States-Item, March 9, 1965 page 11. Mr. Butler stated, "I think the students were ill-advised and are only hurting themselves."

We weren't ill-adivsed, We were not advised period, we can see and think and reason things out among ourselves. We may be getting hurt by staying out of class these few days, but it is worth it. I just hope that the parents stay on our side, even though we have deep respect for mom and dad but in a case like this we know better about the situation than mom or dad. Because we are continually in contact with our problems daily.

If we have to walk out for some thing else we will. For example the use of the West Jefferson Stadium, because he, (Mr. Solis) told me we can try to get the stadium now. I personally asked him about it because we don't have a track field. So if we have to picket West Jefferson for the use of the track field we will do so.

If we don't, this is another act that is passing us by. That we are not trying to do anything about.

No matter who say it may hurt us, We are looking for the facts. You may think it's too big of a chance to take, but life is a chance itself. We must have faith in God, faith in ourselves, and faith in our fellow brethern to stick together.

"Have an aim in life." It is the aim that makes the person. We should not go through life and have to make this sad confession, "My life has been aimless." Nature holds for each of us all that we need to make us useful. But we must labor for what we get. God gives nothing of value unto man, except through our strong and determined efforts. We need to do something each day that will help us to a largerlife. We should work for someone else's good, rather than for our own pleasure. I think that you would find that those who do things for their own happiness will ultimately become a failure. We must remember, that, purpose without work is dead. The purposes of shrewd men in the business world are always followed by careful plans, enforced by work.

Whether the aim is learning, honor, or religious career, the way to attain success is always through planning and work. So, have an aim in life, let it be a grand aim, let some worthy purpose be kept in view and strive each day of your life to reach the goal of your ambition. Life is so fixed that no one person can accomplish everything. So whatever your aim is, do not be turned from your course by something that you may chance to see, and dream, and deem more attractive.

B. Southall

[1965, March?]

New Orleans

I. Poverty Program

New Orleans being a urban area with a grant from the ~~xx~~ Anti-Poverty Program, can easily be incorporated into our local ~~xxxxxxxx~~poverty program. It offers a perfect opportunity to involve college students into a community work program which we intend to undertake; at the same time it provides the community with a permanent team of workers under trained supervision with a specific program that can develop ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~leadership on a community level.

II. Political Action

Getting the vote is the first and most difficult step; but more important is knowing how to use it. An intensified voter education drive will be conducted through the community organization, this does not mean that it will be a political machine. A block-by-block campaign is anticipated; eventually covering ~~x~~ the city, to be done by local people.

III. Labor's Aid

A committee shall be formed to work out plans of operation whereby job openings may be obtained for Negroes at all levels of big business. Hoping to detour automation's impact, it will work with research on corporations done by Tom Ramsay on retraining programs and development of skillls. New Orleans is most feasible for a project of this sort, since many corporations are based here, with a variety of employment opportunities.

IV. Community Centers

A community center will be developed where recreational enjoyment may be sought with encouragement of becoming active in civic resopnsibilities. All programs emanate from the community center as programs allow for implementation. This can and should be used as a model for city government review, and encouragement of building more.

V. Community Organizatio

Community Orgainzation would consist of people who have similar interests and are willing to work for civic, political and social change; it would serve to siphon programs of all sorts to local community, provide impetus and direction to a core of already existing workers with tremendous potential of becoming completely independent of ~~xxx~~ all dominant powers.

VI. Finance and Support

Finance for the entire program can be obtained from the local community. There is an abundance of resources from which we can gain support, since there has been no real fund drive here by any organization for civil rights. New Orleans, once established as a project, may be drawn upon for resources in almost any area, such as finances, office supplies, food, clothing and personnel.

VII. Present Operation

Working in New Orleans are Tom Ramsay and myself, Matt Suarez. Tom now is working on researching corporations operating in New Orleans; hopefully to provide on-the-job-training programs and increasing employment opportunities for Negroes. There are many ways in which this may be done; largely the work will be experimental, but will provide a documentation of efforts and effects for further use. Further explanation of this program is attached to the end of this paper. I am engaged in making community contacts ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ for support, and a location from which to operate the local project; also setting up the one-month orientation for students recruited by Mary Lovelace to work on the New Orleans project. Our first endeavor is to register five hundred Negroes which may possibly lead to the election of a Negro representative.

C.O.R.E.

It may be logically argued from a financial point of view, but to me the idea of terminating staff or cutting program seems utterly rediculous when demands imposed on civil rights organization by society are increasing, an awareness of need and solutions will not allow for slack or let up in either area.

It is true that everyone in C.O.R.E., in the movement sacrifices in many ways, but when we ask someone to register even though it means he'll be cut out of the food program, that his house may be burn, that he maybe shot and supposely he doesn't understand overall the problems as wellas we do why he must sacrifice death if necessary, then I believe we who do, can do a little more by chipping in to see that our fellow workers are able to continue with their work.

Matt Suarez

[1965, April 25]

NOTES FOR SOUTHERN STAFF

Sunday, April 25: A team of three persons selected to act as mediators between the city government of Bogalusa, Louisiana, and the representatives of the Negro community, has scheduled a meeting for Wednesday, April 28. The mediators will meet with lawyers representing the two "sids" to make final arrangements for the first negotiation session. Will Ussery, CORE National Vice-chairman, will return to Bogalusa early this week to assist the Bogalusa Civic and Voters' League in continuing its present program of direct action. At present, action is limited to picketing downtown stores in protest against the refusal of businessmen to hire Negro salespeople. Early in the week a Voters' Caravan will be in operation, transporting potential registrants from Bogalusa to Franklinton, county seat of Washington Parish, where the people may register.

Monday, April 26: Last week the law firm of Collins, Douglas and Elie filed three suits against discrimination in public accommodations of Jonesboro, Louisiana. Named in this suit were the M & D Restaurant, the Blue Grill Restaurant and Brooks Motel. The suit was filed in Monroe, Louisiana, in the Federal Court of the western district.

In a conversation with Louis Mitchell, field representative of the United States Civil Rights Commission, I learned that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has not yet been named by President Johnson. This commission will have the responsibility of implementing Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The fact that the appointment has been delayed so long means that it likely will be some time after July 2nd--months, probably--before Title VII can begin to be effective. I am requesting that James Farmer and that local chapters write to the president, urging the immediate appointment of the commission members.

Mr. Mitchell also put in an order for some new pamphlets just issued by the Civil Rights Commission. This office will receive several copies, which will be distributed among staff.

A women*s group in Salisbury, Connecticut, has been interested for some time in our project in Canton, Mississippi. Presently they are trying to arrange to subsidize a lawyer who would work in that area--Madison and a few adjacent counties--for at least a limited period of time. The lawyer could serve not only to work in actual cases in court, but also as legal advisor both to groups and individuals in regard to matters on civil rights. Up to now we have used lawyers as sort of traveling agents who service wide areas. If a lawyer can be secured to work in this Madison County project, it may operate as a kind of pilot project which, if successful, might lead to placement of volunteer lawyers in much larger numbers than has been our policy heretofore.

Tuesday, April 27: Harold Martin, a writer for the Saturday Evening Post, is gathering material for a story in that magazine on CORE in Louisiana in 1965. The article will appear somewhere between the last of June and the middle of July.

A new Louisiana town is now making its bid for human rights. Negroes in the little town of Homer, Louisiana, are agitating for change. Last week

one young man was suspended from school. On Monday night two young men were arrested in nearby Arcadia while traveling from Homer to Jonesboro, Louisiana. They were arrested for several traffic violations.

Chris Sprowal, NAC member from Downtown CORE in New York, began work this week as a task force worker. He is presently stationed in Shreveport, Louisiana.

Wednesday, April 28: Several weeks ago the law firm of Collins, Douglas and Elie initiated a suit in St. Tammany Parish in Louisiana. The suit was directed against issuance of school bonds which secure monies for the continuance of St. Tammany's school program, which is completely segregated. At a pre--trial hearing, at which the principles in the case were present, Federal Judge Frank Ellis directed the St. Tammany school board to submit a plan for desegregation by no later than May 14, plan to become effective September, 1965. The time elapsed between the filing of the suit and the deadline for submission of a plan is approximately six weeks, possibly the quickest action yet the civil rights movement has been able to obtain in school desegregation cases.

In regard to the suits filed to desegregate restaurants in Jonesboro, Louisiana, the same law firm above mentioned received a proposal from the lawyer for the restaurants. The proposal was simply that the restaurant owners will open their doors if we don't sue. CORE will propose to the citizens of Jonesboro that they test the restaurants for the next two or three weeks, keeping record of the numbers of people who go in, the numbers who are served, those who are mistreated or overcharged, and those who are not served. At the end of a three week period we will be in a position to decide whether to drop the suits.

In Taylor County, Florida, a Negro group has complained of not getting cooperation from the County School Board as regards Operation Head Start. CORE attorney John Due has drawn up articles of incorporation for this group as the Taylor County Improvement Club, Incorporated.

Two piggy-back trailor loads of books recently arrived in New Orleans, to be distributed among CORE projects by the SOUTHERN Office. It is estimated that the shipment amounts to over 30 tons of books. Books were collected by Bergen, County, New Jersey, CORE, and the expense of shipment is being borne by CORE SEDF.

New gasoline credit cards have arrived at the Southern Office. They are ten in number and will be distributed among southern staff.

Randy Glenn, formerly working in Leake County, Mississippi, is now on detached service in Montgomery, Alabama. He is working with the student organization there, the Alabama State College Freedom Campaign. The student group has drawn up a list of 47 grievances. Their first grievance is the president of State Teachers College, Dr. Levi Watkins.

Richard Haley

On May 4, 1965, I accompanied Mrs. Marjorie Mornay, 3353 Abundance, Apt. D, 949-4503, a native of New Orleans, to speak with two of her former employers. She felt that she had been unjustly released by her last employer, Woolworth's, and had requested help from CORE.

Our first stop was at H.L. Green's, 1436 Dryades St., where she spoke with a Mr. Killingsworth, the manager. Her aim here was to request from him in person a reference. This was important because the reason she was given, second-hand, for her dismissal from Woolworths was that Greens had not sent a reference, though it had been requested several times during her stay at Woolworths.

At first, Mr. Killingsworth tried to brush her off, but he eventually located the form which Woolworths had sent him, and filled it out, then showed it to Mrs. Mornay. He had stated on the form that she did good work, but that she had not notified Greens that she had another job. It seems that at the time she began working at Woolworths, Mr. Killingsworth was under the impression that Mrs. Mornay was on a leave of absence for sickness. It was not untill after she began at Woolworths that she informed Mr. Killingsworth that she would not be returning. A

Although she was not happy that this hint of unreliability was put on the reference, we left and proceeded to Woolworths, 3950 Dublin St., where she talked with Mr. McCarroll, the manager. She asked him why she had been dismissed. He stated that 1. she had not had references, 2. he had had to cut down on overhead expenses, 3. he referred to "trouble in the back of the store." One by one, Mrs. Mornay met each of these reasons logically. She pointed out that she had one reference with her and that another was in the mail. She pointed out that she was not responsible for the laxity of Mr. Killingsworth in submitting the reference from Greens. When asked how he chose the ones to go since he had to cut down expenses, he replied, "On Merit." When asked fi seniority had anything to do with it, he said, "No." When asked how Mrs. Mornay lacked merit, he stated, "She didn't have references." He admitted that she did very good work, and he

had been satisfied with her. He stated that he had dismissed two others, implying that this was at the same time.

Mr. McCarroll refused to be specific about the "trouble in the back," finally stating that that was "immaterial" and had nothing to do with her dismissal. Mrs. Mornay stated frankly that she felt that she had been discriminated against, to which Mr. McCarroll replied, "I do not discriminate. As a matter of fact, when I hired you, I hired you above 7 or 9 other applicants, white and colored. I was afraid you would think that. I do not discriminate."

The final result of the interview was that she left her reference, and he promised to re-consider her if an opening came up. He said he had no idea when that might be.

Mrs. Mornay states that she wants the job because the pay was good. She says that she felt harrassment from white co-workers, but that she was able to withstand this and just do her work. She thinks that the trouble referred to might have something to do with the incident that happened one day when she overheard a co-worker talking about her in a slighting way and she confronted this woman calmly and told her she was surprised at her. She thinks that a distorted version of t his might have been reported to Mr. MCCarroll. Anyway, it has nothing to do with her dismissal, according to him.

MAY 13 1965

May 10, 1965

Mr. Dave Dennis
C.O.R.E.
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

Since I have not heard from you regarding our telephone conversation regarding time on this station for your organization to reply to Judge Perez's telecast of April 6, 1965, I am requesting that you advise me by Monday, May 17, 1965, as to whether or not you will take the time. If no answer is received I will consider my files closed on this matter.

Sincerely,

ABC/lf

A. B. CRAFT
STATION DIRECTOR

Cpy R.H.

COPY

May 4, 1965

Mayor Victor H. Schiro
City Hall
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

The City of New Orleans has witnessed ~~5~~ 6 six nocturnal bombings in less than 2 months. With the prospect of another summer of increased activity in the area of civil rights, we urge that you not wait until New Orleans resembles Birmingham before taking a public position on this matter--a matter which has become a municipal disgrace.

We call on you to invoke the full powers of your office to solve past bombings and deter future tragedy. Specifically, we suggest:

1. That you make a forceful public statement denouncing these bombings in the strongest possible terms;

2. That you resolve and announce your intention to have those apprehended for these crimes prosecuted to the fullest extent possible;

3. That you instruct the New Orleans Police Department to be especially vigorous in its investigation of all bombings, and that you make this fact known to the public;

4. That you make a special request of the public for information about these bombings, specifying to whom those with information should communicate and guaranteeing anonymity for those who offer information;

5. That you offer a reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of those responsible for the bombings;

6. That you propose to the City Council an ordinance which will provide the stiffest possible penalties for acts of bombing; and

7. That you publicly seek the cooperation of the Governor and the authorities of neighboring parishes for these investigations and deterrents.

Bombings are real; they cannot and must not be ignored. The cowardly maniacs who perpetrate such crimes can only take comfort from the City's failure to mobilize public opinion and assistance against them. The citizens of New Orleans have the right to expect that their highest elected official will give his own highest priority to the protection of their property and lives.

We submit that the time for the Mayor of New Orleans to act is now. It will be of little use and less comfort for you to be decisive after someone has been injured of killed. We are confident that your adoption of these suggestions will have a salutory effect and will do credit to our city.

Respectfully,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

Steven H. Rubin
President, Louisiana Civil Liberties Union

COPY

May 4, 1965

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New Orleans, Louisiana

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Respectfully,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

Steven H. Rubin
President, Louisiana Civil Liberties Union

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

VICTOR H. SCHIRO
MAYOR

May 28, 1965

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Gentlemen:

You have probably read in the daily newspapers and heard on television the fact that I just recently re-emphasized our determination to put an end to the fire bombings which have occurred in our City during recent weeks. In the early part of last week, I met with members of several organizations along with the Superintendent of Police and we stated our position regarding these incidents.

Of the bombings, four of them have been solved and cleared by the arrests of the individuals involved and I am confident that with the continued efforts of the Police Department along with the cooperation of our citizens that all of those involved will soon be brought to justice.

Again, I want to assure you that I will demand law and order in our City from all citizens.

Cordially,

Victor H. Schiro
Mayor

VHS:cng

SUMMARY

The information (on employment) agency is a step forward, although a mild and restricted one.

[1]Jim Snyder is fairly young, an expert in placement (so I am told) and apparently of liberal turn of mind.

The NewOrleans business comminity wants bad publicity even less than it wants integration.

The hundred fifty firms offer potential for a minimal total of over 11 thousand jobs (not openings).

The meeting itself indicates thereis concern; there have been discussions; decisions have been made.

On the debit side: no concern for integration beneath the college level.

Unions have given no commitment to cooperation.

No organization presently in the Negro community.

Industry committed only to passive participation, not active.

The program will have to be broader and deeper than the one presented if there is going to be any appreciable chage in the economic and occupational position of the Negro in New Orleans. I recommend the following:

1. Listing of the one hundred fifty participating firms.

2. Begin negotiation with these firms in terms of concrete numbers of Negroes to be employed over a specified period.

3. Observation of, and inquiry into, operation of Louisiana State Employment Service.

4. Enference of members of Negro community relative to opening referral centers or employment offices or something of this sort in several sections of this city. (Urban League should be most important resource agency for such a conference).

5. Progress reports to published by cooperating firms at 90 day intervals during the first year of operation of Title VII.

End Report

Vonnie
attach report
to this sheet
MASTER

April 29, 1965

Gentlemen:

MEETING

4:00 P. M.

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1965

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE

ASSEMBLY ROOM

(THIRD FLOOR)

This meeting has been called by the Steering Committee of a Special Citizens' Committee to report results of a meeting held April 21, 1965 with firms in the New Orleans area employing 75 or more persons.

In addition to the members of our Committee, we have invited union labor leaders and civic and business leaders of the Negro community in the New Orleans area.

We urge you to attend this most important meeting.

STEERING COMMITTEE,
Special Citizens' Committee

E. M. Rowley

E. M. Rowley
Chairman

MASTER may 28 1965

FREEDOM SCHOOLS
for
New Orleans, Louisiana
(by Lon Clay Hill)

I.

The bgsic purpose of our freedom schools will be to :

1. Offer a framework that allows students to make more critical and constructive use of their regul ar education and

2. Supply and create educational needs that are not met within the educational system which the normal child attends.

This will be done thrmea program of two formally district, but in actuality inextricably fused, chrricula. One, supplementary education-such as reading, languages, the new math, etc.-corresponding to some degree with what the child is actually or supposedly learning in school. Two, and more fundementally, the Freedom curricula-Negro History, Civil Rights Movement, the philosphy of non-violence, etc.

These two formally district curricula are largely fused in practice because of the basic presupposition of the Freedom School-that a Freedom curriculum consists most basically in an approach, rather than in its materials. That to have a freedom approach implies that both teacher and student are free to participate and to explore. So that, for example, if no one wants to study a foreign language - a foreigh language will not be taught, or instead of introducing reading as a formal discipline - reading is almost surreptitiots introduced by the use of Martin Luther King or uncle Tom's Cabin comic books in the younger childrens' study of Negro History.

In order truly to be a freedom school - the school must be the children's. And this means not only do the children have an important voice in determing the curriculum-but that they also hav e the right to question. The whold concept of the new math for example is an attempt to explain to children why there are numbers and decimal systems, and multiplication tables. But the freedom approach goes beyond that - the student is encouraged not only to question the material, but also to question institutions and persons. For example, one of the assumptions of the freedom school is that the teacher may be wrong - and that the student has the right to express his reservations about anything the teacher says. And it has been our experience that by allowing just such questions to be raised that the students actually learns more material or formal knowledge because HE HAS A REASON TO LEARN, because he is allowed to trust his own mind as well as assisted in learning from others. The teacher knows that he or she can learn from the student, and this is the most encouraging prompt for the student to learn that the student can have.

The Freedom curricula is an attempt to provide the student with more truthful information, ideas, and images of himself. While particularly concerned with the Negro child its fundamental purpose transcends considerations of color. The Negro child is taught Negro history not because it is Negro hi story but because it is his history. And the few white children will be taught Negro history because the history of the Negro is the history of what has happen in his country and to his countrymen - and thus also to him. The primary focus will be to rediscover that part of our history which has been suppressed and distorted in orderto support segregation and its attendant evils. Thus attention will be given to the realities of slave trads, to Negro revolts, to Negro participation in the civil war, to a more honest interpretation of Reconstruction, etc. down to the present time.

While some of the material will inevitably be presented somewhat formally, and every encouragement will be given to students who desire to read further, most of the material will be presented in discussion. Thus, for example, the students will be presented a few essential facts about Booker T. Washington and William E. Dubois or about Martin Luther King and Robert Williams and asked what they think about the issues of conciliation vs militancy or non-violence vs self-defense. While the teacher may occasionally offer his own insight into such matters his primary purpose will be to elicit the student own feelings and thoughts. Another mode of approach would be to play on Odetta or Bobby Dylan record and see what response the students have to it - Do they feel that their experience is akin to the feeling of the one time slave who sang "No More Auction Block For Me"? Do they feel or thing that the poor white man is really " a pawn in their game" as the record suggests? When the Free Southern Theatre or the Freedom Caravan perform they will be asked what they think of the performance.

II.

The following prospectus is an example of the sort of curriculum that will be presented - the actual curriculum will be modified by teachers and students according to their needs and interest.

SUPPLEMENTAL CURRICULUM

To be taught as demanded [1] and to the extent that teachers are available.

I. languages - Spanish, German, etc.
II. new mathematics (plus help in old math)
III. art & drawing

CORE OF FREEDOM CURRICULUM

I. Negro History
II. Africa
III. Civil Rights Movement
IV. Constitution & Democracy
V. Non-Violence
VI. Freedom Schools
VI. Workshops

III.

Present plans are to begin with three schools - two of them in the 2nd Ward in order to tie in with New Orleans CORE Community Organizing Project. One of the three will be in a mixed neighborhood. Morning and (probably) afternoon classes will be offered with 2-4 teachers at each school. New schools will be started whenever it is evidenent that the schools are sucessfully operating and as new workers become available. Classes will be seperated according to general age groups. The essential program will be for grade school and high school children - but we are also investigating possibilities for a pre-school (4-6) program adult education is not <u>at this time</u> planned.

A meeting will be held on May 30th to make additional arrangements.

MATERIALS NEEDED

Papers, pencils, crayons, water colors, chalk, blackboards.
Small library of books on Negro history and the movement necessary for teachers (and interested students 20-40 books individually obtained.

GENERAL LIBRARY

Books useful for Students (such as Baldwin's <u>The Fire Next Time</u>, <u>The Movement</u> (photography), <u>Uncle Tom's Cabin</u> classic comic etc.* which require <u>several</u> or <u>many</u> copies.

More complete requests will be made when <u>sources</u> of materials are more clearly ascertained. Also, the meeting May 30th will clarify more of our needs.

LON CLAY HILL

[1965, June]

1

In Floridax a small Task Force of four people, together with field secretary Spiver Gordon, has beax working in six counties on the northern kedge of the state. We have reports on their efforts in public accommodations, school desegregation, voter xreg--istration and a number of other activities. These are largely factual reports, not overly xgiven to analyses of relationships between actions and organizations on the xxx one hand, with philosophy and ultimate goals of the movement on the xxx other. Significant excerpts from these reports follow. (see attached sheet XO)

In Mississippi reports the emphasis was different. The field secretary there, x Richard Jewett, probes beneath actions and action groups for principles, for intimations of the direction of the movement, for evaluation of CORE's program in these regards. Following are excerpts from Dick's report, xplus further quota--tions from the letter of a departing Mississippi volunteer.

"A year ago at this time it was xx relatively xx easy to report on the movement here. Voter registration was virtually the only sustained activity.....The focus of all activity in xthe state was on removing the pressure of local law enforcement and gaining freedom for other activities.

"By now there has been agreat increase in the number and variety of programs that are being carried on. In most areas there is a xxxxxx preponderance of local people carrying out projects, with staff in a subsidiary xxx role.

"Programs are developed around local problems increasingly. Roads(Madison County), water(Rankin County), schools(everywhere), economic problems(Leake, Madison & Clarke Counties). Public accommodations testing and implementation of the most visible parts of the xxx Civil Rights Act of 1964 have not proven xx an important community organizing tool.

"As problems become more complex staff finds itself increasingly in the position of not being equipped to deal with the questions raised. (What kind of help is xneeded for a farmer's co-operative? Should we try to unionize our furniture factory?).... Sometimes in fact staff finds itself trying to xxxxx answer without having the necessary bac kground and does more damage than good.

" Increase education, combining education of local people with with that of staff.....Encourage people to think through on their own without relying on staff postures to follow.

Reconstitute staff assignments to let various staff members develop a depth in an area of their ~~xxxx~~ interest. Encourage specialists travelling over a larger area rather than generalists working in one ~~xxxxx~~ place."

(JEWETT, FIELD REPORT JUNE, 1965)

"In justified defiance of "the system's" materialistic standards for judging and regulating human behavior, the movement has adopted unjustified and wasteful practices of ~~xxxxx~~ almost no standards. Fearful of slipping into a capitalist work-ethic, we've let our own alleged work evolve without adequate training provisions, without discipline, without necessary standards. (We have moved) from imposing ourselves on communities as ~~x~~their self-appointed saviours with all programs preconceived, to espousing the now trite "let the local~~xx~~ people do it" philosophy and acting as if people need no ~~xxxxxxxx~~ direction. ~~Neither approach xxxxxx indicates much serious attention to how human beings really operate.~~

"Another problem is our willingness to still be popularly characterized as non-violent while feeling bound to non-violence ~~xxxx~~ less and less in practice. ~~xxx~~ Unless someone genuinely committed to the tactic and philosophy be enlisted to re-explore ~~xxxxxxx

be effectiv e without some kind of systematized program of staff training. This need in CORE has been long discussed but never implemented. It is the present intent of the Southern Office to canvass and confer with our staff exhaustively, for suggestions on a staff training program. The date of October 1, 1965 is arbitrarily set as the time at which the results of these meetings should be drawn up in a rough draft for discussion. By the first of next year the program should be ready for trial.

In the spring of 1965 Dave Dennis proposed that the Southern Office set up a staff recruitment program aimed at the Negro student in the southern college. It was a well-conceived idea, but did not yield nearly the results we hoped for. Numerous unnecessary problems arose; because they were unnecessary, we are as convinced as ever of the viability of the program, and plan to repeat it next year. We are additionally optimistic because we expect to be able to again offer SEDF Community Services Fellowships ~~such as [illegible] in force~~.

The effectiveness of all phases of the CORE southern program has been seriously hampered by our complete dependence on national office for publicity and for money. We have needed more brochures than we have been able to get, and sometimes those we got were too late for us to reap ~~maximum~~ much benefit. Moreover, I believe distribution of publicity material may often yield greater results ~~[illegible]~~ if mailings originate from the South. We have recently added personnel to the communications section of the southern staff, for on-the-spot ~~[illegible]~~ reportage and broader coverage of action in the South.

In some southern communities there has been demonstrated a

willingness to support the local CORE project on a local basis. I believe this attitude can be cultivated to yield two important fruits: (1)broad-based financial support for national CORE; (2)local funding of at least part of local CORE operations. There yet remains the "how" of successfully developing this phase of fund-raising. A proposal will be drawn up.

Taken as a whole, southern CORE chapters constitute a problem quantity. Ennis, Texas CORE has been liberally serviced by staff member Tom Valentine. The chapter recently carried through the first phase of a desegregation of local schools. Following is an excerpt from Valentine's report.

"We had a meeting set up with the school board for the second Thursday in May but.....they had a secret meeting without the knowledge of citizens so we could not attend. What they did at the meeting was this: to completely desegregate the Ennis Independent School District from Kindergarten to the 12th grade. What we are doing now is attending meetings with parents of the children to try to get them to send their children to previously all-white schools. (May 17, 1965 Report)

"From January to June, 1965 we have been.....working on the school situation. Now, since the schools have been integrated, (we) are turning the campaign toward public accommodations and job opportunities."

(June 12, 1965 Report)

DeRidder, Louisiana CORE had staff help for about a four-week period during the winter; when staff left, militance and program collapsed. We haven't heard from DeRidder since. Dallas, Texas CORE has had almost constant attendance from Valentine or Bruce Baihes or both.

But Dallas presents all the familiar big-city problems. We can begin to grapple with small-town problems by the simple act of placing permanent staff in the community, but there must be much further experience and discussion of urban problems before proposing solutions in that area.

Further light is shed on staff-chapter problems by the following quotations f om a letter from a member of ~~x~~ Gainesville, Florida CORE.

"In ~~x~~ reference to our conversation this weekend in Waveland, I am ~~w~~riting to request that at least one field worker be assigned to Alachua County for the summer. Some of the people here.....seem to think that it would be good to have an experienced Negro organizer to direct a specific project in regard to slum~~xx~~ housing. Others of us feel.....that a very significant job could be done by~~xxx~~ a somewhat inexperienced person, Negro or white, working full time.

"I am very sorry that we seem unable to discuss Florida in a completely objective manner. I suppose that I should show more understanding of CORE's problems. ~~Is~~ (I'm) afraid that if I allowed this to influence whether or not I would request help, I would simply not request help. I live here and plan to live here, and naturally I feel required to exert some s pressure in behalf of Florida with you. I realize you are committed to a much larger ~~xxx~~ area, but that is not my concern; mine is with Florida."

(Judy Benninger, June 21, 1965)

The Southern Office plans to release a memorandum to each listed southern CORE chapter, requesting a ~~xxx~~ ~~xxxxx~~ report [again] of current activities. Anticipating [again] minimal response, assignments for personal visits and evaluation will thereafter be given to staff personnel. Recommendations on continued affiliation of these chapters will ~~xxxxxx~~ then be presented to ~~XX~~ NAC.

It can be seen that this report is ~~x~~ neither a chronological recital of staff activities nor a breakdown of departmental accomplishments. It's rather an effort to isolate those problems which are uppermost in the minds of our staff---a very thoughtful staff. ~~xx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ In the same way, space must be given to the concerns of chapters, such as indicated in the excerpt from Miss Benninger's letter.

In so doing I have necessarily eliminated much of the mundane material of which reports are conventionally made. The national body should know that we hold periodic staff conferences~~xxxxxxxx~~ to continue ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ strengthening the weak ties among staff from different states; that we are deepening our co-operation with the Medical Committee on ~~xx~~ Human Rights; that the ~~xxxxxxx~~CORE and other ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ actively co-op groups Summer Project is in full swing in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina; that the majority of staff feel that the key to progress in the South is an effective community organization program; that the ~~re~~-search program continues to grow so that even our own staff is beginning to use the material; that CORE and the Deacons work together on a common meeting-ground of their respective principles, but we're not married or even courting. It should know how much money we receive and how we spend it; how many paid staff members work in the South, and how many volunteers; these and all other things, ~~It seems to me~~ The sum & substance these things, ~~could best be provided~~ plus needs that have been implied earlier in the report, are included in the ~~recommendations~~ summary that follows.

Attachment (10)

"Beginning January 1, CORE staff in northern Florida ~~xxxxx~~ began to decline in numbers. Four Task Force workers went back to school, leaving the project with ~~xxxx~~ three workers and myself. All cars which were on the project prior to my assignment to northern Florida had to be returned because ~~xx~~ of lack of money. I have said all this to point out that (since this time) we have tried to make out in terms of support for the ~~xx~~ project.

"During April, we were able to register 500 new voters. This was only possible ~~xxxxxxx~~ because we were able to borrow cars and get community people committed for a short time basis. .....We ~~xxxx~~ were able to help organize a Voters League to do much of the work.....We see in this group better and more involved leadership than in the Civic Interest Group. Where CIG tries to recruit middle class Negroes (principally), the Voters group has vowed to work with all the people, making the man on the street a part of the League.

"We secured some time ago from the Hill-Burton Fund a list of all the hospitals in our area. Each of the six counties we were working in ~~xxxx~~ listed as receiving federal funds. We mailed letters of complaint to each of these and.....to the Hill-Burton group. (Satisfactory negotiations were carried out with Chattahoochee Mental Hospital.)

"~~xxxxxxx~~ The counties we have been working in submitted a "pupil assignment" plan to Washington for school desegregation. All plans were rejected. We feel that HEW withholding of funds ~~xx~~ will certainly be a greater force than a lawsuit which would only get tied up in court, while funds would still go to the schools(involved in litigation).

"We plan to use letters of complaint(on Title VII), and direct action when necessary. We also plan to have a massive 'apply-in' by Negroes at the ten largest plants in each area."

(GORDON, FIELD REPORT, June 1965)

[1965, June?]

Louisiana excerpt

← A report from Louisiana illustrates concern both with immediate problems and more distant goals.

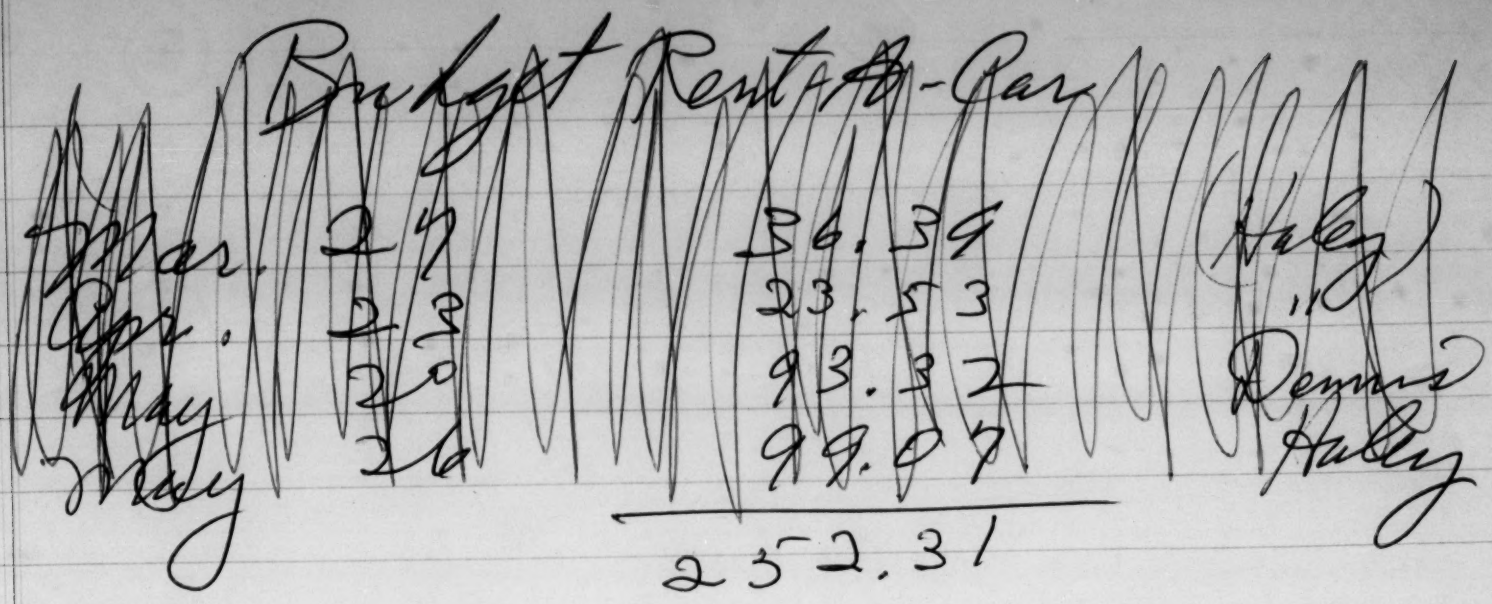
"The Majestic Cafe, the Purple Cow Restaurant, ... were desegregated in Homer, La. during April and May. ..... CORE had to institute a suit under the 1964 Civil Rights Act in Jonesboro. As a result [the principal restaurants and the local theater] are now serving Negroes on a non-discriminatory basis..... Facilities of the E.A. Conway Hospital in Monroe are now desegregated." [Complaints have been filed against hospitals in adjacent parishes.]

"Six men employed at Olin-Mathieson Corporation in West Monroe, ~~La~~ organized a committee. .... This "Unity Committee" is fighting for implementation of the Plan for Progress [~~which~~ the company's ~~Plan for~~ Progress was accepted by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity in 1962]. This group is also working with the CORE staff to develop a program with North Louisiana labor groups. ~~Its regard~~

"Project Uplift [a group of mothers on welfare] has been trying to get a surplus food program in Ouachita Parish. The Police Jury (county commissioners) decided the parish could not afford the program, so the matter was tabled. [We can either] (1) try to get a non-partisan organization to deal directly with the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture; (2) hope the program will be instituted by the parish later; (3) direct action on the police jury.

~~The program~~

held After many weeks of discussion the La. staff ~~held~~ a "community conference" early in June. People were invited from throughout the state, wherever CORE had a



project. People talked about problems in their respective areas, things they didn't like, things they didn't understand. They ~~decided~~ made two major decisions: to meet again in early August; to explore ~~possible~~ ~~[illegible]~~ possibility of a Title VII "test" by simultaneous attacks on, perhaps, one major chain store in its various local outlets."

OUACHITA PARISH

SESSION 1963-1964

Negro Teachers

BOLEY ELEMENTARY: FA-3-2991 Cypress St., W. Monroe, Louisiana

Principal	1084	H. O. Simmons	303 Hood, Lake Providence,La.
7 & 8	FA-2-4744	Dillard N. Guice	P.O.Box 1286, Monroe,La.
7 & 8	FA-5-4961	Falba W. Williams	801 Wilson, Monroe, La.
7 & 8	FA-3-2793	Mary B. Cyrus	428 Lee, West Monroe, La.
7 & 8	FA-2-0986	Anna B. Howard	200 South 8th St.,W. Monroe
7 & 8	FA-2-1246	Mattie J. Bullard	2202 DeSaird, Monroe, La.
7th	FA-3-0500	Elmer Lee Bryant	2014 Evans Ave., Monroe, La.
6th	FA-2-3489	Annie S. Gibson	715 Goldman, Monroe, La.
5th	FA-5-4829	Elizabeth Nelson	506½ New Natchitoches Rd., West Monroe, Louisiana
5th		Reva C. Smith	Rt.2,Box 181,Columbia, La.
4th	FA-3-7727	Alberta Ausberry	1204 Powell Ave.,Monroe,La.
3rd	FA-3-8714	Mattie T. Williams	210 So.15th St.,Monroe, La.
2nd	FA-2-0250	Lucelia M. Facen	Box 544, West Monroe, La.
1st	FA-3-7136	Minnie Phillips	#9 Herman St,W. Monore, La.
1st	FA-2-2323	Annie M.D.Dade	202 So 8th,W. Monroe, La.
Librarian	FA-3-9958	Teriece D. Cyrus	115 No.Church,W.Monroe, La.
2nd	FA-3-2311	Lela Mae Smith	311 Gately St.,W.Monroe, La.

BURKS ELEMENTARY: 373-1687 Swartz, Louisiana

Principal,6,7,8	FA-2-7504	Mary Walker	507 South 24th,Monroe,La
3,4,5	NO-5-4653	Blanche M. Bryant	P.O.Box508,Sterlington,La
1,2	325-8328	Christel J.Wilson	511 Marion St.,Monroe,La

CENTRAL HIGH: 644-9916 CAlhoun, Louisiana

Principal	FA-5-5738	E. T. Martin	2016 BergJones Lane,Monroe
2nd	396-2145	Cleola Heard	Rt.2,Box 356,W. Monroe,La.
English,Library	728-3797	Bettye J. West	506 PearlSt.,Rayville,La
4th	644-2461	Mary K. Britton	Rt.1,Box239,Calhoun,La.
6th		Frances K.Jackson	Rt.1,Box214-A,Calhoun,La.
Phy. Ed.	FA-3-8893	Lavern R. Hester	Rt.1,Box 303, Monroe,La.
5th	CH-7-6427	Addie B. Mims	Rt.1,Box215,Calhoun, La.
Agriculture Science	FA-5-6530	Ray O. Wright	823 Atkinson,Monroe, La.

CENTRAL HIGH CONT'D

1st	SO-8-4906	Ruth M.Anders	Rt.1,Box 8-A,Eros, La.
Social Studies, Math	FA-3-9786	Lindsay Moorehaad	2912 Renwick, Monroe,La.
Science,Math	FA-2-7855	Preston L. Anderson	3005 Jackson, Monroe,La.
Home Ec.	FA-3-4484	Martrice F. Woods	1704 Bernstein Park Dr., Monroe, Louisiana
3rd	_____	Tulip M. Wiley	P.O.Box 214, Calhoun, La.

MT. NEBO ELEMENTARY: FA-5-3407 Jackson St., Monroe, Louisiana

Principal,3,4,	FA-2-7851	Georgiana Williams	400 Shotwell, Monroe, La.
2,3	FA-2-3812	Jerusha Y. Jacobs	410 Drew Ave.,W.Monroe,La.
1st	FA-3-8366	Ruby L. Crawford	207 Parent St.,W. Monroe,La.

MYLES HIGH: NO-5-4603 Sterlington, Louisiana

Principal,			
Ind. Arts,Math	FA-2-0250	A. G. Facen	405 Oakland, W.Monroe, La.
Social Studies	FA-2-2534	Hilda M. Martin	700 Lamy Lane, Monroe, La.
Home Ec.,Science	3644	Hazel W. Montgomery	316 High St.,Bastrop, La.
Business & Phy.Ed.	FA-3-9529	Georgia L.M.Bonner	804 Linderman, W.Monroe, La.
6th	FA-2-7854	Rotina S. Wilson	401 Cedar St., Monroe, La.
English,Library	FA-5-8188	Gloria D.M.Nero	902 So. 15th, Monroe, La.
1st	FA-3-8287	Pattie Harris	807 Coleman St.,W. Monroe, La.
2nd	FA-2-1279	France E.Johnson	2705 Price St.,Monroe, La.
Math	FA-3-2268	Ruby C. Wade	1315 Breard St., Monroe, La.
Agriculture	2261W	L. C. Henry	635 Ogden, Bastrop, La.
3rd	FA-2-9892	Vernita Welch	1708 McGhee, Monroe, La.
4th,5th	FA-5795	Oneda W. Britton	2510 Renwick, Monroe, La.

RICHARDSON HIGH: 323-5991 Jewel Street, West Monroe, Louisiana

Principal	FA-3-3593	James L. Thomas	1312 Ridge Dr.,W. Monroe,La.
Science,Math	FA-2-0249	Bennett W. Bacon	114 Herman St.,W. Monroe, La.
Phy, Ed.	FA-3-5210	Sam A. Burns	219 Jackson, W. Monroe, La.
Ind. Arts	FA-5-5362	Riley J. Burton	607 Benjamin,Monroe, La.
Business Ed.	FA-3-7738	Leola Goins	Rt. 1,Box290,Monroe, La.

RICHARDSON HGIH CONT'D

Music & Band	FA-2-2928	George L. Moody	710 Louise Ann Ave.,Monroe
Math, Civics	FA-3-0703	William C. Richardson	3311 Pearl, Monroe,La.
Librarian	FA-5-0936	Shirley C. Rush	2116 Evans Ave.,Monroe,La.
Biology, Science, Chemistry	FA-3-6985	Walter L. Slater	505 Haynes,W.Monroe,La.
Social Studies	FA-3-9666	Elvin E. Spears	506 Wilson, Monroe, La.
Health, Phy.Ed.		Carrie K.J. Taylor	4003 Wiley, Monroe, La.
English, Speech	FA-2-8821	Willie B. Taylor	1824 Milhaven Rd.,Monroe,
Home Ec.	FA-3-7175	Pearl S. Wilson	3311 Jackson, Monroe, La.
English	FA-2-5070	Madeline H. Woodard	2115 Cypress,W.Monroe, La.

RICHWOOD HIGH: FA-5-1556 Richwood Road, Monroe, Louisiana

		Mary	
Principal	325-0934	Mary F. Goins	3100 Jackson, Monroe, La.
Home Ec.	FA-2-7855	Marguertie Y. Anderson	3005 Jackson, Monroe, La.
8th	FA-2-3139	Zettie R. Beckwith	Rt.1,Box 288,Monroe, La.
English	FA-2-9861	Herbert D. Bennett	804 Linderman,W.Monroe,La.
Social Studies	FA-5-1344	Nora G. Brown	1811 Renaud St.,Momroe,La.
Business ED.?Math	FA-3-5659	Dorothy J. Chambers	2401 Oak, Monroe, La.
7th, 8th	AL-5-2820	Rose Elam	1206 Oak, Ruston, La.
Phy.Ed.,Health	322-0403	Mackie Freeze	3610 Johnson, Monroe, La.
Social Studies	FA-2-2728	Eugene Hughes	906 Atkinson, Monroe, La.
Band	322-1886	Richard Z. Johnson	1712 Bernstein Park Dr., Monroe, Louisiana
Librarian	FA-3-7212	Izola R. Livingston	804 Lidell, Monroe, La.
English	FA-5-5738	Valrie A. Martin	Box 414, Monroe, La.
Music	FA-2-3204	Mary Y. Napoleon	503 Rose, Monroe, La.
Home Ec.	FA-2-0036	Fredessa S. Payne	603 Lidell Ave., Monroe,
Science,Biology	FA-2-0036	Robert L. Payne	603 Lidell Ave., Monroe,
English	FA-3-5200	Cleventine S. Peevy	609 North 9th, Monroe, La.
Biology,Chemistry Physics	FA-5-1537	Abe E. Pierce,III	116 South 19th, Monroe,La.
Math	323-0544	Jeffrie D.Puckett	408 South 25th, Monroe,La.
8th	FA-3-4810	Henry Reeves	P.O.Box 612,Columbia, La.
Ind. Arts	322-5431	Harvey B. Simmons	907 South 16th, Monroe,La.
Social Studies	FA-2-8466	G. T. Toston	419 North 22nd, Monroe,La.
7th & 8th	FA-2-7772	Jesse H. Williams	1505 Dilling St.Monroe,La.
Health, Phy.Ed.	FA-2-2101	Sarah D. Wilson	2409 Breard, Monroe, La.
Math, Biology	FA-3-0726	Carolyn F. Gordon	416 No.,22nd, Monroe,La.
Business Ed.	325-2116	Roena A. Wiggins	802 Linderman,W.Monroe,La.
Social Studies	FA-5-4961	Oscar K. Williams	801 Wilson, Monroe, La.

ROBINSON ELEMENTARY: 322-1784 Burg Jones Lane, Monroe, Louisiana

Principal	FA-2-2537	Patrick H. Robinson	402 Shotwell, Monroe, La.
6th	322-6398	William M. Nelsom	124 Ranson, W. Monroe, La.
6th	FA-2-2728	Shirley Hughes	908 Atkinson St., Monroe, La.
5th	FA-3-9130	Olivia Knight	2303 South 6th, Monroe, La.
5th	FA-2-4705	Bettye H. Carter	1609 Burroughs, Monroe, La.
4th	FA-2-1539	Olee Long	3016 Polk St., Monroe, La.
4th	FA-3-2426	Maxine Tatum	P. O. Box 886, Monroe, La.
3rd	FA-5-3283	Dora L. Taylor	1801 Standifer, Monroe, La.
3rd	FA-2-5140	Gertie McNeal	P. O. Box 3, W. Monroe, La.
2nd	FA-2-7248	Judenia Myles	910 No. 6th, W. Monroe, La.
2nd	FA-5-7423	Mary Abram	702 Bethune St., Monroe, La.
1st	FA-5-0574	Gwendolyn E. Powell	1700 Berstein Park Dr. Monroe, La.
1st	435-4615	Velma L. Snow	1505 Dilling St., Monroe, La.
1st	FA-2-1926	Estella McDaniel	504 So. 9th, W. Monroe, La.

SWAYZE ELEMENTARY: FA-5-1357 Burg Jones Lane, Monroe, Louisiana

Principal	FA-2-4913	Rebecca Bose	2111 So. 6th, Monroe, La.
Librarian	FA-2-4376	Roylene Ellis	2102 Flynn St., Monroe, La.
8th	FA-2-8382	Rose L. Wilbert	918 Reed St., Monroe, La.
8th	FA-2-5660	Richard O. Miles, Jr.	414 No. 24th St., Monroe, La.
7th	FA-3-3787	Betty R. Lee	300 Lee St., W. Monroe, La.
7th & 8th	322-4215	Willie B. Hughey	1721 Bayou, Monroe, La.
6th	FA-2-0254	E. L. Jones	3015 Pearl St., Monroe, La.
6th	FA-8095	Maggie R. Flintroy	318 Magnolia, Monroe, La.
6th	325-5919	Ernest Lee Robinson	316 Atkinson, Monroe, La.
6th	325-2205	Thelma Jackson Martin	1603 Burroughs St., Monroe, La.
5th	FA-5-5755	Ruby L. Cyrus	503 So. 9th, W. Monroe, La.
5th	FA-2-8741	Mattie D. Washington	3000 Jackson St., Monroe, La.
5th	FA-3-9962	Eula M. Smith	1509 Wood St., Monroe, La.
4th	FA-3-0803	Evelyn C. Brice	2504 Burg Jones Rd., Monroe, La.
4th	FA-2-9861	Minnie E. Wingard	900 Linderman Ave., W. Monroe, La.
4th	FA-5-0072	Iona Smith	309 Atkinson St., Monroe, La.
3rd	FA-5-1691	Johnnye B. Foster	812 Camp St., Monroe, La.
3rd	FA-3-6289	Eleanor G. Jones	1401 Ridge Dr., W. Monroe, La.
3rd	FA-3-3844	Deloris J. Manyweathers	813 Bryant St., Monroe, La.
2nd	FA-3-0207	Cora M. Wyatt	1509 Dilling St., Monroe, La.
2nd	FA-3-1002	Artha T. Cyrus	703 Ouachita Ave., Monroe, La.
2nd	FA-5-0018	Oretha A. Richardson	2218 So. 6th, Monroe, La.
1st	FA-3-3762	Ella J. Jackson	416 Claiborne St., W. Monroe, La.
1st	FA-3-3979	Priscilla A. Brown	509 Wilson St., Monroe, La.
1st	FA-2-7075	Margaret A. Jackson	902 Burroughs St., Monroe, La.

TIM TIPPIT ELEMENTARY: FA-5-3567 700 Linderman Ave., W. Monroe, Louisiana

Principal	FA-2-0053	Tilitha Barnes	1103 Pine, Monroe, La.
Special Ed.	FA-3-2846	Thomas Stevenson	P.O.Box 486, Grambling, La.
6th,Librarian	FA-2-6073	Monroe Wayne,Jr.	2001 Monroe Ave., Monroe,La.
5th	FA-3-8210	Eva M. J. Martin	106 Campbell Lane,W. Monroe,La.
5th	FA-2-6845	Earnestine P. Jones	115 So. 22nd., Monroe, La.
4th	FA-3-2311	Bertha L. Smith	311 Gatley, W. Monroe, La.
4th	FA-3-6959	Ethel L. N. Young	411 No. 12th, Monroe, La.
3rd	FA-3-4005	Mary B. Sheppard	912 So. 16th, Monroe, La.
3rd	FA-2-0017	Juanita C. Stokes	206 Magnolia, Monroe, La.
2nd	FA-2-1280	Emma M. Henderson	115 Ransom St.,W. Monroe, La.
2nd	FA-3-7823	Martha T. Flintroy	1111 Breard St., Monroe, La.
1st	FA-3-7377	Trudie Jackson	409 Oakland, W. Monroe, La.
1st	FA-3-3020	Juanita S. Green	100 Montgomery,W. Monroe, La.

UNION BAPTIST ELEMENTARY: FA-5-3408 Columbia Road, Monroe, Louisiana

Principal,5,6	FA-3-8794	Donald C. Wade	2914 Renwick St.,Monroe,La.
3rd, 4th	NO-5-4638	Bobbie J. Pleasant	Genaral Delivery,Sterlington
1st, 2nd	FA-5-4563	Julia O. Foster	Rt.1,Box 293,Monroe, La.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON ELEMENTARY: FA-3-8275 29th St., Monroe, Louisiana

Principal	FA-3-8247	William R. Howell	909 Atkinson St.,Monroe, La.
8th	FA-3-3377	Kizzie L. Washington	313 Gatley St.,W. Monroe, La.
8th	FA-3-5333	Bernard J. Howard	1008 So.McGuire, Monroe, La.
7th	FA-2-4527	Anna J. Washington	305 Gatley St., W. Monroe, La.
7th	FA-3-5907	Fay W. Mitchell	302 So. 23rd St.,Monroe, La.
6th	FA-3-4712	Beatrice L. Archie	700 Rogers St, Monroe, La.
6th	FA-2-2307	Swaneas B. Head	2002 Olive, Monroe, La.
5th	FA-5-4867	Doris Turner	210 KenewahSt, Monroe, La.
5th	FA-5-2496	Doris Peevy	810 So. McGuire, Monroe, La.
4th	FA-2-2383	Reba S. May	1007 No. 4th,W. Monroe, La.
4th	Fa-3-9526	Victorie L. Williams	203 So. 23rd St., Monroe, La.
4th	FA-3-6524	Viola M. Pargoud	405 NO. 23rd St., Monroe, La.
3rd	FA-2-4376	Thelma S. Ellis	2102 Flynn St, Monroe, La.
3rd	FA-5-7529	Berbiesteen M. Hayden	1101 No. 7th.,W. Monroe, La.
2nd	FA-2-7562	Eunice E. Foster	4010 Dunlap St., Monroe, La.
2nd	FA-5-1921	Mabel R. Simmons	600 Linderman Ave,W.Monroe,La.
1st	FA-2-8893	Erma A. Willis	2417 Cypress,W.Monroe, La.
1st	FA-3-4984	Velda L. Pendleton	507 Wilson St.,Monroe, La.
1st	FA-2-8466	Lucille C. Toston	419 No. 22nd St.,Monroe, La.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON ELEMENTARY CONT'D

Band	FA -3-8532	Sidney Dawson	1215 Louise Ann Ave.,Monroe, La.
Librarian	FA-2-7033	Ollie H. Burns	2025 Adams, Monroe, La.
Spec. Ed.	_____	Kittye M. Cyrus	Rt. 1,Box 221, Calhoun, La.

LIBRARIAN:

FA-5-3307	Gloria P. Myles	1308 Rogers St., W. Monroe, La.

JEANES SUPERVISOR:

FA-3-8353	Office	1000 North 6th, W. Monroe, La.
FA-3-3593	Leslye M. Thomas	1302 Ridge Dr., W. Monroe, La.

PARISH BAND:

FA-3-8320	A. V. Turner, Sr.	3203 Polk, Monroe, La.

SECRETARY:TO JEANES SUPERVISOR:

FA-2-8473	Geneva W. Zimmerman	909 South 15th, Monroe, La.

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish Ouachita Period 12 December 1963

Specified Areas Central area of Monroe

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing				33				33
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies Suppers, & Similar Affairs								
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office								
Persons Applying for Registration								
Persons Registered								
Persons Denied Registration								

V I P FIELD REPORT

Weekly Tabulations

PARISH OUACHITA PERIOD 5 Jan---11 Jan

SPECIFIC AREAS Monroe

ACTIVITY	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Persons Contacted: door-to-door	29	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Persons Contacted church meetings, rallies, suppers, other gatherings	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	
Persons Instructed at clinic, home or office	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Persons Applying for Registration		books		closed				
Persons Registered		2	"					
Persons Turned Down			"					
Complaints Filed with Fed. Gov't.			"					

COMMENTS:

For totals see next page

V.V.P. FIELD REPORT

Weekly Tabulations

PARISH: OUACHITA

PERIOD: 12 Jan---14 Jan

SPECIFIC AREAS: Monroe

ACTIVITY	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Persons Contacted: door-to-door	0	0	0					34
Persons Contacted church meetings, rallies, suppers, other gatherings	150	0	0					165
Persons Instructed at clinic, home or office	3	3	2					12
Persons Applying for Registration	0	1	2					3
Persons Registered	0	1	2					3
Persons Turned Down	0	0	0					0
Complaints Filed with Fed. Gov't.	0	0	0					0

COMMENTS:

Totals include both sheets.

Number of people from clinic held last night in West Monroe, by local people there, with our aid and materials not included--figures not known yet.

Mike Lesser

Girl - Quad.
[1963?]

PROPERTY BOND

Mr. Roscoe Young
1711 DeSiard

Dr. John B. Thompson
1001 DeSiard
FA 2-7983

Dr. John I. Reddix
103 North 10th Street
FA 2-6360

Mr. A. H. Bowie
1801 Adams Street
FA 2-4795

Mr. Covington
Town House
FA

Mr. Thomas
Ritz Theater
911 Desiard
FA-2-2501

Mr. Henry Carroll

FA 2-6564 (Carroll High School)

Nr. Long
Long Skelly Service Station
1605 DeSaird
FA 2-8488

Pendleton Service Station
Mr. Joe Pendleton
1608 DeSaird
FA 3-4984

Alfred Richerdson Service Station
Mr. Alfred Richerdson
1312 DeSaird
FA 3-7191

Millers Furnel Home
1006 Washington
FA 3-5191

Simms & Grundy Funeral Company Inc.
Mr. Simms
1407 Washington
FA 2-6388

Acme Funeral Home Inc.
Mr. W. A. Medlock
722 Adams
FA 2-5320 or FA 2-5320

Murry's Marine Dining Room
Mr. Murry
KA 2710 Renwick
FA 5-7941

Cane Motel
Mr. William Cane
1207 Griffin
FA 3-2509 or FA 2-9327

NELSON'S DRIVE INN + MOTEL
4002 GASTON
MR. NELSON
FA-2-9412

HOUSING

Mrs Helen Jackson
1907 Adams Street
FA 2-5897

Mr. Montgomery Bell
1202 Joe Bell W. Monroe
FA 2-2934

Mr. Roscoe Young
1127 DeSaird

Mrs. Velma Palmer
917 Adams
FA 5-1992

As of this time , this is all of the housing because most of t the person that have housing could not give an answer that they would have a vacent room. About two weeks befor the works come to this section then we can work on this problem.

TRANSPORTATION

Rev. P. R. Brown
Mr. Alize Hicks (when not working)
Mr. Roscoe Young (when not working)
Dr. Jonh I. Reddix
Charles Brass

Transportation will not be a problem as soon as we get something started, so the community know we are doing something.

UNIONS

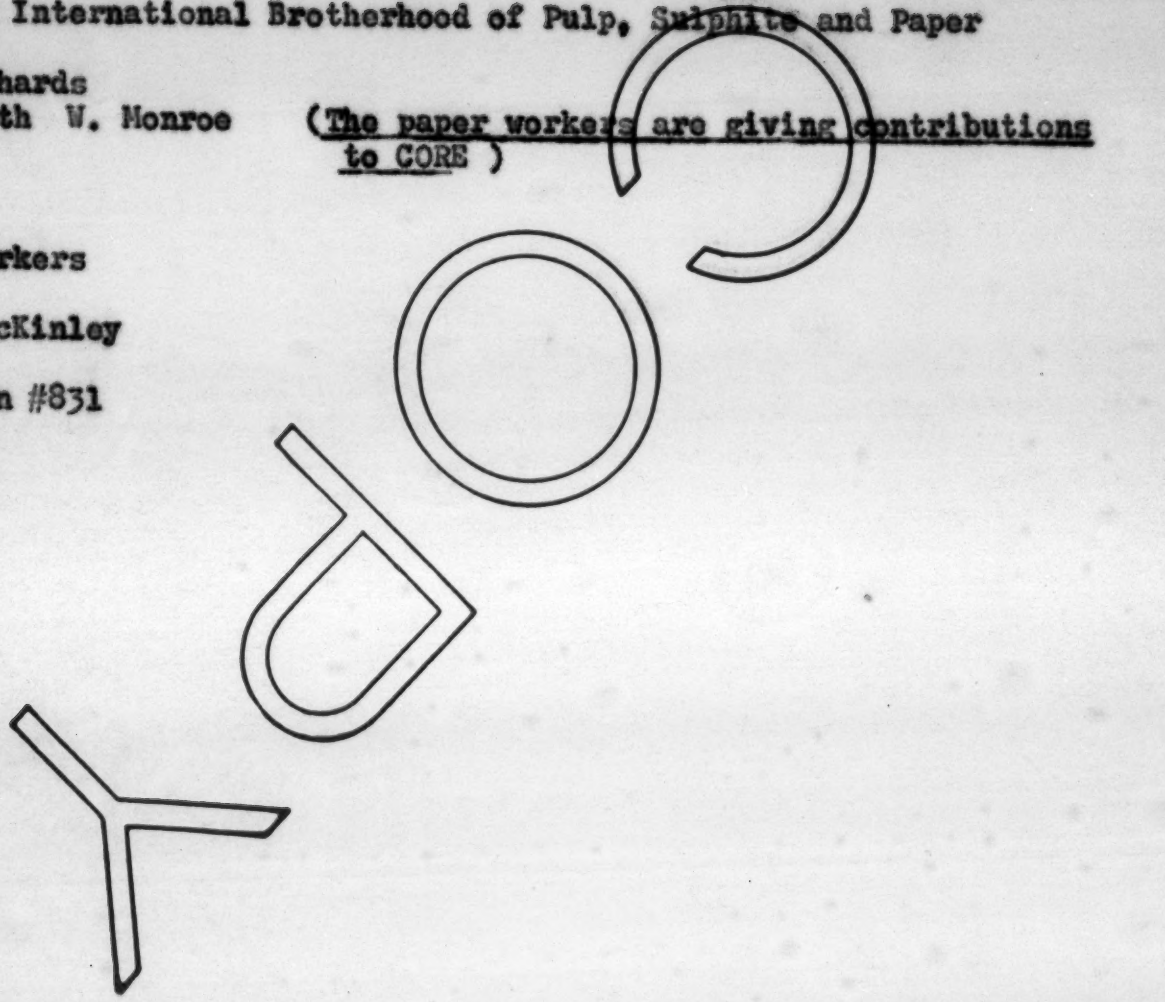
Louisville Cooperage
Mr. Jessie Williams
1210 Ouachita Avenue
FA 5-5402

Selng Manufactoring
703 Wilson Street
Mr. Robert Henderson

* Local 752 International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Workers*
Mr. Ted Richards
312 South 8th W. Monroe (The paper workers are giving contributions to CORE)

Oil Mill Workers
3033 Polk
Mr. Perry McKinley

Labors Union #831
1900 Pine



/

[1943?]

PARISH SCOUTING REPORT

Parish: OACHITA

I. Key towns: MONROE

II. Statistics: Total population City 52,000 Parish 102,000, Voting age pop. 70,000

Negro vot. age pop. 20,000, White v.a.p. 57 000

Negro registered 1,200, White reg'd 28,600

Total registered 29,800

Other pertinent statistics:

III. Local Leaders: names, addresses, phone, and notes on conferences

See Field report enclosed for those with whom conferences held.

Others not yet interviewed:

Rev P.C. Reals — Louisiana av.
W. Herman Wambles — Beard St.
Dr. J.B. Thompson — 1001 DeSiard St.
Rev C.S. Stear — 1908 Adams
Rev S.L. Peirce — Olive St.

IV. Comments on geographic, political, and economic conditions:

Olin Mathieson paper bag factory.
Commercial Solvent plant.
Farming in parish - some
Apparently mixed economy - mainly small industry. The above are major plants. Negroes hold menial jobs - traditional negro areas of employment.

Geog: Center of North East Louisiana area. Perfect spot for center of operations.

Political: Right wing, Segregationist, Reactionary & stronghold. KKK - citizens Council type place. Negroes not represented in power structure

V. The Negro Community:

A. Representation in power structure None. Few "Toms" think they are influential.

B. Problems with Negro community Fear - failure of NAACP VEP drive has soured some people. Fear oriented to Direct action.

VI. Voter registration:

A. Past voter registration efforts; results and problems
Naacp drive poorly supported by Natl organiz. carried on "from Top-Down" with little real "grass roots work".

B. Complaints to Federal government and suits pending:
Suit being tried in Judge Dawkins Court Feb 10, '64 on appl. form?

C. Reasibility of a vot. reg. drive in re. attitude of Negro and white communities:
Good on part of fairly large section of Negro Community - Feeling on part of some that whites will not interfere if activity left to VEP.

D. How much money can be raised to support vot. reg. program:
Some - How much - - -?

E. Techniques of voter registration:

past See above + Field report attached

present

suggested

VII. Progress toward desegregation:

None Except interstate bus stations
One NAACP meeting with Mayor a disaster.
Dread the minutes!

VIII. Possibility of direct action in re:

A. Voter registration
B. Desegregation
C. Job opportunities
D. Other areas

} all dependent upon our success in VR drive + development of youth group's attitude.
Probably.

IX. Attitudes toward CORE and chapter development:

Some hesitancy - many scared of Direct action.
Group of Black Muslims in town. Real violent cats - hate ofays. Must cultivate them.

X. Housing and board arrangements for CORE workers:

Poor at present Only Mrs Jackson would take integrated group + she is scared to death.

XI. Personal Reactions: (Comment on how you promoted voter registration while you were there, and what advice you gave the local people. Also, any other pertinent comments.)

Interesting problems. Must work slowly at first to ensure local people of responsibility + effectiveness of CORE + build confidence.
Then, maybe direct action.

/ date? early [1963?]

office available for North Louisiana VEP

PARISH SCOUTING REPORT

Parish: Ouachita

I. Key towns: Monroe (Parish Seat) 52,000

II. Statistics: Total population _____, Voting age pop. _____

Negro vot. age pop. 20,000, White v.a.p. 35,000

Negro registered 1,280, White reg'd 28,000

85% registered

Total registered _____

8:00 Leave Bpt
Arrive Monroe 2:30

Other pertinent statistics:

III. Local Leaders: names, addresses, phone, and notes on conferences

1. Dr. John T. Reddick
2. Miss Sarah McCoy "Young adult Div. of NAACP"
3. Henry Carroll — Subpoenaed to testify CR Commission avoid controversy
4. Mr. Willie Tillmon

IV. Comments on geographic, political, and economic conditions:

Geo — rural, farming, — basic

Econ — chemical plant

Pol — Pro segregationist KKK cross burnings
Several beatings
Report to Wallace + Barnett for
Counsel. + Gen. Walker
Parkas' support is heavy

V. The Negro Community:

A. Representation in power structure No Negro elected No representation
Rev. B. F. Martin run for School Board

B. Problems with Negro community

VI. Voter registration:

A. Past voter registration efforts; results and problems
Large VEP post — apathy
in 1956 — 730 registered 5,000 ↙ 730 } Purge
in 7 years pick up less 100 year

B. Complaints to Federal government and suits pending:
1,200 stood in registers office prior to closing on 11/7/63
1. Filing is essential

C. Feasibility of a vot. reg. drive in re. attitude of Negro and white communities:
The white people will be responsive to only success.

Mr. Bell
Mr. Hicks
Sam Bass

D. How much money can be raised to support vot. reg. program:
Efficient can be raised locally
Transportation can be provided locally.

E. Techniques of voter registration:

past — all

present — Apathy (by NAACP Type)

suggested —

VII. Progress toward desegregation: Northeastern State College
need plaintiffs for School desegregation

VIII. Possibility of direct action in re:

A. Voter registration is remote

B. Desegregation

C. Job opportunities (Lunch counters

D. Other areas

IX. Attitudes toward CORE and chapter development:

X. Housing and board arrangements for CORE workers:
Dr. Reddick can get housing

XI. Personal Reactions: (Comment on how you promoted voter registration while you were there, and what advice you gave the local people. Also, any other pertinent comments.)

Discouraged because of no results,
Core should enter suits for ps desegregation
No participation
Invite hs. graduates

MONROE CITY SCHOOLS, MONROE LOUISIANA

1963-1964

Negro Teachers

NAME	GRADE	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
CARVER		1700 Orange Street(Box 128	FA 2-4245
Herman Wilson	Principal	3311 Jackson Street	FA 3-7175
Edna Y. Cyrus	First	213 Parent St.,W. Monroe	FA 2-2920
Geraldina Dourseau	First	804 S. 15th Street	FA 2-9513
George Ella Norman	First	412 Ceder Street	FA 2-4544
Luella E. McNeal	First	1508 Olive Street	FA 5-0183
Willie Belle Williams	First	P. O. Box 839	FA 3-0650
Vernell S. Blade	Second	2601 S. 6th Street	FA 5-4132
Annie Butler	Second	2007 Evans Avenue	FA 5-0010
Archie Mae Hattin	Second	17DD Ford Street	FA 5-7808
Margie G. Mayfield	Second	806 Reed St. (Box 457)	FA 3-5533
Clotiel P. Wayne	Second	2001 Monroe Avenue	FA 2-6037
Virgus Crayton	Third	300 N. 24th Street	FA 3-5259
Rita P. Miles	Third	414 North 24th Street	FA 3-5660
Bernice Mosley	Third	Box 969	FA 5-2811
Clara Poe	Third	1704 Texas Avenue	FA 2-1701
Mary Staten	Third	321 Cedar Street	FA 2-0044
Gloria A. Armand	Fourth	1402 Dilling Street	FA 5-0194
Ethel Carroll	Fourth	2104 Cypress St., W. Monroe	FA 2-3603
Vina James	Fourth	200 N. 23rd Street	FA 2-4321
Caesar Dell Moore	Fourth	1722 Bernstein Park Rd.	FA 3-5595
Johnnie H. Riley	Fourth	3311 Jackson Street	FA 3-7175
Ella M. Custer	Fifth	2913DDick Taylor	FA 3-8355
Alice M. Jackson	Fifth	303 S. 12th Street	FA 3-1736
Josie B. Jamerson	Fifth	2609 Maddox Street	FA 3-9756
Lizzie LArkin	Fifth	104 S. 29th Street	FA 3-8739
Booker T. Washington	Fifth	105 N. Church St.,W. Monroe	FA 5-4983
Morris Armstrong	Sixth	807 S. 28th Street	FA 5-7093
Prentiss Love	Sixth	2013 S. Sixth Street	FA 3-
Cleota B. Major	Sixth	2004 S. Fifth Street	FA 2-7888
Christopher V. Rodgers	Sixth	2001 Weaver Circle(Box801)	FA 3-2267
Johnnie M. Smith	Sixth	Rt. 1,Box 314H	FA 2-3459
Shirley Wilson	Secretary	1511 Breard	FA 3-7423

CLARK — 1300 Breard Street (Box46) FA 2-8976

B. D. Robinson	Principal	3102 Jackson St.(Box 46)	FA 2-0431
Lunner B. Edwards	First	2705 Renwick St.(Box 1292)	FA 5-3362
Ellen GArdner	First	1510 Dilling	FA 3-8334
Irma Howard	First	700 S. 10th Street	FA 2-6258
Daisy Jackson	First	2004 S. 6th ST.	FA 5-5241
Fannie Reed	First	1703 Reed Street	FA 3-6821
Margaret Sims	First	1800 Milhaven Road	
Vera Tolbert	First	2308 Oak Street	FA 2-2327
Mertis T. SMith	First	3029 Polk	FA 3-9157
Cora B. Woodard	First	3006 Jackson St. (Box 397)	FA 3-4633
Creola Brown	Second	Rt. 1,Box 285	FA 5-2495
Lydia Currie	Second	1417 DeSaird Street	FA 2-6974
Selena Harris	Second	P. O. Box 330	FA 5-8369
Harriet Hendrix	Second	2011 S. Fifth Street	FA 2-5638
Carrie Hood	Second	1110 N. 7th St., W. Monroe	FA 3-7275
Mae Dee Lacy	Second	1113 Adams Street	FA 3-3110
Janie C. Reed	Second	1600 Ford Street	FA 5-4010
Charity Wright	Second	110 Morton Street	FA 2-0663
Ida J. Burton	Third	3007 Jackson Street	FA 2-1378
Mary Coleman	Third	2822 Jackson Street	FA 2-8922
Virgie Mar Hamilton	Third	413 S. 9th St., W. Monroe	FA 2-5845
Eva Mae Jackson	Third	2302 S. Sixth Street	FA 3-6705
Mary Louise White	Third	408 Cedar Street	FA 3-1929
JO Ella Williams	Third	912 S. 15th Street	FA 5-1824
Annie G. Willis	Third	2300 DeSiard Street	FA 3-1674
Clara J. Andrews	Fourth	904 McGee (Box 770)	FA 3-2935
Ella L. Cook	Fourth	2418 Short Washington	FA 3-7683
Arthur B. Hayes	Fourth	1109 Breard Street	FA 3-4153
Etta P. Jackson	Fourth	2504 Fifth Street	FA 5-7727
Raphiel Jackson	Fourth	2809 Wood Street	FA 2-9565
Versie Lee Moy	Fourth	312 N. 20th Street	FAc2-2157
Joe Ella Burton	Fifth	607 Benjamin Street	FA 5-5362
Robert P. Covington	Fifth	1811 Bayou Street	FA 3-7301
Etta B. Johnson	Fifth	415 N. 25th Street	FA 3-6549
Fannie A. McNeal	Fifth	2116 Cypress St., W. Monroe	FA 2-2301
Dorothy Pierce	Fifth	116 S. 19th Street	FA 5-1537
Delores P. Simmons	Fifth	2404 Short Washington	FA 3-6147
Vadia Lee Comer	Sixth	2916 Seal Street	FA 3-3808
Willie B. Fisher	Sixth	2603 Renwick Street	FA 5-3095
Dovie Hobson	Sixth	2002 Milhaven Road	FA 5-0862
David Adams	Sixth	Box 609	FA 2-7806
Lucius Martin	Sixth	1300 Breard Street	FA 3-8210
Lou E. Medlock	Sixth	2307 S. Sixth St.(Box 782)	FA 5-4877
Helen R. Johnson	Fifth	2306 Oak Street	FA 3-6819

CLARK CONT'D

Nealy J. Dunnings	Band Director	1805 Flynn Street	FA 5-8265
Emma Jo Robinson	Secretary	800 Atkinson	FA 2-2396

LINCOLN — 4200 Elm Street(Box1292) FA 2-9533

Charles J. Edwards	Principal	2705 Renwick St. (Box1292)	FA 5-3362
Evelyn Cain	First	1207 Griffin Street	FA 2-1512
Hattie Farrien	First	1322 Olive Street	FA 2-3988
Ida B. McKinney	First	3005 Olive Street	FA 2-1349
Perline Pleas	First	4001 Pippin Street	FA 3-6575
Augustine Whitfield	First	3906 Curry Street	FA 2-2691
Mattie Pearl Wilson	First	2009 Monroe Avenue	
Claudette Burton	Second	302 Atkinson	FA 5-5760
Sarah Burkhalter	Second	1607 Reed Street	
Alberta J. Dyer	Second	108 Marx	325-3262
Chirstena Huff	Second	601 Swayze	FA 2-7722
Retha A. Lewis	Second	1708 Bernstein Park Dr.	FA 3-8226
Vera N. Williams	Second	201 Atkinson	FA 5-8258
Jessie W. Beal	Third	2607 S. Sixth Street	FA 3-3550
Melvin Louise Dade	Third	1107 N. 4th Street	FA 2-3746
Fannie Dunn	Third	2006 S. Sixth	FA 3-8468
Kittie V. Jackson	Third	801 S. 19th Street	FA 5-3712
Lorraine Jenkins	Third	2913 Dick Taylor	FA 3-8355
Mary H. Allen	Fourth	2605 Wood Street	FA 2-0467
Ever Lee Gaddis	Fourth	1903 Griffin	FA 5-2757
Odell Jackson	Fourth	1603 Burroughs Street	FA 5-2205
Gloria McElroy	Fourth	2910 Renwick Street	FA 2-6281
Philmon Taylor	Fourth	1407 Pearl Street	FA 2-7066
Blanche M. Brown	Fifth	410 S. 9th St., W. Monroe	FA 2-4562
Mildred Kelley	Fifth	202 S. 23rd Street	FA 5-4829
Robert Nelson	Fifth	506 1/2 New Natch Rd., W. Monroe	
Zeonia G. Taylor	Fifth	P. O. Box 718	
Henry Woods	Fifth	1601 Wood Street	FA 2-0316
Irene M. Jackson	Sixth	1700 Dilling (Box 492)	FA 2-6834
Elouise Nash	Sixth	800 Burroughs	FA 2-4741
Mildred L. Newman	Sixth	4105 Halsell Street	FA 3-0296
William Riley,Jr.	Sixth	Start, Louisiana, Box 18	
Mary Lee Wales	Secretary	Apt. 77-D, Pierce Street	FA 3-9454

CARROLL HIGH SCHOOL CARROLL JUNIOR HIGH		2939 Renwick (Box 1263) Renwick Street	FA 2-6564 FA 2-1683
Henry Carroll	Principal	1317 Breard St. (Box 1263	FA 2-7646
Matthew Williams	1st. Ass't Principal	912 S. 15th Street	FA 5-1824
Frank J. Myles	2nd.Ass't Principal	Box 686, W. Monroe	FA 5-3307
Marie Adams	Home Econ.	2511 Renwick St.	FA 2-9987
Darrell A. Andrews	Band Director	904 McGee St.	FA 3-2935
Curtis Armand	Boys' P.E.	1402 Dilling	FA 5-0194
Lee Ella Barber	Art	509 Lamy Lane	FA 2-4222
Osborne Barton	Driver Ed.	P. O. Box 458	FA 2-3431
Rebecca Biggers	Girls' P.E.	3010 1/2 Halsell St.	
Dorth Blade	Boys' P.E.	2601 S.Sixth St.	FA 5-4132
Barbara T. Bonner	Music	1705 Burroughs St.	FA 5-1191
Mary Nell Booker	Math & Science	3010 1/2 Halsell St.	
Vivian B. Britton	Science	106 N. Stewart, W. Monroe	FA 2-2707
Minnie Boughton	English	405 N. 17th St.	FA 2-2905
Betty Broussard	Girls' P.E.	3007 Halsell St.	
Flossie M. Brown	Math	1608 Stabe St.	FA 5-6543
Earlean Bryant	Am. History & Civics	2014 Evans Avenue	FA 3-0500
Berry D. Burkhalter	Industrial Arts	1607 Reed Street	
Alice Burns	Librarian	2025 Adams Street	FA 2-7033
Wally Caleb	English	504 Atkinson St.	FA 2-2089
Ivorye Covington	Home Econ.	910 Louise Anne St.	FAx2-3819
Jacquelyn Dawson	Social Studies	801 S. 14th St.	FA 5-1778
Frank Detiege	Industrial Art	2600 Renwich St.	FA 5-2858
Joseph M. Dixon	Speech & Eng.	1308 Rogers St.	FA 5-4739
Lawrence Dillon	Guidance	1515 Booth St.	
James H. Dunn	Industrial Arts	311 Morton St.	FA 5-6511
Acie Freeman	Speech & Eng.	3513 Pippin, Box 1028	FA 3-6689
Charles Gordon	Social Studies & Speech	3906 1/2 Dunlop	325-7548
Thomas Ray Grant	English	Rt. 2, Box 143, Choudrant	
Mae Evelyn Guice	Spanish	2305 S. Sixth	FA 3-4352
Joel Harris	Science	1517 Wallace St. (Box 330)	FA 3-6968
Lula Harris	Science	1812 Adams St.	FA 5-1381
John S. Jackson	Science	201 S. 23rd St.	
Marcie Johnson	Girls' P.E.	2405 Maddox	
Nathan Jones, Jr.	Social Studies	308 S. 22nd St.	325-8897
Calvin Jordan	Science	2010 Evans St.	322-5769
Bobbie Jean Lawrence	Science	1710 Medlock	FA 5-4087
Helen A. Major	Civics	1709 McGee St.	322-4745
George Mills	Math	1407 Olive St.	FA 2-7862
Irma Moorehaed	Math & World History	2912 Renwick St.	FA 3-9786

CARROLL CONT'D

Bobbie Moss	English	105 Richardson Dr.,W. Monroe	FA 5-8363
Thelma Patterson	Librarian	2111Berg Jones Lane	FA 3-0676
Frances Reddix	Math	1901 Flynn St.	FA 5-5333
Ida C. Reed	Business Ed.	2918 Renwick St.	FA 3-1745
Johnnie Rodgers	English	2001 Weaver Circle, Box 801	FA 3-2267
Hattie B. Roggerson	Home Econ.	1808 Flynn St.	FA 355750
Walter Rush	Math	2116 Evans Avenue	FA 5-0936
Alma Ruth Simmons	Home Econ.	1405 Rogers St.	
Doris Simmons	Business Ed.	905 S. 15th St.	323-2201
Lorraine Slacks	Eng. & French	1906 S. Fifth St.	323-4670
Lena Smith	English	2605 Renwick St.	FA 3-2395
Ruth Smith	Eng.& Soc. Sc.	407 N. 17th St.	FA 2-6763
Ida G. Strong	Math & Science	3007 Renwick	
Barbara Vidrine	Math	3007 Renwick St.	FA 5-9233
Jack Wagner	Math	1715 Bayou St.	FA 2-0386
Ernest White	Social Science	132 Copely St., W. Monroe	325-0825
Eula T. Williams	English	1806 Flynn St.	FA 2-7706
Joyce Bassett	7th Math	2301 S. Sixth St.	FA 3-4166
Willie Beavers	7th Math	Rt. 1, Box 720	FA 2-2980
Alyma Brown	7th Science	2717 Jackson St.	322-3938
Barbara Jean Carter	7th English	3306 Gayton St.	FA 2-6704
Edna Caston	7th Soc.Studies	409 Atkinson St.	FA 3-0783
Harold Dunnings	7th English	1805 Flynn St.	FA 5-8265
Ida Hill	7th Science	305 S. 12th St.	FA 5-7356
Verlee Long	7th Math & Social Studies	1407 Dilling St.	323-6741
Katie B. Williams	English	105 S. 23rd St.	FA 3-8624
Oretha Robinson	7th Soc. Science	402 Shotwell St.	FA 2-2537
Carrie Short	7th Science	3005 Bronson	FA 3-5558
Genva Thompson	7th Math	1113 Wood St.	FA 3-3832
Florence Tucker	7th Soc.Studies	200 N. 23rd St.	FA
Louis Washington	7th Soc. Studies	2212 Cypress, W. Monroe	FA 2-7542
Ruby Gilreath	7th &8th Home Living	1113 N. 7th St., W. Monroe	FA 2-2310
Dorothy J. Moody	7th Eng. &7&8 Music	710 Louise Anne	FA 2-2928
Zerita Thompson	7th & 8th Eng.	2608 Renwick St.	322-0122
Myrtle Campbell	8th Science	104 Campbell St., W. Monroe	FA 2-3263
Charles Cassey	8th English	802 Atkinson	325-7030
Shirley Dixon	8th English	1308 Rogers Street	FA 5-4739
Lois Jackson	8th Math	P. O. Box 537	FA 5-7727
Bettye Hutchinson	8th Math & Science	1310 Pearl Street	322-9572
Henrietta McClanahan	8th Soc. Stu.& 7 & 8 Home Liv.	3101 Church St.	FA 2-0387
Cornelius Pecot	8th MAth	3007 Renwick St.	

CARROLL CONT'D

Gladys Van Buren	8th Science	3010 Halsell	FA 5-0006
Gregory Hobson	Boys' P.E.	904 S. 15th St.	FA 5-0862
Leo N. McKee	Band Director	1406 Rogers St.	FA 3-6447
Edna Monroe	Girls' P.E.	3007 Renwick St.	FA
Ernestine Pendleton	Vocal Music	1002 S. McGuire Ave.	FA 3-2326
Roosevelt Rankins	Phy. Ed.	203 Ford St.	FA 3-7147
Carrie Simon	Librarian	3010 1/2 Halsell St.	FA
Lonnie B. Smith	Industrial Arts	113 Crawford St.,W. Monroe	FA 3-6487
Eagle Washington	Industrial Arts	800 1/2 S. 27th St.	FA 2-7389
Laura Brown	Secretary	3003 Halsell St.	FA 3-1083
Dorothy W. Brown	Secretary	3003 Halsell St.	FA 5-0161

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
January 4, 1964

Dear Al:

I have no authority as a field secretary to permit you to stay on the Task Force while you are in New York.

I have spoken to your immediate superior, Miss Castle, and we must insist that you be back on the job no later than midnight, January 12, 1965, which is exactly one week from the date of this air mail Special delivery letter.

If you have any question in regard to this decision, please feel free to write me or my superiors ~~if you have any questions in regard to this decision.~~

Take care.

Hurry home.

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana Project

RMM/jmj

cc. - Mr. Richard Haley
Miss Oretha Castle

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Louise Street Post Office
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Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana Project

RMM/jmj

cc. - Mr. Richard Haley
Miss Oretha Castle

PERSONS WILLING TO TESTIFY AT HEARING JANUARY 7, 1964 AND THEIR COMPLAINTS

NAME	PLACE	COMPLAINT
Mrs. Minnie Ganter 3407 Pearl Street West Monroe, La.	Monroe	Voter registration - Mrs. Ganter misspelled a word on the application form. She said that the registrar would not help her but was giving assistance to whites.
Mrs. Matilda Johnson 412 North 24th Street Monroe, La.	Monroe	Voter registration - Mrs. Johnson was told by the registrar that she could not be informed of her mistake. Even so, the registrar was telling the white people what mistakes they had made.
Mrs. Mary Ellen McLain 610 Phillip Street West Monroe, La.	Monroe	Voter registration - The registrar refused Mrs. McLain's identification which was a United Stated Department of Commerce report of the 1910 census, dated January 15, 1960, with the applicant's name and address on it.
Mr. Hudson Johnson 725 Coleman Street West Monroe, La.	West Monroe	On July 17, 1964, at 10:00 p.m., officer Billy Page of the West Monroe police force came into Mr. Johnson's business, Johnson's Beer Garden, 725 Coleman Street, West Monroe, and took the voter registration forms from the counter of the store. Page then told Mr. Johnson that he would have to take the "Freedom Registration Here" sign down from his wall. Mr. Johnson did this and the officer left. On July 18, 1964, at 9:00 a.m., Chief John Mitchell of the West Monroe police force came into the beer garden accompanied by a plain clothes officer. Mitchell told Mr. Johnson that if he (Mr. Johnson) continued to have voter registration materials in his place there would be a police check every 30 or 40 minutes.
Mr. Roosevelt Hattin 1700 Ford Street Monroe, La.	Monroe	Mr. Hattin was dismissed from his job because he played golf on the recently integrated Municipal Golf Course.
Mr. David Kramer 1501½ East Boulevard Louise Street Station Baton Rouge, La.	West Monroe	Mr. Kramer was teaching two women how to fill out the voter registration forms. He and another CORE worker (female) were on the porch of the home of the women. The West Monroe police took the four of them to the police station; after about one half hour they released the three females and arrested Kramer on a vague charge.
Mr. Roscoe Young 1711 DeSiard Street Monroe, La.	West Monroe	Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation discriminatory practices

PERSONS WILLING TO TESTIFY AT HEARING cont.

NAME	PLACE	COMPLAINT
Mr. Alsie Hicks 1009 North 8th Street West Monroe, La.	West Monroe	Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation discriminatory practices
Mr. Charley M. Lee 300 Lee Street West Monroe, La.	West Monroe	Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation discriminatory practices
Mr. Ray Robinson 510 New Natchitoches Road West Monroe, La.	West Monroe	Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation discriminatory practices
Mr. Ephriam Briggs 911 South 15th Street Monroe, La.	West Monroe	Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation discriminatory practitices
* Mrs. Julia Fields 3315 Jackson Street Monroe, La.	Monroe	Voter registration - Mrs. Fields had to fill out the form that the registrar must submit to the judge; this is supposed to be completed by the registrar rather than the applicant. The registrar told Mrs. Fields that the copy of the form she had filled out for the judge was correct, but the copy that had been filled out for her (the registrar's) records had a mistake on it.
Mr. James Cottingham General Delivery Jonesboro, La.	Hodge	Continental Can Company discriminatory practitices
Mr. Percy Lee Bradford General Delivery Jonesboro, La.	Hodge	Continental Can Company discriminatory practices

* In U. S. v State of Louisiana, Civil Action #2548, a panel of three Federal judges made a ruling affecting twenty-one parishes, including Ouachita Parish. Among other things, the ruling requires the registrar of each parish to submit a monthly report to the judges. The report includes a form on each applicant for registration. Mrs. Mae Lucky, registrar of Ouachita Parish, required applicants to complete the form, and it is to this that Mrs. Fields referred.

CORE

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT: FIELD REPORT

NORTH LOUISIANA: 5th Congr. Dist.

JANUARY 12-31, 1964

OUACHITA PARISH

I. AREAS WORKED:

A. Monroe
B. West Monroe

II. CONTACTS:

New Contacts:

1. Montgomery Bell. 1202 Joe Bill, West Monroe. Militant, leader in v.r. activities in area. Pro action.
2. Alzie Hicks. 704 Mill, W. Monroe. Works at Olin Mathieson plant. Angry, militant, hard worker. Willing to go all the way in movement.
3. Mr. Ted Richards. 312 S. 8th. W. Monroe. President of paper mill Negro union and of W. Monroe Independent Voter League. Support v.r. actively. But some say not to trust him very far.

III. VEP ACTIVITIES:

A. Canvassing and Instruction:
All of our canvassing has been done in one area of Monroe It has been limited because of lack of manpower and stress on other activities. The canvassing has been done by ourselves and a group of highschool students who have begun to work with us.

We held a series of clinics in the area canvassed, all last week at Mt. Zion B.C., which was very successful. An average of 15 people per day were taught in 7 days in Monroe. Also our office and that of Dr. Reddiex are open all day, and 5-10 people are taught v.r. at these locations.

In West Monroe we have had 4 clinics in the last 2 weeks. We now have two clinic programs in W.Monroe--one run by a group from the Trenton B.C. and the other by the W. Monroe Independent Voters League. The one at Trenton B.C. was organized several weeks ago and began operation on a once per week basis two weeks ago. At first this group was hesitant about having CORE help, but after their first session we were able to convince them that they needed our assistance, and 14 of our workers-mostly high sch. students-taught at their second meeting. We are trying to get them to set up their own canvassing program, which we will train them to carry out, and to coordinate their activities with us.

The other program in W. Monroe began last ~~week~~ Friday night when we were invited to attend a meeting of the voters' league and a second meeting and clinic was held this Wed. night.

Future clinics with both groups are planned when the books reopen in March.

B. Meetings:
While our canvassing activities are limited, we have been reaching the people nevertheless through the churches. Speakers have been attending area churches every Sunday, and response has been good.

Most of the people we have taught came to clinics as a result of church appeals and canvassing.

C. Building Community Support:

1. Adult leadership.

At the first meeting to which we invited potential leaders in Monroe there was an attendance of 18. At the second, 6. At the third 5. But, I don't think this to be too discouraging. The 30 or so people from whom we expected support and leadership at first were drawn from the old NAAC NAACP power structuer, and perhaps could or should not have been expected to be active.

We are, however, now coming into contact with several men-Alzie Hicks, Montgomery Bell, Stacey Wilson, who are working with us actively, and whom, we feel, are militant, action-oriented, and reliable. They might form the nucleus, along with students, of a CORE group.

2. Churches and preachers.

Mr. A.H. Bowie, a prominent local businessman has been helping us break through the wall of fear, timidity and opposition which suprounds the churches. He has been able to exert pressure which has opened several churches to us. Also, the pres. of the ministerial alliance has been active in our activities. There are over 60 churches in the area, and we now have access to about 17 of them-more in a limited manner. We have been invited to use several as clinics, and I think we can open more in time.

The Ministerial Alliance is a weak organization, as much "in-fighting seems to go on between ministers. We may be able to use this to advatage however, as there is jealousy between churches, and one may not want to be outdone by another.

3. Student and youth organization.

This is one area where we are having success, and which may prove our real stronghold in this parish.

Particularly recently, we have drawn a good group of teenagers to our work-on a regular, everyday basis. They canvas and teach, and we are holding regular meeting (a (about 3-4 times weekly) to train them as vot. reg. workers, and in t he philosophy and practice of non-violence. This group grows with every meeting. The last meeting was held on Friday night at the office, and 15 kids were introduced to discussion of non-violence and the history of the movement. They were very enthusiastic. We are steering them to an appreciation of voter registration as important and

D. Registration.

In the past three weeks we have registered 136 people. The last registration drive in this parish lasted 4 years (4 yrs. of intensive work, 7 yrs. total duration). It was conducted by the NAACP, and registered between 500-600 in that time.

Our success has been enhanced by the Justice Dept. suit against the registrar in this parish, but, it is fair to say that our methods have been much more effective than ever before used in this parish.

When we first started sending people to the reg. office we found it difficult to keep track of them. Now we have a worker stationed at the reg. office full time to aid the people and take complaints upon their being turned down. Now we find that one worker isn't enough-in the past week the registration office has been flooded by our people.

Having a worker there also proves to be a check upon the registrar, who knows she is being watched and reported upon.

The registrar, Mrs. Mae Lucky, has a particular fondness for, and misunderstanding of the identification requirements of the registration law. She interprets it as meaning that the applicant must not only identify himself, but must prove length of residence with documents. Thus, she requires 3 or more documents (bills, receipts) with present address upon them. Driver's license will not suffice. These documents must be dated past 6 months and not beyond 1 year. That is, most of the time. Often she makes other stipulations. And, in contravention of the State law, she will not accept affadavits by two present residents of the same ward to identify the applicant.

To combat these practices we are collecting complaints on identification to be sent as a group complaint to the State Attorney General and the U.S. Dep't of Justice. It may be possible to get this practice stopped on the State level since it is so obvious a violation of the State requirement.

IV. OTHER ACTIVITIES:

A. Employment Discrimination:

Olin Mathieson Container plant. This problem was mentioned in the last report. Since then we have started to attack the problem.

Two meetings have been held with 5 employes of the company. And a plan was devised and is now being put into action.

1. We are going to send a letter to the President's Committee on Equal Employment ~~Activities~~ Opportunities describing the discriminatory conditions with specific instances outlined. The letter will ask for an investigation of the conditions and corrective action, and will notify the committee that we have affadavits from anumber of employees who are willing to testify to discrimination.

2. If no response is forthcoming the five employees have agreed to consider further steps. They all agree they are willing to go all the way with us on this, and Bill and I consider them to reliable persons.

The project has been ~~consi~~ discussed with Frank Dunbaugh of

the Justice Dep't who also suggested that we contact the AFL-CIO in Baton Rouge.

Negotiations for implementation of the company'S agreement with the President's Committee were carried out last year by the Negro union at the plant, but to no avail.

B. CORE Chapter Development:

At the meeting with 15 high school students last night we began the formation of a CORE group. The first session was devoted to discussion of the history, philosophy and practice of non-violense, and the role of youth in the Civil Rights movement.

The response was excellent, and much interest aroused/ The next meeting is scheduled for this coming Wednesday night. Thursday and Friday night we will have similar meetings, at the request of the kids, who say they want to learn more about the movement and CORE. These kids have little in Monroe to occupy their time, and are quite willing to work with us.

Many high school age kids in this town are held back by their parents, who are afraid of trouble, but we feel we can organize a substantial number to work on v.r., and into a direct action group.

V. FUTURE ACTIVITIES:

During the month that the books are closed, our schedule is as follows:

1. Tues. 4 Feb. Meeting in Bat. Rouge. with Pres of ~~local~~ state AFL-CIO on Olin-Mathieson situation.
   Community leaders meeting in Madison Parish on Tues. night.
2. Feb 5-7 Work on CORE group development in Monroe with ~~studen~~ students. Set up program for home neighborhood canvassing by students during February.
3. Feb 8-12. Work in Plaquemine office at request of Ronnie M. Moore (our LEADER).
4. Feb 13-17. New Orleans staff conference.
5. Feb 17-29. Monroe.
   Chapter development.
   Preparation for opening of books in Ouachita, Jackson, Tensas and Morehouse parishes.
   Preparation of Mass meeting in Monroe for first week in March.
   Organize non-violence workshop in Monroe for 3d week in February.

VI. Future of CORE:

I think it is good. The result of our approach to the community and the unusual success we have had in v.r. has been to impress the community with CORE.

At the same time there are several factors working against us at present: fear of direct action activities and reorganization of NAACP chapetr.

As predicted, Dr. Reddiex has started to solicit memberships for the NAACP, using our voter registration activities and the suit to get Sara McCoy into Northeast State Colege as springboards.

The factors in our favor are:
1. Sarah McCoy is an actionist. She has been disgusted by past unwillingness to act, on the part of the NAACP. The NAACP lawyers handling her suit have warned her against getting involved in any civil rights work while the suit is pending and this has completely alienated her from that organization. She has been working with us and is sold on the CORE approach-wants to join Task Force. Thus she will not lend her support to the NAACP membership campaign.
2. The past membership of the chapter in Monroe is lethargic. In order to get a program going Dr. Reddiex needs the kids--who are only ones willing to be active, for the most part.
3. There is noone in Monroe who can work with the youth effectively except Sarah McCoy, Bill Brown and myself. They are anxious to start a CORE group, are attracted to CORE approa approach, and have confidence and trust in us.
4. The few adults who whom we know who are actively interested in a civil rights progran--on more than a legal level--are working with us.
5. Again, our success, so far, may militate in our favor if we are able to produce a workable program for the whole community.

VII. INTIMIDATION AND HARRASSMENT:

A. We are still under pretty constant surveillance, but there have been no attempts at direct intimidation and harrassment since January 16. On Tues. Jan 14 I was again picked up by the cops-but let go. On Jan16, oub v.r. clinic was surrounded by police, trooper and sherriff cars. A complaint was filed with the FBI the next day. The FBI agent (Cox) suggested that "perhaps they were there to protect you", a suggestion which left me speachless.

But, after that the officials have done nothing to us directly. I believe they are afraid that we will start an all out campaign in Monroe if they bother us too much. Also, the presence of the Justice Dep't. attorneys and the pending tial of the registrar has had an inhibitative effect on their activities.

B. On Jan 24 at 4PM a phone was installed in our office. By 7PM it was tapped. By Jan 27 almost every phone in the building was tapped, as well as the phones of people woking with us.

C. The restaurant in which we eat is visited every night by 3-4 police who claim they are looking for juveniles drinking in the bar. The chief of police suggested to one of the owners, over the phone, that perhaps this would stop if there was not "that white boy in your place so much."

D. On Sunday night, Jan26, a cross was burned in front of the house in which Bill and I live. We are still living there. Our landlady used the remains of the cross to fill a rut in the road in front of the house.

V.A.P. FIELD REPORT

Daily Tabulations

PARISH Ouachita PERIOD January 12-18, 1964

SPECIFIC AREAS Monroe and West Monroe

ACTIVITY	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Persons Contacted: door-to-door	0	0	0	2	0	40	85	127
Persons Contacted church meetings, rallies, suppers, other gatherings	150	0	0	0	0	0	6	156
Persons Instructed at clinic, home or office	3	3	2	0	0	0	10	18
Persons Applying for Registration	0	1	2	5	4	30	0	42
Persons Registered	0	1	2	3	2	16	0	24
Persons Turned Down	0	0	0	2	2	14	0	18
Complaints Filed with Fed. Gov't.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMMENTS: Figures for Jan 12-14 already reported.

Mike Lester

V.A.P. FIELD REPORT

Weekly Publications

PARISH Ouachita PERIOD Jan 27--31, 1964

SPECIFIC AREAS Monroe and West Monroe

ACTIVITY	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Persons Contacted: door-to-door	0	0	4	7	2	0	0	13
Persons Contacted church meetings, rallies, suppers, other gatherings	350	20	0	15	0	0	0	385
Persons Instructed at clinic, home or office	8	22 20	8 0	10 15	5 0	4	0	57
Persons Applying for Registration	--	25	24	24	36	32	--	141
Persons Registered	--	16	18	19	12	17	--	82
Persons Turned Down	--	10	6	5	24	15	--	60
Complaints Filed with Fed. Gov't.	--	10	6	5	5	15	--	45

COMMENTS:

Mike Lewis

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT: FIELD REPORT

North Louisiana: Ouachita Parish

15 January 1964

I. AREAS WORKED:

A. Monroe
B. West Monroe

II. CONTACTS:

A. Ouachita Parish:

1. Mr. Roscoe Young, 1711 Desiard St., FA2-9475
New secretary of NAACP chapter in Monroe. Owns small bar. Sincere, willing to work.

2. Rev. J.F. Johnson, St. James Methodist Ch., 916 Adams St., Monroe, FA2 3-7280.
Vocal in support. Have had several meetings at his church. Probable leader.

3. Paul Atkins. Keystone Insurance, 1001 Desiard St.
New in Monroe. Has canvassed with us.

4. Fred Ruffin. Keystone Insurance, 1001 Desiard.
Has attended meetings and offered help.

5. Rev. Samuel Pierce. FA3-2619.

6. Mr. Willie Tillman. Standard Ins. Co., 1001 Desiard.
Longtime resident Monroe. Active in previous v.r. campaign. Ex secretary of NAACP chapter.

7. Mr. A.H. Bowie. 1801 Adams St., Monroe. One of wealthier Negroes in Monroe. Part owner of Town House rest.
He and Mr. Tillman in charge of contacting ministers for use of churches. Pledges full support.

8. Mr. Henry Carroll. 1317 Breaard St. Principal Carroll High. Real estate, radio program on KNOE. Single most influential Negroe in Monroe. Is having vot. reg. taught in his school. Talked with him last week-does not want to stick neck out, will support v.r. "quietly! May be pipeline downtown.

9. Mr. Leon Head. Vixen Rd, West Monroe. Ex pres. of local NAACP. Came to meeting of com. leaders.

B. Madison Parish:

Mr. Elliot Nolley. Tallulah, La. Mr. Nolley has been the leadr of vot. reg. activities in Madisom parish. He came to the office last week & we spent the afternoon talking. Invited us th come and help him in Madison.

2. Mr. Thomas. Standard Ins. Co. 1001 Desiard, Monroe. A Tallulah resident (Madison), Mr Thomas a close associate of Mr. Nolley.

C. Jackson Parish:
1. Rev. and Mrs. Hester. Chatman, La.
Took part in NAACP drive.

D. Richland Parish:
1. Dr. G.D. Merrick. Rayville. Veternarian. Worked with NAACP vep drive.

E. Tensas Parish:
1. Prof. Jackson. St. Josephs. Supt. of Negro schools.
2. Mr. T.J. Ellis. St. Josephs. Barber.
Both instrumental in recent effort for registration of first 15 Negroes in parish.

IV. VEP ACTIVITIES:

A. Canvassing, instruction and registration:
The above activities have been limited because of lack of active support and the nature of the community. Concentration h has been in building support and a work force.

In Monroe the Negro residential area in which the office is located has been canvassed by the 3 CORE workers with a few local pepple participating. The results of the canvassing were unimpressive, with a few people coming to the clinic for instruction.

In West Monroe, however, where Dr. Reddix and Mike Lesser spoke at Trento B.C. a few Sundays ago, a clinic and canvas program has been initiated by a group of local people as a result of that speaking engagement. They are getting their materials from us, but seem afraid of having CORE come in to help them, as we suggested and offered. They send over for material.

In re registration, the books have been closed until this week. One person went yesterday (monday) and passed. Two are supposed to apply today.

B. Building Community Support:

This has been attacked along several lines.

1. Building agroup of adult community leaders to act as a leadership organization of vot. reg. activities:
At an NAACP meeting with only 4 people in attendance our vep program was explained. A larger meeting was planned and held on 10 Jan. 18 people present along with CORE workers and Ronnie Moore. Our program was explained and plans were made to implement it. Committee set up to contact all area ministers for support, speaking engagements and use of churches for clinics and meetings. Commitments made for transportation and canvassing.
Group set up to start canvassing 14 Jan. (Only 3 of this group showed up and program cancelled for that day)
Another meeting of the group scheduled for 17 Jan.
Progress in gaining commitment from adult community has been slow, but several individuals who will work are coming forward, and perhaps we can build leadership around them.

2. Building an active working force of high-school age and other youths:

On 9 Jan. two student council members at Carroll High School met with us in our office, and agreed to start a program of interesting the high school students in vep activities, and a meeting was set up for 9 Jan at Mt. Zion B.C. Limited activity at the high school-such as teaching of the forms and stressing the importance of v.r had been approved at a meeting of Mike Lesser and Mr. Carroll, the principal (see contact list). This is now being followed up.

At the meeting of 9 Jan. 5 h.s. students showed up along with another young man-out of school-and Rev Johnson. It was agreed that they wished to participate and get other young pee people.

On Sunday, 12 Jan a meeting with 10 students in attendance was held at Rev. Johnsons church (see contact list). This was a training session in v.r. procedures. Plans made for canvassing on Saturday, 18 Jan and a training session on Fri. 17 Jan. The students are working on ideas to get out more kids.

This too, is a slow process-it is exam time-but I believe it to be our best possibility for organizing a work force, and also possibly the best way to arouse interest in adults.

3. Churches and ministers:

Mr. Bowie and Mr. Tillman have agreed to write letters to all are ministers about v.r. and to press the ministers to accept speakers and to give us use of facilities. We hope to start a program of church visitations on a large scale this coming Sunday. Most area ministers don't want to get involved But, Mr. Bowie feels they will respond to pressure, and that he can mobilize such pressure.

IV. INTIMIDATION AND HARRASSMENT!!!

"Mike, Ah'm jes tryin ta communicate with ya'll."
Monroe Police Chief, ~~John~~ JAMES Kelly

A. I think it is fair to say that we have experienced, here in Monroe, a greater degree of harrassment by the local police, than in any other single community we have worked in since the project began in July, including Clinton and St. Francisville.

On the third day we were in Monroe, in December, Tom and I were picked up by the police and questioned for 4 hours by the police chief, ~~John~~ Kelly. The next day, Brendan SExtan was stopped and questioned by police. On each occasion we were threatened with arrest on charges of soliciting. While we were out of town for Christmas, a man who said he was from the United States Detective Agency came to the house in which we had been staying and questioned the landlady about us.

Upon our return, nothing overt happened until 11 January when the police came to our office to take me downtown for questioning. Upon my refusal to go voluntarily I was arrested and taken to headquarters. When I refused to respond to questioning by the chief, he had me booked on a charge of vagrancy and put in the white line. Coincidentally, Ronnie

was scheduled to be in Monroe that day, and when he arrived he had a conference with Kelly and I was released. Kelly denied I had ever been arrested, and said he only put me in jail because I had not "cooperated" with him . He said he only wanted to "keep channels of communication open."

The following night I was picked up again by the two Negro cops on the force (there are 3). They held me while one called a white cop to make the arrest. I was picked up in the hall outside of Dr. Reddix' office and taken to headquarters and questioned by a Capt. Honneycut for 1 hour, and then released. While the process of my arrest was going on the police had surrounded the block in which the building was located. I was taken in custody after being identified by Dr. Reddix who testified that I had been visiting him in his office.

Today, as per our agreement with Kelly, Shirley Thompson went to his office to identify herself to him. At this interview he insulted her and tried to intimidate her with threats of jail. These didn't work, of course.

B. Besides these individual acts of harrassment, the police keep a constant stakeout on our office--sometimes a plain clothes detective (white) sitting in an unmarked car outside the building, sometimes a Negro cop in plain clothes loitering on the corner, taking down names of people seen with us or entering the building. Always there is regular patrol of the block on which the office is located. Police follow us when we are walking or riding, and, they have recently taken to sending Negro cops to the Town House restaurant--which we frequent--to sit outside in patrol cars.

B. Our mail, incoming at least, is regularly opened before it reaches us. This is especially so of all mail with CORE letterhead, or in any way identifiable as CORE mail. Thus I would suggest that all mail be sent unmarked, and sealed carefully and thoroughly so that we may have evidence for the postal inspectors if possible that they will do anything. Especially do this with important mail.

C. We have had no contact with the West Monroe police, or the parish sherriff's department yet.

VI. Future of CORE:

A. The NAACP has conducted vot. reg. activities through much of north Louisiana with varying degrees of success, and has set up chapters in the area, including Monroe.

In Monroe, the present NAACp chapter is small. Dr, Reddix has been trying to revitalize it with limited success up to now. He claims he wants any and all civil rights organizations to come into Monroe. Many of the people who have been and will be working with us are or have been members of the NAACP. They have varying degrees of loyalty.

One result of our work may be to revitalize the NAACP here if we are successful in vot. reg activities, and as people regain interest in civil rights--unless we can make them concious of the effectiveness of the CORE approach.

Thsu, it is possible that the NAACP will gain members, and

carry on one of their "money membership" campaigns, while we wind up doing all the work.

We are conscious of this possibility, and will evaluate the situation as we go along. Dr. Reddix is a key man in this.

VII. Economic Problems:

A. Poverty:
There is a tremendous amount of Negro poverty in the Monroe area. Many of these impoverished people are unable to relate voter registration to solution of their problems. In fact, they are unable to relate to their own environment, and one of our jobs must be to reach these people. We have been trying to get to some of the young unemployed men in town to get them interested in working with us and registering. Also important, might be to help with means of assistance to impoverished families. Any suggestions?

B. THe single largest employer in the area is the Olin Mathieson container plant. At the plant no Negro has gone above the position of fork-truck driver, and the whole plant is completely segregated.

Interesting, and perhaps important, is that the Olin-Mathieson Co, signed an equal opportunity agreement in 1962, with then vice-president Lyndon Johnson, chairman of the President's Commission on Equal Employment. Several men at the plant are willing to file complaints against the company for discrimination.

Can we do anything?

VIII. VEP Tabulations complete to today are attached.

Registered								
Persons Turned Down								
Complaints Filed with Fed. Gov't.								

COMMENTS:

For totals see next page

V.S.P. FIELD REPORT

Weekly Tabulations

PARISH OUACHITA PERIOD 5 Jan---11 Jan

SPECIFIC AREAS Monroe

ACTIVITY	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Persons Contacted: door-to-door	29	5	0	0	0	0	0	
Persons Contacted church meetings, rallies, suppers, other gatherings	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	
Persons Instructed at clinic, home or office	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Persons Applying for Registration		books	closed					
Persons Registered		8	"					
Persons Turned Down			"					
Complaints Filed with Fed. Gov't.			"					

COMMENTS:

For totals see next page

Weekly Report

PARISH _____ PERIOD _____

SPECIFIC AREAS _____

ACTIVITY	OUACHITA SUN	MON	TUES	WED	12 Jan---14 Jan THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Persons Contacted: door-to-door		Monroe						
Persons Contacted church meetings, rallies, suppers, other gatherings	0	0	0					34
Persons Instructed at clinic, home or office	150	0	0					165
Persons Applying for Registration	3	3	2					12
Persons Registered	0	1	2					3
Persons Turned Down	0	1	2					3
Complaints Filed with Fed. Gov't.	0	0	0					0
COMMENTS:	0	0	0					0

Totals include both sheets.

Number of people from clinic held last night in West Monroe, by local people there, with our aid and materials not included--figures not known yet.

Mike Lesser

V E P FIELD REPORT

Weekly Tabulations

PARISH _____ PERIOD Feb 1 - Mar 15, [1964]

SPECIFIC AREAS Ouachita Parish

ACTIVITY	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Persons Contacted: door-to-door								
Persons Contacted church meetings, rallies, suppers, other gatherings								
Persons Instructed at clinic, home or office								
Persons Applying for Registration								
Persons Registered								37
Persons Turned Down								
Complaints Filed with Fed. Gov't.								

COMMENTS:

C.C. Jim McCain.
VEP
June 16, 1964

103 N. 10th St.
Monroe, Louisiana
23 March 1964

Dear Dick,

I have received several letters from McCain's office recently, and all remind me to send the car record sheets to you.

So, here is last week. My "Existential" mileage to New Orleans on Saturday is included.

Regards,

Mike Lassen

- Also, We have received some news on the O'Lin Matthieson project.

① Senator Paul Douglas wrote Farmer that he received a letter from Hobart Taylor who says he will look into the matter.

② Adam Powell has enquired of Taylor & threatened action by his House Labor Committee.

However We have heard nothing from Taylor, nor has Jim.

Ms L.

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Period covered

CORE — ORGANIZATION

Mike Lesser — PERSON REPORTING

From 16 March to March 31

103 N. 10th St. — STREET ADDRESS

Monroe — CITY

Ouachita — COUNTY

La — STATE

Date Submitted: Apr 3, 1964

Election District to which this report applies 5th Congressional District

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																													X	X		55
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																																1000 Churches
No* refusing to participate																																10
No* instructed at clinics																																50
No* instructed at other places (specify place																																10 Home + office
No* applying for registration as a result of this program														X	X	3	4	7	3	3	X	X	6	2	4	7	3	X	X	X	X	42
No* successfully registered by this project														X	X	0	2	4	0	1	X	X	2	1	1	5	1	X	X	X	X	17
No* denied registration in this project														X	X	3	2	3	3	2	X	X	4	1	3	2	2	X	X	X	X	25

*Persons of voting age

X Books Closed

VEP Field Report — 5th Cong. Dist., Louisiana
April 1-30, 1964
Ouachita Parish

Voter Education Project:

Registrar's books closed for the month of April. The books will reopen May 16,18,19 and close until June 17, if there is a second primary the books will open June 17,18,19 and then close for 30 days. If there is no primary they will reopen on June 17, until July 17.

There has been no VEP activity during April. Canvassing and clinics will resume in May in preparation for opening of the books.

Chapter Development:

Meetings of the potential CORE chapter have been held each Thursday in April, the group now comprise 30-40 high school students, and we are forming an advisory group of adults in the community.

The group has officers and committees--membership, project, publicity and executive.
Project: The project committee has begun an economic survey of the Monroe and West Monroe area, this includes gathering of information about chain-stores and manufacturing concerns concerning segregation policies and discrimination in employment and information about concerns holding government contracts.

The development of the group has not been entirely satisfactory because of personality conflicts and mistakes in organization, but it is growing in size and we should be able to iron out these difficulties.
A major problem is that as the group has grown many people have joined about when we can not be certain. Leakes to the police department have developed and it is difficult to keep information from getting out.

Community Activity:

One "mass meeting" was held on Sunday April 19, outside of the CORE group anly about 7 people showed up and 3 of these were NEgro policeman sent by the police chief.
The meeting had been fairly well publicized by leaflets and word of mouth . Fear and apathy would seem to be the best explanation for its failure.

Intiminidation and Harrassement:

Chief Kelly has continued his pattern of attempted intimidat ion and harrassement. When he heard of Richard Haley was supposed to come to the mass meeting Kelly came to a CORE meeting and warned of doing anything but VEP, he tried to scare the students unsuccessfully and took names of the members.
Chief Kelly sent all of his Negre cops to the mass meeting to spy -but they were very obvious and the speakers at the meeting pointed them out and lectured them.
The Sheriffs department has obtained a German police dog named "Deputy Rock" and has announced thatnit plans to acqurie more of these dogs. "Deputy Rock" has been displayed in the Negro neighborhoods in avery pointed effort to scare the people, and he has been loaned to the police depatrtment in several occasions.

One of the local people who have been working with us on VEP, Alfred Dorsey age 21, was arrested last weekend on burglary charge and he is now in the city jail in Monroe. So far there has been no notice in the newspaper of his connection with CORE, but the police have been questioning him about his CORE activities. No bond has been set for him and we are attempting to find out the formal charges and bond if any.
Alfred had just returned from Alexandria La.,where he had been conducting VEP clinics at the bebest of local people. While there he had been picked up and questioned by the local sheriff and the FBI, and told to restrict his activites to voter regisiration . As previously stated -many times - the police here have excellent intelligence system and know everything we do just about.

Parish Scouting:

We have done none in the last month partly due to lack of contacts in other parishes and partly due to the fact that Mike thinks it essential that Ronnie make initial contacts in North Louisiana in many of the very bad parishes because Mike does not think his white face will have too salutory an effect on welcome CORE initially . Mike takes full responsibility for this position and lack of scouting activity for the Summer Project so far.

The letter of complaints sent to the President Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity has had effect. three(3) Army contract investigators appeared in Monroe during the 1st week in April and conducted their investigation. We feel that the investigation report will be a whitewash and therefore plan to take steps to counteract this.
(1). File suit to integrate Parish Vocational School (white) on behalf of four(4) olin workers and high school graduates as plaintifs. Olin has policy of paying tuition of workers for up grading of skills and we hope to drag them into this while the spotlight is on the company.

(2). Ask House of Representatives Education and Labor Committee to conduct an investigation of Olin operation in Ouachita Parish.

(3). File formal complaint with the President Committee, our letter was only considered an "informal" complaint.
For futher detailed information see letter to Norman Hill (April 22, 1964) concerning this project.

Future Activities:

(1). Scouting other parishes in the 5th Congressional Dist., and laying ground work for the summer project,-the first two weeks in May.

(2). VEPin Ouachita Parish in preparation for the books in May(16, 18, 19) the CORE group Committee will be put in charge of this.

(3). Economic Survey of Ouachita Parish will be continued in May.

Submitted by:

Mike

Mike Lesser

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

6. Catahoula. We have spoken to one contact in this parish- the High School principal in Sicily Island. He infers that there is no problem in registration and that they don't need us. Our impression is that Negroes have been used politically by white office holders who contact this principal and one or two other "Negro leaders" to herd Negroes to the registration office at election time. We plan to go back and contact other people in the parish.

7. Concordia. This is a real rough area. Our only contact is a young Negro Catholic priest, Frere Thompson, who has been in the parish only 18 years, and who has already been reprimanded by the bishop for his civil rights activities. Frere Thompson is a very courageous man and wants to help, despite his Bishop and despite the fact that he is under constant surveillance by the police. He is very pessimistic about the people in the area and feels there are no local Negroes willing to sacrifice for the movement. However, he plans to try to arouse some interest, and we have promised to come back this week to meet with him.

8. Franklin. This may be the worst parish of all. Our only contact is under constant harrassment by the local busters, according to reports, and the KKK is very active. We are trying to make contact with other people here.

9. Morehouse. Registration is no problem. Getting Negroes to register is. We have made better contacts than Mr. and Mrs. Adams, and have spoken to one, Doug Miser. He feels that we could be of great use in the parish, but that local people would be scared off by interracial [illegible] and living in the parish. He doubts if [illegible] or whites from [illegible] delivery. Our feeling is that we should work the parish and commute from Monroe at the start. Keep scouting.

10. Jackson. We have contacted Mr. Flanagan again and he was as enthusiastic as before. Says however, that he cant get meeting together until school lets out at end of May. We think we should work here. Should be able to get housing.

11. Lincoln. You probably know more from your talk with McNeal. [illegible]. We should scout the Ruston area. Probably can't work there but should offer partime help.

12. Caldwell. Caldwell parish is full of good white folks who [illegible] what they want if they ask--as long as it isn't integration. The leadership in this parish seems to be old. The head man is W.P. Moore, high school principal who lives in

a white residential area and was NCKeithen's guest at the inauguration last week. There is one man we have seen who shows promise, and one or two we havent seen. But, generally it seems the folk don't want trouble--spelled CORE. Registration is pretty easy. The registrar is a lovable old man and the sherriff is "peachy keen." And our school is as good as theirs and white folks love Negroes and everybody is happy. Yes, the whole parish is segregated. However, there does seem some basis of organization. Negroes have boycotted some places which have been the scene of incidents. And, we might have some grass r oots support for a program. Needs more scouting.

13. Union. We have not yet returned to Union parish, but feel, after our talk with Miss. Bright that we should plan to work here. Will go back next week.

O.K. Now let me give some personal observations which Henry Brown concurs in. It is my feeling that we should choose 4-5 parishes in the 5th Congressional District for the project and concentrate our efforts with no less than 4, and more if possible, workers in each parish. Some parishes will need 7-8 workers. I do not feel we will find housing for interracial teams in most of the parishes--if any housing at all, and we sho should plan to house the workers in Monroe and 1 or 2 other places, and have them commute daily to their areas. I feel this will be necessary, at least at the beginning. I think we can work it so that noone need travel more than 30 miles to their area from where they will live.

I think we need to concentrate our efforts in a few parishes rather than spread out into 8 parishes. My reasons are grounded in the reception I feel the whites will give us--tough. After we have begun we can then spread out. But, initially, the Negroes in most of these parishes will be scared to death of us. The approach used in moving into W. Feliciana from E.Feliciana. If like what I mean, although in most of these parishes the problem is not the registrars as in E. Feliciana.

Well, we can talk about this when we have more complete information.

Freedom brother,

Miles
Miles

cc: Dick Haley
File

[redacted] WORK

[redacted] REPORT

PARISH OUACHITA PERIOD MAY-18-22, 1964

SPECIFIC AREAS WEST MONROE - ROOKERT - BRYANT ADDITION

ACTIVITY	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Persons Contacted: door-to-door				144	160			
Persons Contacted church meetings, rallies, suppers, other gatherings								
Persons Instructed at clinic, home or office						1		
Persons Applying for Registration								
Persons Registered		2	2					
Persons Turned Down								
Complaints Filed with Fed. Gov't.								

COMMENTS:

VOTER REGISTRATION MONROE, LOUISIANA

May 11-15,1964

Section canvassed and clinics:

1. Friendship Baptist -----Booker T. Section
Rev.
Wiley Street
(ask Mr. Frank Howell FA-5-0069 for permission to ues the chu church).

Number of persons contacted through canvassing every evening and during the clinic 80 , approximately 60 more was contacted but we do not have the canvass sheets. Number attending Clinic 5

2. Free Gift Baptist ----New Town Section
Rev. B. J. Washington
1013 Ouachita (Church FA-2-1894)
416 Marx (Home FA-2-3541)

Number of person cantacted through canvassing every evening and also during the clinic 100 . Number attending clinic 1

3. New Light Baptist -----Bryant Addition
Rev. L. B. Brass
807 Atkinson Church & Home FA-2-4790
Number of person contacted through canvassing 80. Number attending clinic 2 . We only canvassed this area one evening.

Registrar's office reopened for the city of Monroe on May18, and will remain open until the 19th of June, Four (4) person have registered and one (1) failed, because of the lack of proper idenification. (For the first two days we had some one working the registrar office , but now we do not have any one working the office.)

The following churches can be used for clinics and rallies:

New light Baptist
Rev. L. B. Brass
807 Atkinson FA-2-4790

Friendship Baptist
Rev.
Wiley
*See mr. Frank Hardwell FA-5-0069

Calvary Baptist
Rev. P. RBBrown
209 South 9th WestmMonroe FA-3-0238

Free Gift Baptist
Rev. B. J. Washington
1013 Ouachita Ave. (Church FA-2-1894)
416 Marx (Home FA-2-3541

Trenton Baptist
Rev. T. H. Wilbert
Highway 80

Bethel Baptist
Rev. W. H. Hines
South 22nd & Wood FA-2-0718 or FA-2-3393

Martin Temple Methodist
Rev. Stearn
1609 Adams FA-2-0916

Mt. Zion Baptist
Rev. J. B. Jackson
211 North 4th FA-3-1041 or FA-2-4795

Volunteer Workers

Mr. J. T. Cage	214 South 8th West Monroe	FA-2-4021
Dorothy Higgins	North 10th	FA-2-1595
Donald Ray Davidson	2101 DeSaird	FA-5-4952
Diann Gordon	2703 Collidge	FA-2-1039
Jimmie L. Burrell	100 South 29th St.	FA-3-3157
Rose M. Burrell	100 South 29th St.	FA-3-3157
Clara Brown		FA-3-5564
Vera Stewart	7 South 21st St.	FA-2-2098

Community Plans:
Direct Action
Actual Voter Registration
Freedom Registration (after actual Registration)

Housing:

Mrs Cornelia Jero 1904 Flynn FA-3-7679 or FA-3-5283 will take four (4) negro males. Housing and transportation is still one of the major problems, will continue working.

Voter Registration May 18-22,1964

Persons contacted door-to-door canvass 244 , number instructed at clinic 6 , number denied registration one (1), because of improper idenfication.

Ford Snack Shop will feed workers:

Breakfast	$ .45¢
Lunch	$ .60¢
Dinner	$ .55¢

Submitted by.
Claudia J. Edwards
Claudia J. Edwards

P.S.

HOUSING:
Mrs. Mary Henry - 2217 Breard, FA-3-1061 will take five (5) negro males.

V.A.P. FIELD REPORT

Daily Tabulations

PARISH OUACHITA PERIOD MAY 11 - 14, 1964

SPECIFIC AREAS BOOKER T - BRYANT ADDITION - NEWTOWN

ACTIVITY	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Persons Contacted: door-to-door		40	80	220	150			
Persons Contacted church meetings, rallies, suppers, other gatherings								
Persons Instructed at clinic, home or office		1	6	12	6			
Persons Applying for Registration		Registrar's office Closed						
Persons Registered			"		"	"		
Persons Turned Down			"		"	"		
Complaints Filed with Fed. Gov't.			"		"	"		

COMMENTS:

V.A.P. FIELD REPORT

Weekly Publications

PARISH OUACHITA PERIOD MAY 11-14, 1964

SPECIFIC AREAS BOOKERT - BRYANT ADDITION - NEWTOWN

ACTIVITY	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
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Persons Contacted church meetings, rallies, suppers, other gatherings								
Persons Instructed at clinic, home or office		1	6	12	6			
Persons Applying for Registration								
Persons Registered		Registrar's office closed						
Persons Turned Down		1	1		1	1		
Complaints Filed with Fed. Gov't.		1	1	7	1	1		

COMMENTS:

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CONGRESS of RACIAL EQUALITY
ORGANIZATION

CLAUDIA EDWARDS
Person Reporting

PEriod covered
From MAY 11 to MAY , 1964

103 NORTH 10TH STREET
STREET ADDRESS

MONROE OUACHITA LOUISIANA
CITY PARISH STATE

Date Submitted May 22, 1964

Election District to which this report applies 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											40	80	220	150															
No* contacted by other means (specify means)																				147	160								
No* refusing to participate											4	1	11	0															
No* instructed at clinics																					0								
No* instructed at other places (specify place)											1	6	12	6							5	1							
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																													
No* successfully registered by this project																													
No* denied registration in this project																		1	2										
																			0	1									

*Persons of voting age

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUAL — ORGANIZATION

CLAUDIA J. EDWARDS — Person Reporting

Period covered From MAY 11 to May 22, 1964

103 NORTH 10TH STREET — STREET ADDRESS

MONROE — CITY; OUACHITA — [redacted] PARISH; LOUISIANA — STATE

Date Submitted MAY 22, 1964

Election District to which this report applies 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass											40	80	120	150						144	100								
No* contacted by other means (specify means)																													
No* refusing to participate											4	10	11	0							0								
No* instructed at clinics											1	6	12	6							5	1							
No* instructed at other places (specify place)																													
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																													
No* successfully registered by this project																		2	2										
No* denied registration in this project																			1										

*Persons of voting age

VOTER REGISTRATION MONROE, LOUISIANA

May 11-15,1964

Section canvassed and clinics:

1. Friendship Baptist -----Booker T. Section
   Rev.
   Wiley Street
   (ask Mr. Frank Howell FA-5-0069 for permission to ues the chu church).

Number of persons contacted through canvassing every evening and during the clinic 80 , approximately 60 more was contacted but we do not have the canvass sheets. Number attending Clinic 5

2. Free Gift Baptist ----New Town Section
   Rev. B. J. Washington
   1013 Ouachita (Church FA-2-1894)
   416 Marx (Home FA-2-3541)

Number of person contacted through canvassing every evening and also during the clinic 100 . Number attending clinic 1

3. New Light Baptist -----Bryant Addition
   Rev. L. B. Brass
807807 Atkinson Church & Home FA-2-4790
Number of person contacted through canvassing 80. Number attending clinic 2 . We only canvassed this area one evening.

Registrar's office reopened for the city of Monroe on May18, and will remain open until the 19th of June, Four (4) person have registered and one (1) failed, because of the lack of proper idenification. (For the first two days we had some one working the registrar office , but now we do not have any one working the office.)

The following churches can be used for clinics and rallies:

New light Baptist
Rev. L. B. Brass
807 Atkinson FA-2-4790

Friendship Baptist
Rev.
Wiley
#See mr. Frank Hardwell FA-5-0069

Calvary Baptist
Rev. P. R. Brown
209 South 9th West Monroe FA-3-0238

Free Gift Baptist
Rev. B. J. Washington
1013 Ouachita Ave. (Church FA-2-1894)
416 Marx (Home FA-2-3541

Trenton Baptist
Rev. T. H. Wilbert
Highway 80

Bethel Baptist
Rev. W. H. Hines
South 22nd & Wood FA-2-0718 or FA-2-3393

Martin Temple Methodist
Rev. Stearn
1609 Adams FA-2-0916

Mt. Zion Baptist
Rev. J. B. Jackson
211 North 4th FA-3-1041 or FA-2-4795

Volunteer Workers

Mr. J. T. Cage	214 South 8th West Monroe	FA-2-4021
Dorothy Higgins	North 10th	FA-2-1595
Donald Ray Davidson	2101 DeSaird	FA-5-4952
Diann Gordon	2703 Collidge	FA-2-1039
Jimmie L. Burrell	100 South 29th St.	FA-3-3157
Rose M. Burrell	100 South 29th St.	FA-3-3157
Clara Brown		FA-3-5564
Vera Stewart	7 South 21st St.	FA-2-2098

Community Plans:
Direct Action
Actual Voter Registration
Freedom Registration (after actual Registration)

Housing:

Mrs Cornelia Jero 1904 Flynn FA-3-7679 or FA-3-5283 will take four (4) negro males. Housing and transportation is still one of the major problems, will continue working.

Voter Registration May 18-22,1964

Persons contacted door-to-door canvass 244 , number instructed at clinic 6 , number denied registration one (1), because of improper idenfication.

Ford Snack Shop will feed workers:

Breakfast	$ .45¢
Lunch	$ .60¢
Dinner	$ .55¢

Submitted by.
Claudia J. Edwards
Claudia J. Edwards

P.S.

HOUSING!
Mrs Mary Henry – 2217 Brearl – FA-3-1061 will take five (5) negro males

[1964, May 3]

DAILY MILEAGE RECORD

Name Mike Lessen Location Monroe, La License No. 252 B031 LA.

Day	Date	Speedometer Reading (at end of day)	Miles driven	Places traveled to
Sun.	May 3	7022	30	Monroe.
Mon.	4	7245	223	to Fenriday to Monroe to Bastrop to Monroe
Tues.	5	7482	237 ~~207~~	Jackson, Rivalon + Union Parishes
Wed.	6	7889	407	Richland + E. Carroll Parishes + to Bat Rge
Thurs.	7	8072	183	Bat Rge to Monroe.
Fri.	8	8332	260	Richland + E Carroll Parishes.
Sat.	9	8672	240	Catahoula, Concordia + Franklin Parishes + to Bat Rge + N.O.
		Total weekly mileage	1580	

This report must be sent to CORE office weekly.

Signed Mike Lessen

1580

306 Ivey St.
Plaquemine, La.
July 12, 1964

Dear Mike,

Farmer will be in Monroe, La. on July 31, 1964. Please forward me your arrangements for time and place.

Please do the following:

Ouachita Parish: Continue testing efforts, desegregate buses and libraries.
2. Keep all other staff members except 2 on actual and freedom registration. Use only 1 car for testing. If necessary get 1 car from Jonesboro.
3. In a moderate fashion, hit the other segregated places. Cooperate with Kelly if possible. (Use your discretion)
4. Send me at once names, addresses of persons arrested at Library, also a statement from each giving Murphy Bell power of representation.
5. In your field reports, write up in separate reports 1 on actual registration, 1 on freedom registration, 1 on intimidation, 1 on direct action and testing.

Send me at once affidavits from Kramer and you authorization papers from library victims with names and addresses.

Yours in Freedom,

Ronnie

SUCCESSFUL TESTS IN MONROE LOUISIANA
JULY [redacted] 8, 1964

At Woolworth lunch counter, 231 DeSiard in Monroe, La. at 10:20 inthe morning Augusta Fudge of 11 Solomon St. age 19; Dorothy Higgins of 507½ N. 12th St. age 18; and Darnell [redacted] Wyatt of 1304 Washington, age 16; sought service at Woolworths. As we entered the lunch counter it was kind of crowded. As the people saw us coming to the lunch counter they got up and left, all except the people at the tables. Then we were seated at the counter, the waiter came up and said that he would be with us in a minute. Then he came up and we were served. We paid our money and left.

Walgreen Drug Store
149 DeSiard, Monroe, La.
Time: 10:20 AM
Jimmie Andrews of 912 S. 18th St. Monroe-age 17
James Johnson of 1123 Grammont.-age 16
and Tammie Robinson of 832 Beverly-age 17 sought service at Walgreen's. When we entered the lunch counter we took three stools at the counter. [redacted] A waiter came up and we ordered and [redacted] were then served. We ate, paid our money and while we were eating a gentleman stood up and watched us. When we were finished eating we left.

Walgreen's lunch counter at the Eastgate Shopping Center
Time: 12:10
Wilbert Reed of 1300½ Washington-age 20
Bobbie Dear of 606 Adams-age 21
and [redacted] Richard Green of 3106 Jackson -- age 21 [redacted] sought service at Walgreen's lunch counter at the shopping center. We walked in and took seats. We asked for a menu but they were all out. We ordered; three hamburgers and lemonade. After we finished eating a picture was taken. Also as we walked out of the door a picture was taken. Then we got into the car. We were followed from Eastgate to the CORE office on 10th and DeSiard by two white men.

Toddle House at 212 Louisville Ave. in Monroe Louisiana
Time: 12:25
Charlie Mitchell of 1231 DeSiard - age 20
Johnnie Harris of 738 Foster Home - age 16
and Willie Halsten of 1707 Standifer - age 16
sought service at Toddle House. We enter the restaurant and were seated and a waiter came up and gave us a menu and a glass of water. Then we order a coke, chesseburger and hamburger. We ate and then paid and left. Then we came back to the church. Before we left a young lady came up and kindly asked if we would move over a seat and let her little girl sit down, we moved over.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS IN
MONROE LOUISIANA
JULY 8, 1964

Picadilly Restaurant at 2201 Louisville Ave.
Time: 12:35 PM
Jackie Smith of 125 S. 21st St.- age 14
Kathy Hill of 509 N. 1st St. - age 13
David Tribble of 615 Adams St. - age 19
and Darnell Wyatt attempted to seek service at Picadilly Restaurant.
We entered the door and a lady told us to go back outside and wait for the manager. The manager returned in about five minutes. He asked us what did we want. We said that we would like to be served. So he said get in line and we got in line and were served. Then we ate and a man took pictures of us entering the door, on the outside, at the table and in line and as we left. We walked on the outside and then we left. Everybody was so nice to us.

Kress at East Gate Shopping Center
Time: 11;55 AM
Bennie Brass
Velma Jones of 606 Adams - age 21
and Dorothy Jean Owens of 606 Adams - age 23
sought service at Kress.
We entered Kress in the Eastgate Shopping center and we took seats and were served ham sandwiches and pie and a drink. While we were eating a white gentleman took film of us eating. When we finished eating we paid. By that time a group of whites had gathered around us and blocked the door. I (Bennie) steped around a white guy and opened the door for the lady. On letting the door go, a white man came out shouting "Hey! boy stop.". I paid no attention to him, and quickly opened the door for the lady and said get it. We locked the doors on hearing a white say to get after them. We tried to get out as quickly as possible but the white man was steadily following. Chuan Charlie drove as if he was driving an ambulance because one of the whites had a pistol in the car. They chased us from Eastgate to the CORE office at 10th and De Siard. Then they circled around on Adams St. waiting for us. Meanwhile, Dave Kramer was taking pictures, while they were following us we had to go out of the way to lose them.

Paramount Theatre at 301 De Siard in Monroe
Time: 1:50 PM
Robert Noble of 1605 Burrough- age 17; Tommie Robinson of 832 Beverly; Larry Edward of 210 Norton- age 17; and George Butler attempted to seek service at Paramount Theatre.
We arrived at the movie at ten minutes to two. Willie went up and asked for six tickets. The lady gave him six tickets and we went into the movie. We sat in the middle of the movie and nobody said anything. After the movie we got up and left and then came home to tell the good news.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 14,1964 2. Time of Day _____

3. Name of Company Ouachita Parish Public Library

4. Address 1800 Stubbs Avenue Monroe Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

We went in to the Ouachita Parish Public Library a policeman and the librarian met us on the walkway, the librarian said what do you want?, I said a library card, the librarian said here is a card to the Carver Branch Library (the Carver Branch is for Negroes only), three (3) took cards and three(3) refused, then she said can't let you come in the Library I was told not to let you come in the Library, I don't want to have you'll arrested for trespassing, you made your point, go home now, I don't want to have you all arrested, We said thank you very much and left.

Complainant's signature
Diane Gordon
(Name)
323 Coolidge Street
(Number, Street)
Monroe Louisiana 71285
(City, State, Zip)

Monroe, Louisiana CORE
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

1. Third set of Monroe Library Arrests — MH Hollander
2. Parents of arrested girl arrested and charged with contributing — July 28, 1964
3. Monroe library picket line (a first)
4. Jonesboro library picket line and arrests

1. Following two previous sets of arrests (7 on July 9th; and 15 on July 20th) at the public libraries in Monroe, 12 more local Negroes were arrested on Wednesday, July 22. At the Ouachita (Parish) Public Library at 1800 Stubbs St. in Monroe the following were arrested:

Letis Boss, 13
Alma H enderson, 18
Robert Peevey, 15
Betty Carter, 19

They were arrested at about 2:30 PM and charged with disturbing the peace.

At the Anna Meyer Branch, also in Monroe, the following were arrested:

Tommie Robinson, 16
Darnell Wyatt, 16
George Padio, 15
Bobby Garner, 16

They were met by Sheriff Bailey Martin and Deputy Billy Booth at the library door and were not allowed to enter. They said they would wait for desegregation. The Sheriff asked if they would leave and when they refused said no they were arrested.

At the West Monroe branch at 315 Cypress St. the following were arrested:

James Johnson, 16
Joseph Profit, 15
Eddie Miles, 18
Henry Steele, 14

When they went to the library the police and a librarian met them inside the door. When asked what they wanted the Negroes said they would like to get library cards. They were told to go to the colored branch but they said they would wait right there. They were asked by law officers if they were going to leave; when they said no they were arrested.

The nine juveniles were released without bail. The notes don't show the charges for all 12, but it's probably disturbing the peace.

2. An outgrowth of an earlier library sit-in in Monroe is the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Smith, parents of Alice Smith, 16, who was arrested at the main library on July 20 along with 14 others. The Smiths have been charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. He is the owner of Smith's Garage on DeSaird St.. The date of the arrest seems to be the 22nd. The Smiths have been bailed out on $1000 each. Mr. Smith said, "I would advise my daughter to avoid drinking and wild parties and things like that. I would tell her to make her own decision in this case. I thought I could keep my hands off but I see I can't. They involved me, now I stay involved."

3. The first civil rights picket line, and the first civil rights direct action except for the recent library sit-ins, in Monroe was held on Thursday July 23rd. Four Negro students from Monroe picketed the construction of the library being built at the Carroll High School (Negro). They picketed for two hours without incident. There was also a union picket line being conducted at the same time.

4. The first civil rights demonstration in Jonesboro was held on Monday, July 27th; 24 persons, all Negro, were arrested for picketing the Jackson Parish Public Library in Jonesboro. Danny Mitchell, summer CORE Task Force worker, said that city and parish police each had a police dog on the scene. The Associated Press reported that radio KCVL in ~~Fitf~~ Winnfield quoted Sheriff Newt T. Loe as saying that he had no police dogs on the scene. When asked about this, Mitchell said, " I was there and I saw the dogs." There is what appears to be a reasonably well-founded rumor that the whites watching the picket line from across the street were, some of them, armed with guns and baseball bats. But I haven't been able to get verification on this. The picketers were first charged with parading without a permit but this was later changed (it seems) to disturbing the ~~peaceas~~ peace. Mitchell is out on $25 cash bond. As of Tuesday, the 28th, the juveniles had been released (on Monday and without bail, I believe) and 18 others were still in jail.

CORE
403 North 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana
July 20, 1964

On July 20, 1964, at 1:00P.M., fifteen Negro residents of Monroe, Louisiana went to three branches of the Ouachita Parish Public Library to obtain library cards and to read books at the libraries. At all three libraries they were refused service, and all fifteen were arrested for disturbing the peace and/or criminal trespass, while on the library premises. The arrests were made by officers of the Ouachita Parish sheriff's department, and the prisoners are being held at the Ouachita Parish jail.

Going to the main library at 1800 Stubbs St., Monroe, were: Charles Pressley, 26; Alice Smith, 16; Tommie Robinson, 16; Jackie Smith, 14; Marjorie Smith, 22, and Belva Stewart, 13

Attempting to use the facilities of the Anna Myer Branch at 418 Jackson St. were William Thomas, 19; Bessie Dill, 20; Diane Gordon, 17; Vera Stewart 15; and Larry Edwards, 16.

Those who went to the West Monroe Branch at 315 Cypress St. were Robert Saulsberry, 17, David Tribble, 19, Joe Tribble, 17; and Willie Mellion, 17.

In each case the groups, all Negro, requested library cards at the libraries to which they went. They were refused, and they stated they would remain until they were given cards. The librarians called police and when the sheriff's deputies arrived at the libraries they arrested the Negroes.

In all cases the people who went to the libraries were quiet and orderly.

Those arrested in Monroe are being held on $150.00 bond.
Those arrested in West Monroe are being held on $500.00 bond.

This incident follows a previous attempt to desegregate the Anna Myer Branch library on July 9, 1964. At that time seven persons, all Negro, were arrested by the Monroe City police on charges of disturbing the peace and criminal trespass. Three of the seven were released on $200.00 bond each, and four, all juveniles, were released in the custody of their parents, from the parish detention home, after serving two days in that institution.

On that occasion the librarian had told the students that she could not allow them in the library because the library board had not given her orders to integrate the library.

Michael S. Lesser
CORE Task Force Worker

July 28, 1964

MONROE, LA.

Monroe (Ouachita Parish) On Monday 12 people wereregistered out of about 40 who stood in line. Books will be open conventional Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday then close for a month.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS IN MONROE LOUISIANA
JULY 8, 1964

At Woolworth lunch counter, 231 De Siard in Monroe, La. at 10:21 in the morning Augusta Fudge of 11 Solomon St. age 19; Dorothy Higgins of 507½ N. 12th St. age 18; and Darnell Wyatt of 1304 Washington, age 16; sought service at Woolworth's. As we entered the lunch counter it was kind of crowded. As the people saw us coming to the lunch counter they got up and left, all except the people at the tables. Then we were seated at the counter, the waiter came up and said that he would be with us in a minute. Then he came up and we were served. We paid our money and left.

Walgreen Drug Store
149 DeSiard, Monroe, La.
Time: 10:20 AM
Jimmie Andrews of 912 S. 18th St. Monroe--age 17
James Johnson of 1123 Grammount. -- age 16
and Tammie Robinson of 832 Beverly -- age 17 sought service at Walgreen's. When we entered the lunch counter we took three stools at the counter. A waiter came up and we ordered and were then served. We ate, paid our money and while we were eating a gentleman stood up and watched us. When we were finished eating we left.

Walgreen's lunch counter at the Eastgate shopping Center
Time: 12:10
Wilbert Reed of 1300½ Washington--age 20
Bobbie Dear of 606 Adams-- age 21
and Richard Green of 3106 Jackson--age 21 sought service at Walgreen's lunch counter at the shopping center. We walked in and took seats. We asked for a menu but they were all out. We ordered; three hamburgers and lemonade. After we finished eating a picture was taken. Also as we walked out of the door a picture was taken. Then we got into the car. We were followed from Eastgate to the CORE office on 10th and DeSiard by two white men.

Toddle House at 212 Louisville Ave. in Monroe, Louisiana
Time: 12:25
Charlie Mitchell of 1231 DeSiard - age 20
Johnnie Harris of 738 Foster Home - age 16
and Willie Halsten of 1707 Standifer - age 16
sought service at Toddle House. We enter the restaurant and were seated and a waiter came up and gave us a menu and a glass of water. Then we order a coke, chesseburger and hamburger. We ate and then paid and left. Then we came back to the church. Before we left a young lady came up and kindly asked if we would move over a seat and let her little girl sit down, we moved over.

SUCCESSFUL TESTS IN MONROE,
LOUISIANA, JULY 8, 1964

Picadilly Restaurant at 2201 Louisville Ave.
Time: 12:35 PM
Jackie Smith of 125 S. 21st St. - age 14
Kathy Hill of 509 N 1st St. - age 13
David Tribble of 615 Adams St. - age 19
and Darnell Wyatt attempted to seek service at Picadilly Restaurant.
We entered the door and a lady told us to go back outside and wait for the manager. The manager returned in about five minutes. He asked us what did we want. We said that we would like to be served. So he said get in line and we got in line and were served. Then we ate and a man took pictures of us entering the door, on the outside, at the table and in line and as we left. We walked on the outside and then we left. Everybody was so nice to us.

Kress at East Gate Shopping Center
Time: 11:55 AM
Bennie Brass
Velma Jones of 606 Adams - age 21
and Dorothy Jean Owens of 606 Adams - age 23
sought service at Kress. We entered Kress in the Eastgate Shopping center and we took seats and were served ham sandwiches and pie and a drink. While we were eating a white gentleman took film of us eating. When we finished eating we paid. By that time a group of whites had gathered around us and blocked the door. I (Bennie) stepped around a white guy and opened the door for the lady. On letting the door go, a white man came out shouting "Hey"! boy stop". I paid no attention to him, and quickly opened the door for the lady and said get in. We locked the doors on hearing a white say to get after them. We tried to get out as quickly as possible but the white man was steadily following. Charlie drove as if he was driving an ambulance because one of the whites had a pistol in the car. They chased us from Eastgate to the CORE office at 10th and DeSiard. Then they circled around on Adams St. waiting for us. Meanwhile, Dave Kramer was taking pictures, while they were following us we had to go out of the way to lose them.

Paramount Theatre at 301 DeSiard in Monroe, Louisiana
Time: 1:50 PM
Robert Noble of 1605 Burrough - age 17; Tommie Robinson of 832 Beverly; Larry Edward of 210 Norton - age 17; and George Butler attempted to seek service at Paramount Theatre. We arrived at the movie at ten minutes to two. Willie went up and asked for six tickets. The lady gave him six tickets and we went into the movie. We sat in the middle of the movie and nobody said anything. After the movie we got up and left and then came home to tell the good news.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 13,1964 2. Time of Day 2:30 P. M.

3. Name of Company Jim Theater

4. Address 412 (number) DeSiard (street) Monroe (city) Louisiana (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

We arrived at the Jim Theater at 2:30 P. M., I walked up to the box office and asked for five (5) tickets. The cashier said we haven't changed our policy as of yet for Negroes, so I still said I wanted five (5) tickets, so he said again we haven't changed our policy as of yet yet for Negroes. Then he said stand back don't block my entrance, we remained as we were, then he took out a piece of paper with this number on it 322-7171 which is the police department of Monroe. Assistant Chief of Police Martin was standing across the street along with Office Jack Potts and another plain clothes officer. When the police arrived Officer Cowart, so Assistant Chief Martin said if you don't move we will show you our policy of arrest. We left and return back to the church.

Complainant's signature
Mr. Howard Alan Ellis
(Name)
2306 Wood Street
(Number, Street)
Monroe, La. 71205
(City, State, Zip)

Monroe, Louisiana CORE
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 13,1964 2. Time of Day 11:45 A. M.

3. Name of Company City Bus Line

4. Address 3501 Lee Avenue Monroe, Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

At 11:45 A. M., we arrived at the DeSiard Road bus stop. A few minutes later we saw one (1) policeman and three(3) detectives across the street two busses arrived the DeSiard Road and Powell Avenue. While the detectives was talking to the driver of the Powell Avenue bus, we got on the DeSiard Road bus and sat on the first two seats on the right side. The bus driver said we would have to go to the back, we refused to move and the detective said close the door and take them on. The detective pushed Tommie Robinson back and wouldn't let him and the other two get get on the bus.

There was two Negro ladies riding the back seat of the bus, one pulled the cord and got off, the other lady got off also, we heard the first lady ask the second was that your stop. The first lady thought she had better get off. We thought the reason was she got off because she looked scared.

Complainant's signature
Dorothy Diggins
(Name)
507½ N. 12th
(Number, Street)
Monroe, Louisiana
(City, State, Zip)

Monroe, Louisiana CORE
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 13,1964 2. Time of Day _____

3. Name of Company City Bus Line

4. Address 3501 Lee Avenue Monroe, Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

We got on the Bernstine Park Bus, at the corner of Thomas and Wilson, I sat beside a white lady, she said you can't sit beside me, you will have to move or leave the bus. So the bus driver said you can't sit there. I said why, then he replied all the white get off the bus and the driver brought us to town.

Complainant's signature
Diane Gordon
(Name)
2703 Coolidge Street
(Number, Street)
Monroe, Louisiana 71285
(City, State, Zip)

Monroe, Louisiana CORE
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 13,1964 2. Time of Day 12:55 P. M.

3. Name of Company City Bus Line

4. Address 3501 (number) Lee Avenue (street) Monroe, (city) Louisiana (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

We arrived at 3rd and DeSiard at 12:55 P. M., to board the College Avenue Bus, a police officer came across the street and asked one of testers what you'll doing here, they replied ask the spokesman, the officer asked where is the spokesman and I was pointed out, he asked are you waiting on the bus?, I said yes I am, he said tell Mike to call the office, the bus is already gone and that we should go back to the office, I sent one of the testers to the office to tell Mike, The tester went to the office and told Mike and returned to the bus stop and said Mike said to catch the next bus. We waited on the next bus, as the bus approached a man wearing dark shades and a straw hat approach, after we were seated on the bus he called the bus driver and whisper something to him, we couldn't hear what he whispered. Afterwards the bus driver got back on the bus and proceed down Louisville we pulled the cord at Sears Town, but he refused to stop the bus,

Complainant's signature

Robert Saulsberry
(Name)

1812 Adams st
(Number, Street)

Monroe Louisiana
(City, State, Zip)

Monroe, Louisiana CORE
(Name of CORE Chapter)

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when we got to Eastgate a lady pulled the cord , but he still refused to open the door, then she got up and said Mr. Wilson please open the door, but he refused to open it,she asked again so finally he open the door and she got off. we decided to get off to, when I got middle way the door the driver tried to close the door , But I forced them back open and held them until the rest of the testers got off. Then he drove off.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 8, 1964 2. Time of Day 12:45 PM

3. Name of Company Holiday Inn Restaurant

4. Address 2102 Louisville Ave. Monroe, Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

Floyd Patterson of 806 Adams - age 17
Robert Matthews of 1913 Short Norton- age 18
and Zella Johnson of 1807½ Short Norton - age 18 sought service at Holiday Inn Restaurant. We went in and they started locking the door to the restaurant. Then the manager ran up and put his hand in front of us saying that he didn't serve colored. Then we turn around and walk out and we got into the car and ~~x~~ came back to the church.

Complainant's signature

(Name)

(Number, Street)

(City, State, Zip)

(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 8, 1964 2. Time of Day 10:10 AM

3. Name of Company Capitol Steak House

4. Address 524 DeSiard Monroe, Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

We were met by a gentleman [redacted] leaving with a pistol on his hip. He told the manager we were on our way in. We were met at the door by a lady with a white [redacted] uniform on and red hair, persumably the manager, saying I am not going to serve you. She continued to say I am not going to serve you, get out. She was asked why by Bennie Brass and she continued to say I am not going to serve you, get out. We thanked her and told her she was very nice. We left. When leaving, we met the gentleman with the gun, he was pointing his finger at us making motions, saying don 't come back. There were policemen all over the place and we left for the church.

The names of the three Negroes attempting to be served at Capitol Steak House are Carla Brown of 2403 Short Washington St. age 15; Bennie Brass of 404 Louisiana St., age 18; and Joseph Profit, 1904 Short Norton St., age 14.

Complainant's signature

(Name)

(Number, Street)

(City, State, Zip)

(Name of CORE Chapter)

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CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 16,1964 2. Time of Day 1:40 P. M.

3. Name of Company Frenchie's Restaurants

4. Address 3205 (number) DeSiard (street) Monroe, (city) Louisiana (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

We arrived at Frenchie's Restaurant at 1:40 P. M., and there was two policeman out side, as we got out of the car the manager came to the door and said don't get out of the car because ~~we~~ you are not going to come in, then he~~s~~said get away from here. Bennie Brass who is one of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) volunteer workers said is that your policy but, the manager did not answer so Bennie Brass asked him again if that was his policy. He finally said if you come in here I will policy you. After this we got into car and letf.

Complainant's signature

Robert Saulsberry
(Name)

1802 adams st
(Number, Street)

Monroe Louisiana
(City, State, Zip)

Monroe, Louisiana CORE
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 16,1964 2. Time of Day 12:00 A. M.

3. Name of Company Leo Cafeteria # 1

4. Address 1706 Louisville Monroe Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

We arrived at Leo Cafeteria at 12:00 A. M., as we entered some whites began to leave and kicked chairs across the floor at us, after walking over chairs we went to the only vacant seats in the front of the cafeteria we were about to seat ourselves when a lady came from the back saying I'm not going to serve you and you'll have to leave. I asked her why? She said you'll have to leave. I asked her if this was the policy of the place, I asked who was she, she replied I'm the manager owner. I asked again was it the policy of the place. She said yes. I thanked her and told her she was ever so nice and then we proceeded to leave. On getting on the outside we were suprised to find the police who suppose to have been protecting us, not even at the door or any where around. Bennie Brass, Virginia Hicks, Betty Carter, David Tribble and Alice Smith are the people that tryed to be served at the Leo Cafeteria #1.

Complainant's signature
Bennie Brass
(Name)
1404 Louise Anne Ave.
(Number, Street)
Monroe, Louisiana
(City, State, Zip)

Monroe, Louisiana CORE
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 16,1964 2. Time of Day 2:30 P. M.

3. Name of Company Burger H ouse Drive In

4. Address 710 South 8th Monroe, Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

We arrived at the Burger House Drive In at 2:30 P. M., we saw no police although they had been informed that we would be there. We drove around the block in a circle form and re-entered the drive-way, but still no police. David Kramer (Congress of Racial Equality Task Force Worker), asked us if we wanted to enter without the escort of an officer we voted no. That we would enter because the policeman hadn't arrived. We proceeded to the front door, the waitress went to the side window (the Burger House Drive In serve negroes at the side window), and called I went around to the side while the others stood at thefront. The waitress stated; If you want to be served you get serve here. I told her I regret those words, that we would like to be served at the front. She also said you want get served at all and closed the the window, we left

Complainant's signature

(Name)

(Number, Street)

(City, State, Zip)

Monroe, Louisiana CORE
(Name of CORE Chapter)

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CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 24,1964 2. Time of Day _____

3. Name of Company Burger Chef

4. Address 1810 Houisvl Ave. Monroe, Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

On July 24, I William Jefferson went to the Burger Chef. I walked in the car and ordered five hamburgers. I waited until the line come to the lady in front of me. She asked what are you going to do about him. He said sir if you would go around to the back I would be leased to serve you. I said that I would not go around to the back that I would rather not be serve than to go around to the back. He said thank you and good-by. I said have fun and good-by.

Complainant's signature
William J. Mickle
(Name)
3906 Church St.
(Number, Street)
Monroe La.
(City, State, Zip)

Monroe CORE Chapter
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE-VEP FIELD REPORT
OUACHITA PARISH, LOUISIANA
June 28 to July 14, 1964

I. FREEDOM REGISTRATION:

The freedom registration campaign in this parish has been going quite well. At first we tried to get a meeting of Negro business and professional men to spur the campaign, but this elixited poor response. So, the next day we took to the streets in an all-out door-to-door canvassing campaign. This method has proved quite effective. We have been registering an average of 100 persons per day this way. Our total of persons Freedom Registered as of July 14 is 923.

Besides canvassing we have set up Freedom Registration tables at local bars, on weekends, at churches on Sundays, and have prepared Freedom Registration kits to leave in stores and other local businesses. In these establishements we have sworn in the storekeepers as Freedom Registrars, and pick up the completed applications about once per week.

Our plans for the duration of the campaign are to continue the same procedures with some alteration--dividing into groups with a task force worker in charge of each, and assign the groups to geographical areas of responsibility.

II. ACTUAL REGISTRATION:

We plan to start actual registration activities at the end of this week in preparation for the opening of the books on the 27th of July. While conducting Freedom Registrstion we have made note of those people who should be recontacted for the stand-ins and will recontact them one week beforehand to prepare them for the registrar(s office. Also we have been talking in churches to stimulate interest. Last Sunday we went to 25-30 churches and had good reactions at most,

III. Testing:

WE began our testing program last Thursday by testing the library, city buses and several public accomodations. At the library we sat-in and had seven arrests. Altogether 7 placed were desegregated that day.

The tests resumed the following Monday with repeat tests at the libraries and buses and several other places. On Tuesday 7 places were tested with the testers being turned away from all.

Police protection of a minimal sort has been provided. The kids are very restless, and want to sit-in rather than leave when refused. This raises basic questionsabout where we are going in this community. How far we are to go in terms of direct action? How long we can maintain the interests of the young people without extending our direct action program.

IV. Intimidation and Harrasement:

In Monroe our main problem is with the KKK and unofficial acts of the white folks. They are very well organized and active. In West Monroe this is complicated by the obvious lack of control the police chief has over his own men and the town. There is an obvious conspiracy between the official power structure and the local white extremists.

In our office we receive about 100 harrassing phone calls in an 8 hour day. We have had 3 bomb threats. Three workers were attacked by two whites last Saturday, On Sunday July 4 three workers in a house in West Monroe were confromted by 7 carloads of whites. The police tried to arrest the workers, finally put them out of town, and the three were chased back to the office at 100mph.

Large crowds of whites gather wherever our testers go. And our people are continually followed.

Submitted by,

Mike Lesser
Claudia Edwards
Marion Bernard
Dave Kramer
Charles Fenton
Jim VanMetre
Frank Baptiste
Willie Mellion

FREEDOM REGISTRATION
VEP REPORT

Parish Ouachita. Period June 28 to July 14.

Areas worked

	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT
Number of persons contacted--door to-door canvassing							1800
Number contacted by other means (Churches and Stores							2500
Number instructed at clinic							
Number applying for registration # Freedom Registered							923
Number passed							
Number failed							

(2)

Monroe--West Monroe: The Legal Situation June 19-25, 1964
by Peter Teachout

In our recent five day voter registration drive, the number of applicants at the registrar's office was somewhat qualified (minimized) as the result of a constant pattern of harrassment on the part of local officials and some intimidation. I will try to make in this report a rather primitive outline of some patterns of official harrassment that developed, that we might be better prepared to deal with police in the future.

Police harrassment and intimidation: The West Monroe police had one major factor in their favor this past week: we had a limited number of workers; and people ~~to~~ had to be contacted and taught before the books closed on Wednesday. We could not risk wholesale detainment or arrest no matter how "trumped up" the charges would be, because (a) then we would contact no potential voters, and(b) if arrested, we couldn't ~~even~~ flood the jails with only eleven workers. Running the risk of ascribing too much sophistication to local officials, I will try to relate some of the methods the West Monroe police used in this situation.

(1)Arrests: Four hours (or less) after we had begun actively canvassing the Negro community in West Monroe, task force worker Dave Kramer was picked up while teaching on the porch of a private home. He was frisked on a private lawn in front of the two ladies being taught, and the two local girls (CORE members) who were accompanying him. Thus the first tact: a show of police power in front of the Negro community making it clear that CORE activity will be the subject of (arbitrary) police action. Almost implicit in this display is the threat that any cooperation with CORE workers will in all likelyhood result in some kind of trouble with the police. Throughout the week this kind of impression was constantly being reinforced. Kramer was then taken to the station (three police cars had arrived on the scene before action was taken). The two local CORE girls (14 and 15) were also told to get their stuff and come too. Each was carried in a separate car in a different direction to the West Monroe station (thus the tactic that separation will reinforce fear; we should expect isolation etc.). The two women that were being taught were also later brought to the station to see what happens to CORE workers. A short while later another ~~pic~~ team was picked up in the area and told to come down to the station; the chief wants to see you. CORE workers Bill Yates and Ruthie Wells

were walking down Church St~~t~~ en route to assignments in the area. Both white men were on questioned in the station and booked and sent up stairs--, this in front of the two women who were being taught. Thethe girls were questioned and the women also told "comeon up le, girl!" and asked for name and address. Both women were olously frightened. None of the CORE girls was permanently frighted by the incident, although the two young girls were threated with detention if they refused to give parents' names. Both rused. It seems that firm resistance to cow to police intimidatiois invaluable on the part of CORE workers, especially these yog girls and in front of the women being taught.

(2)Charges: There are~~v~~c basic harrassment tactics with respect to charges. (a) Switting charges. The police in this case switched from a soliciti charge to booking the boys on vagrancy and finally to a brch of the peace charge. This has two effects. Those picked upave a hard time protesting their rights if they aren't immedially told what they did wrong. But more important is the differeles in size of bonds. The original booking was on vagrancy, bond as set at $400. Neither bonding agency in Monroe would cover CRE; the nearest money was two hundred miles away. The next ay the charge was switched to ~~vagrancy~~ breach of peace, bond at $40. We needed to contact local citizenry to raise the money. We had lot the use of one-fifth of our task force by that time for a day a a half--over 20% of the period available for canvassing.

(b) A loosel worded breach of the peace ordinance was used. For two ou of six days, it was against the law in West Monroe for a white CORE worker to associate with a Negro CORE worker.~~in~~ For the wole of the six day period, it was against the law in West Monroe for a white male to associate with, or canvass for registering voters with, a Negro female (especially if CORE workers). The way it works is this: The ordinance defines breach of peace as fisticuffs, etc. with a catch-all phrase on the end: "or any other kind of activity that unreasonably causes alarm in the community". This broad language plus a complaint (easily arranged) provides the chief with an excuse to book workers for any activity. This kind of statute has already been reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court in recent civil rights cases and held void because it was unconstitutionally vague or overbroad. If carried

up through the courts, not y would convictions of Kramer and Yates be reversed but also could strike this broad part of the ordinance from the book Our problem is to find a way we can get an upper court to strikut all similar ordinances in Louisiana in one decision without knong them out one by one, which is prohibitively costly in terof workers, time, and money.

(3) Harrassment afterrest: This takes on several forms from just rude and discrimitory treatment during booking to inciting other prisoners ine bullpen to "thumpthe hell out of" CORE workers. Here again, i police used the technique of isolation to try to rouse fear and suscion on the part of the Negro women. The men were booked and takeaway first, then the women were taken back home, leaving the thregirls in the office. It is likely that they worried that the gls would be thrown in jail too.

The two CORE white mes were identified as CORE workers and "nigger lovers" upon arral at the sanctuary of the bullpen, whereupon they were confront with several incarcerated toughs--fortunately the toughs were sily confused and persuaded, at the expense of concealing some CORE's principles temporarily, from rendering a beating.

On Sunday morning, Bill Yates was not allowed to go to church as was another prisone on the grounds that only trustees were allowed to go. The othe prisoner was not a trustee. In such cases a gentle protest shouldbe firmly made, so officials will not have the excuse of "I didn't how". Likewise, we brought food but were told that we wouldn't beallowed to have it communicated to prisoners (in spite of evidene that past practices of jail have sanctioned such contact). Thetwo hour visiting period was monopolized by the local arm of the FBI--thus we would have been kept from seeing our workers for up to to weeks or more.

(4) Other forms of harrassment:

(a) the Chief toldMike that we would have to bond these guys out immediately because "he was going to be out of town" until Wednesday. Wednesday the books closed. Later it became evident that his only committment to the future was a little skeet shooting Sunday afternoon.

(b) the refusal of the city attorneys to tell me under which ordinance the workers had been arrested, or to speak with anyone but the workers' attorney.

(c) The Captain of tWest Monroe police force stopped a car driven by yours truly white CORE worker) accompanied by Sandra Bowie, a local Negro ker, on the bridge into Monroe in a rather dangerous spot. Thationalization about routine check of suspicious cars later pro groundless. A routine check lasted twenty-five minutes in which e, I was told it was against the law (city ordinance and statew) to associate with Negros "down here". The officer's languagas studded with derogatory words of cracker origin which need bear repeating. It is clear that Captain Wyles can be expected enforce the law in a consistantly, zealously discriminatory mann

(5) Clinic harrassment Clinic Harrassment took on several forms:

(a) Squad cars in threa: Just the presence of one or two or more police cars in thrae was enough to frighten away several people who had driven to the clic. Friends tell of people that turned around when they saw the cop car parked on the corner or directly in front of the church door. is is all done under the rationalization of affording us protection. Pha s in the future we can case the area ahead of time, and sugges specific places to park in case of trouble that at the same time uld not frighten those coming to attend. Prophecy: no cooperatn at all. Mike tried on Tuesday and got minimum cooperation.

(b) One worker, Negro uthie Wells, pretended that she was an applicant and left down the oad. She was followed by the police car, twice a light shined in he face; when she complained that she was scared, etc. the police jumpd out and made a general show of power and intimidation. Including the statement by one officer to the effect "You're heading fo trouble".

(c) The Captains of both Monroe and West Monroe forces parked in an unmarked car in the church yard with a large receiving antenna clipped on one window and a tape-recorder in the back seat. Capt. Kelly said "We're just listening to the meeting. We just want to know what's going on. etc." Inside, in disguise of plain clothes and dark glasses which somewhat hampered an already minimum facility of being able to read, sat officer Jack Potts Jr., Negro, learning how to fill in the form under an assumed name. He was immediately recognized but no effort was made to put him out. He might have been the source of a hidden mike.

(6) Other police activi which is likely but harder to substantiate:

(a). Canvass lists are taken by the teams picked up and photostated. Because of the sudden change from enthusiasm to more than apathy after the arrests and a Sabbath resting period, it is suspected that the people on the lists were contacted in some way or another between the time carrests and Monday morning.

(b) A police officestopped a Negro youth, age 20, in his car and told him that Northerwhites were coming down to start trouble and messing with Negro girls. That if the youth saw anything he was to get in touch with the offic, Capt. Ray Wyles, at the station or at his residence.

(c). The CORE taskforce leader in Monroe reports that several "ex-members" were approched by police and told to report (to spy) all CORE activities. It is not clear whether any compensation would be offered.

(d) There is some evidence that the CORE phone is tapped.

(7) REGISTRATION: This section I leave to the justice department, but it seems clear that Mrs. Lucky continues to act discriminatorily and arbitrarily "with a heart bent on evil, etc."

(8) Cooperation with other officials: I think practically we can expect little from either the Justice Department or the F.B.I. until there are bodies.

(9) Private harrassment: The only activity we encountered was (a) being followed Sunday afternoon from West Monroe by two men in a Maroon 1964 Ford Fairlane who pulled up beside Mike near the office and an implicit "Chicago gangsta" type threat on his health. (b) a cross being burnt two houses down from where Mike was staying in Monroe. This news traveled very quickly and was widespread. (c) the usual run of cars and pickups around the clinic area, and following applicants being driven home from the clinics. Whether there was other private intimidation wasn't reported; the community response indicated there might have been.

Some Observations: At the risk of truism, some general remarks. The Negro community respects the police power in the sense that they could be easily intimidated by any indication that cooperation with CORE will result in trouble with the cops. The police established the situation early in the game, and, I feel, the arrests did our drive some serious damage. Any natural apathy was reinforced.

(6) At the same time, neither the community nor the police seem psychologically aware that there are any such things as Constitutional rights. When confronted by any dynamic protestation on federally protected rights grounds, the officers seemed genuinely confused, and worried. Along the same line, both Yates and Kramer might be said to have come down to the station voluntarily because they did not demand to know whether they were under arrest.

One line in which we might improve the situation in West Monroe is to educate all the workers to be civil and to cooperate with police, but we are about business and have no time for voluntary visits to the station. In other words, to conduct ourselves as if we were about an efficient business (which we are) and any interruption by police will be tolerated only if they are prepared to arrest us, or in some way violate Constitutional rights. Perhaps setting firmly in mind a set practice of response to police interruption. To protest in all cases politely but firmly, to demand to be placed under arrest, (or in some cases a search warrant). To be wary of engaging in too much conversation, these officers are not going to be convinced.

Another line is to have workers immediately record any instance in which an officer conducts himself in a way that is in effect discriminatory, or intimidating, or in any provable way would tend to reinforce the pattern of segregation in the community. Direct quotes, time, place, circumstance, rationalization all would be important. Attached to this report are two primitive forms created on the spot. Perhaps these could be developed and we could create some sort of chronological record of official action reinforcing segretory practices in the state. This would prove invaluable in all civil rights cases--from voting to sit-ins, etc.

Our largest problem is that of general police intimidation and of educating these people to the courage of demanding basic Constitutional rights. This would be for the present impossible because they don't (and won't) exist in practice, until there is an inexpensive and immediate way to right violations. In this area, the outlook is dim, very dim. The only thing for the present is to record and verify all instances of "injustice" as soon after the event as possible. I don't have any idea, however, if that would be at all feasible.

Things to check: voter registration activity on Sunday? any gerrymandering for racial reasons?

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Voter Education Project

Period covered by this report: From June 1, 1964 to June 25, 1964

Person reporting Bonnie M. Moore

306 Ivey St. | Plaquemine | Iberville Parish | Louisiana
Street Address | City | County | State

Date submitted: June 27, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: 5th Congressional District

Ouachita Parish (Monroe and West Monroe)

Ward, Beat, etc. | Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 2,879

Number instructed at home 2,879

Number instructed at clinics 498

Number instructed other places 498 a. Specify places Just at clinic stations

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 199

Number successfully registered by this project this week 17

Number denied registration in this project this week 142

a. Reason for denial Discrimination based on technical errors found on the applications, affidavits, etc. by the Parish registrars.

Number contacted by other means 3,876

a. Specify means Churches, social and political meetings

Number refusing to participate Many, many

a. Reason for refusing to participate Fear of economic, political, and physical reprisals.

Number of persons successfully registered since the start 17 since June 1, 1964

Number of workers in the campaign 10 workers plus volunteers

Remarks Federal action has not stopped the registrar from discriminating.

WILLIAM YATES
103 North 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

AN AFFIDAVIT

A verified affidavit having been presented by the above named party on this 5th day of July, 1964, at 7:00 P.M. upon consideration of occurances taking place at the home of Rev. P. R. Brown, 205 South 9th Street, West Monroe, Louisiana.

Date: July 5, 1964

Time: Approximately 4:50 PM

Place: At intersection of Linderman Avenue and South 9th St, West Monroe, Louisiana

Name of Complaintant: William John Yates

Age: 36 years old.

Address: 103 North 10th Street, Monroe, Louisiana

Circumstances leading to contact: I, with Frank Johnson, in a car driven by Charles Fenton, had gone from Monroe, into West Monroe intending to conduct a Freedom Registration Clinic at the American Legion F.D. Thompson Post 521, 1112 Powell St, West Monroe. We went first to Reverend P. Rayfield Brown's residence at 205 South 9th St., West Monroe, to ask for directions to the American Legion post. After talking with James Brown, the son of Reverend Brown, we were about to leave the house to re-enter the car when a woman, whose name I do not know, came in and told James Brown that a maroon colored car with no license plate had passed the house and had slowed to look at our license plate [illegible] and had then parked about one block from the house, and that the occupants were watching the house. We three went out to Linderman Avenue, looking in the direction of the car and saw a maroon colored car with a large radio antenna on the left rear fender, parked with the rear of the car toward us on the East side of South 8th St. just South of Linderman Avenue. There appeared to be three men in the car looking out the rear window toward us. The car had no license plate. The men in the car appeared to be quite excited when they saw us.

We then went into the Rev. Brown's house to telephone the Monroe CORE office. We were quite apprehensive that the presence of the maroon Ford meant danger to us. The car had before been observed in the context of threatening situations--it had followed Mike Lesser and Peter Teachout, two CORE workers, from West Monroe to Monroe on June 21, 1964 accompanied by another car, a black 1964 Chevrolet Impala hardtop, license number: Louisiana 18F146. Charles Fenton spoke to Claudia Edwards at the CORE office. He told me that he had told Miss Edwards of the presence of the maroon Ford Fairlane sedan and asked if he should continue on to the Legion post. He said that Miss Edwards told him to have Mrs. Brown call the West Monroe police. Before Mrs. Brown had time to call, a second car had arrived. I went out and saw parked on the

north side of Linderman Avenue just East of South 8th Street, a green and white 1957 Ford four door sedan facing us with six white adult male occupants. The maroom Ford had gone.

I told Mr. Fenton of the presence of the car and he called Miss Edwards to report the presence of the second car. She again advised him to have Mrs. Brown call the police, and she said she would notify the Monroe office of the FBI.

Mrs. Brown called the West Monroe police at 5:10 PM., telling them that visitors to her house were being threatened by a car load of men, and gave the location of the car. She said she was told the police would investigate. I went out again to observe the car and remained outside to continue observing. At various times, from 5:00 PM to 6:15 PM four cars and three pick-up trucks stopped to converse with the occupants of the green and white Ford. People from the neighborhood reported to the Browns that vehicles of the aforementioned descriptions were parked at intersections on all roads leaving the area. Green and white 1958 Ford pick-up truck, license #19F687, Louisiana, driven by a young white man, about 22 years old, with short cut wavy blond hair, identified by Frank Johnson as a boy named Glen whom he had known when Glen worked as a gas station attendent at a Gulf Coast Oil Company's station on DeSiard street near 14th St. in Monroe.

This car drove slowly on Linderman st. past the Brown residence to the intersection of Linderman and South 9th St., turned and slowly returned past the Brown house, staring at Frank Johnson and myself. It then briefly rejoined the green and white Ford. The vehicles, to the extent I can identify them are: Maroon 1964 Ford Fairlane sedan; an antenna, citizens band two-way radio type, on the left rear; no license plate. And, Green and white 1957 Ford four door sedan; a large hole on the left side of the radiator screen. 3. Green and white 1958 Ford pick-up truck; license #19F687, Louisiana. 4. Blue and white pick-up truck. 5. Light blue Plymouth sedan. 6. Black 1961 Chevrolet sedan; license #33F913, Louisiana. 7. White 1958 Plymouth sedan; no license plate. 8. White 1964 Pontiac Grand Prix; a black license plate with white numerals. 9. Red and white pick-up truck.

Frank Johnson, in a car driven by a neighborhood youth, circled the block driving from South 5th St. along Linderman ave. to the Brown residence. He reported the presence of the light blue Plymouth sedan parked on the side opposite us of a red brick building on the southwest corner of South 5th St. and Linderman Ave. Johnson reported that the occupants of this car were carrying baseball bats. This car parked behind the green and white ford on Linderman Ave., shortly after Johnson's return. He reported the license number of the black 1961 Chevrolet.

An occupant of the green and white Ford, wearing blue [redacted] Levis, black cowboy boots, yellow straw sombrero and red patterned shirt seemed to be coordinating the activities of the various cars. He at time rode off with one of the other vehicles and returned to his car on foot.

The occupants of the car parked at Linderman and South 8th went frequently to and into the Tim Tippt School located at the northeast corner of Linderman Ave. and South 8th St.

At 5:45 PM the police had not yet come to our assistance and Charles Fenton called the West Monroe police department.

Before calling the police, Fenton, Johnson and I entered the car and pretended to drive off to see what the cars at

Linderman Ave. and S. 8th Street would do. As soon as our car had cleared the Brown's driveway the cars pulled out and began to follow us. We returned to the Brown's driveway.

At 6:00 PM three police cars turned the corner from South 8th St. onto Linderman Ave. and proceeded--without stopping-- to the Brown residence. The lead car was driven by Captain Wyles of the West Monroe Police Department. I recognized him as he drove up. I exclaimed "Heaven help us -- this man surely won't!" When Captain Wyles came to a stop, I stepped to the right front side of the car. The window was closed but I leaned forward to say hello to the Captain. On the seat next to him was a shotgun; the butt projecting above the seat, the barrel pointing down and forward. When I leaned over, the Captain did not answer me. He put his right hand on the shotgun, his finger in the trigger-guard, and momentarily hefted the gun, looking forward as he did so. I stepped back from the car, raising my hands into view to show that they were empty. The captain then turned to look at me--his face sweating copiously -- and I again said "Hello". The Captain did not answer but got out of the car and went forward and around the car. I said "I'm glad to see you, Captain." The two officers of the other cars then joined Captain Wyles. He asked us who had called him. Fenton said he had. Among other statements directed to Fenton the Captain said he was taking us in. Both Fenton and I asked if we were under arrest and on what charge. He said we were under arrest for disturbing the peace. An officer then asked me where did I think I was. I replied that I was a citizen in the United States. He replied "You may be in the United States but you are surely in the South". He went on to say we (Fenton and I) were not wanted "here"; nobody had asked us to come stirring up trouble; that they (the police) had a job to do, they had to take care of all of West Monroe, they were too busy to be able to come out every time we wanted to come around causing trouble. I replied that I could understand that they were probably understaffed and did have many duties, but that we had not caused trouble; we had only stopped at a house to ask directions to a place where we wished to conduct voter registration education, an activity not elsewhere considered criminal. He then indicated the green and white Ford still parked where it had been and said you (Fenton and I) know who those people are and why they are here. I said that we suspected that they intended us harm and that was why we called the police. I then asked the officer if I could enter the house for a drink of water. He said he would escort me. He followed me into the house with his hand on his partly drawn pistol. In the house Mrs. Brown asked me if I wanted to use the kitchen phone. I replied yes and stepped toward the phone. The officer removed his pistol from the holster and told me I couldn't use the phone. I had a drink and we returned outside where I learned we were not to be arrested but allowed to leave the area. I saw that the green and white Ford had gone. I told Captain Wyles we would be glad to leave if he would escort us. He asked which of the two bridges connecting West Monroe with Monroe did we want to take, suggesting we take the DeSiard st. Bridge. Fenton chose U.S. 20. The officer who had spoken to me said he would take us to the foot of US 20, that he couldn't do anything after that. Fenton and I entered the car and started. Frank Johnson had remained unnoticed by the police and we thought it best to leave him in the comparative security of anonymity. The officer turned off at the foot of U.S. 20. We continued up onto the bridge. Approaching the crest of the bridge, we saw

the green and white Ford parked ahead and to the left of us. They followed us. At the foot of the Layton St. exit a car driven by a Negro couple was waiting for a green-go signal. We came up behind them blowing the horn and waving them aside. The woman observed that we were being pursued and had the man driving pull to one side. We passed, and as we did so the Ford, close behind, struck the Negro's car a glancing blow. We heard the shattering of glass, but the FORD continued close behind us. We raced through Monroe. On Oak St., when we were at a speed of 90-100 mph an approaching police car turned off to its left just before we crossed the same intersection. The Ford was never less than 30 yards behind. As we swung from DeSiard St. onto 10th St. (the location of the CORE office) Fenton called to a group of Negro adult males, "Fellows, we need your help ! ". They came running to us and the Ford which had slowed then passed on along DeSiard St. toward West Monroe.

Frank Johnson later was driven to the CORE office by a neighbor of Rev. Brown.

SIGNED.....
William J. Yates

WITNESS..... .....
Michael S. Lesser

Statement Ouch

Time: 4:50

Date: July 5, 1964

Place: Rev. P.R. Brown's residence at 205 South 9th St.
West Monroe, Louisiana

Name of complainant: Frank Johnson, age 20 years

Address: 103 North 10th St., Monroe, Louisiana

We were visiting Rev. P. R. Brown III to get directions to the American Legion Post when a moroon-colored car loaded with white boys passed by. They went on about a block to South 8th street. They parked there. Later some more boys came in four cars and three pick-up trucks. Mrs. Brown called the West Monroe police at 5:10 PM. Charles Fenton called the CORE office.

A green and white 1957 Ford pick-up truck, license number passed twice by the house. I recognized the [redacted] driver as Glen, who used to work as a Gulf Course Oil station on DeSeard St. and 14th St.

To test what the carload of boys would do we drove a little way in our car and the white boys started to follow us so we came back.

I rode in a neighborhood car around the block on South 5th Street and Lindersman Avenue to check licenses. I saw a light blue Plymouth parked behind a brick building on South 5th St. The boys in the car had baseball bats. Some were standing by the car swinging the bats. The car joined the green and white Ford on Linderman Ave.

Charles Fenton called the police at 5:45 PM and asked had a call been placed for aid in West Monroe. He asked may he speak to the chief and someone said that the chief was out on business. Fenton asked who was he talking to and the cop said what business is it of yours--I will be out as soon as I hang up. They came out. The cars were numbered 5, 6, 7. They spoke to Fenton and Yates and told them they were under arrest for disturbing the peace. I sat in a lawn-chair behind Fenton and Yates and the police did not see me. The police said to Fenton and Yates, "What the hell are you doing here, we didn't send for you?" They then said they had only three cars and couldn't give us any help. The police said we shouldn't caught back over there. The police said they would take Fenton and Yates to the bridge and told them they were on their own after that.

Yates went into the house for a drink and a cop followed him with his hand on his gun.

At about 6:10 Yates and Fenton drove off behind a police car and a police car followed them.

I stayed behind because the police hadn't seen me and was taken to the CORE office later. The car driven by me was followed by the green and white Ford pick-up truck driven by Glen.

Signed.....
Frank Johnson

Witness.....
Michael S. Lesser

Office Memo

July 7, 1964

Telephone conversation yesterday with Mike Lesser in Monroe. Lesser reports

1. No change in total segregation in Monroe.
   a. Segregation on city buses provides opportunity for offensive legal action.
   b. Likewise proposed new library for Negroes.
2. Cases of violence
   a. Organized bands of 15 to 30 white men roam the Monroe area in cars.
   b. Negro beaten with blackjack in city park.
   c. Two Negroes assaulted with bull whip.
   d. Negro group chased through street at 100 MPH.
   e. Man in Arcadia (Bienville Parish) presently serving 6 months term because of altercation with police in voter registrar's office.
3. All the above incidents reported to FBI and/or Justice Department.

Conference with legal staff

1. Lawyers emphasize need for informing local communities of readiness of lawyers to serve any place.
2. Collins, Douglas & Elie serve as central office for LCDC operation.
3. Need for determining chain of responsibility in LCDC.
4. Exploit LCDC in communications media.
5. Keep Southern Office informed, by periodic informal reports and conferences, of activities of volunteer lawyers.
6. Douglas emphasized large number of future projects requiring preliminary research.

New Reads, Louisiana

Yesterday a number of CORE workers and local citizens began a program of testing public accommodations in New Reads. They were refused service at restaurants, gas station waiting-rooms and the local swimming pool. At the swimming pool Dave Kramer, CORE Task Force worker, was beaten by several white men while taking pictures of the swimming pool project. Pictures will be available at an early date.

Ronnie Moore agrees with Mike Lesser that Monroe is a danger spot. CORE in Monroe is planning its program in readiness for the inevitable conflict. Ronnie Moore has sent letters to the mayors of 23 Louisiana cities informing them of CORE's time table of testing public accommodations in these cities. He is asking for their support (a list of the cities will be released at a future date.)

[redacted]
902 Beverly Street
Monroe, Louisiana

JERRY LEE SCOTT
916 Bethune St.
Monroe, Louisiana

AN AFFIDAVIT

A verified affidavit having presented by the above named party on this the 7th day of July, 1964, at 1:00 P. M., upon consideration of occurances taking place at the Bernstein Park Zoo, Thomas Avenue, Monroe, Louisiana.

The following events took place about 9:15 P. M. on the night of July 5, 1964 at the above mentioned place.

William Thomas came to my house Sunday night to get his hair cut;when I had completed this task, we took a walk whereupon Thomas deceided that he wanted to get some cigarettes. I told him I did not think that to be a good idea in view of the recial crisis prevelant everywhere. In any event, we did procede to the park.

When we entered we the park we saw several men standing at the right side of the road. Continuing to walk, we noted a 1951 ford (brown xx top and cream bottom)driving up to us from behind and stopping. A man (white), elighting from the car bellowed: "Hay you boys!" Then he approached us with a gun and told us to move across the road where the other men were. This we did. Thm a short ma n with a "walkie-talkie" said something, but I did not understand.

At this point the man who had originally confronted us (tall, about 5ft. 10, with black hair) gave the gun to another man and told him if we moved he should shoot us. He then (the man who made the original confrontation) went to the car to get something and returned xxxxxxx directing us to an area near the baseball field. Here he ordered us to uncloth and lay down on our faces whereupon we were beaten with xxx a whip, first by the original xxxxxxxxx confronter, then by another. The black haired man then told us to leave the park and not to look back, and also to leave our clothes.

We egressed the park under cover of darkness and proceded to the home of my friends aunt where she gave me a towel to put around myself and my friend some pnts. My friend then called the police and so did his aunt.

After a call had been made to my mother, she came with clothes for myself. The officer (police) said that someone would be out in about 10 minutes and someone did come and question us about the incident as well as look at our wonnds. He then indicated that he was going to the area where the incident took place.

Jerry Lynn Scott

witness to signature Daniel Mitchell

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 8, 1964 2. Time of Day 11:50 AM

3. Name of Company Hemp Cafeteria

4. Address 121 De Siard Monroe, Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

Belva Stewart of 7 S. 21st St. age 14; Henry Newman of 1604 Ford - age 17 and Leonard White of 106 De Siard Ave. - age 22 all of Monroe, La. attempted to get service at Hemp Cafeteria. We went to the door, as we got there the manager met us and said that he didn't service Negroes. He tried to close the door in our faces to keep us from coming in. So we turned around and left.

Complainant's signature

(Name)

(Number, Street)

(City, State, Zip)

(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 8, 1964 2. Time of Day 10:21 AM

3. Name of Company Bodan's Rexall Drug Store

4. Address 236 DeSiard Monroe, Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

Robert Saulsherry as spokesman of 1802 Adams St. Monroe La., age 17; Diane Gordon of 2703 Coolidge St. Monroe, La. age 17; and Nathaniel Williams of 2008 Canova St. Monroe, La. age 14 sought service at Bodan's Rexall Drug Store. We enter the drugstore and were seated. The manager came and said "I can't serve you all, because of certain circumstances might hurt my business". He was asked why? Then he replied will you all please leave. So we got up and said thank you and left. A policeman was in the drugstore seated next to us at the lunch counter. There were also police on the outside of the store. There were other customers in the store. As we attempted to get in the car a policewoman came up and got the license number of the car. Then we left after she got the license number of the car.

Complainant's signature

(Name)

(Number, Street)

(City, State, Zip)

(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

[1964, July 5]

CHARLES FENTON
103 North 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

AN AFFIDAVIT

A verified affidavit having been presented by the above named party on this the 5th day of July, 1964, at 7:00 P. M., upon consideration of occurances taking place at the home of Rev. P. R. Brown, 205 South 9th Street, West Monroe, Louisiana.

I arrived at Rev. P. R. Brown's home at 4:50 P. M. to talk with his son James Brown in regard to an address in West Monroe which we were unhble to locate.

In the car with me were William Yates and Frank Johnson, workers on a Congress of Racial Equality voter registration campaign along with myself.

After locating the place we were looking for on a map, I paid my respects to Rev. Browns' family and left the house to get to my car which was located in the Brown's car port located at the rear of the house with the drive way going out onto Linderman Avenue. The house is locatedd on the corner of South 9th and Linderman Avenue.

We approached the car and a young lady called to us from the side yard and told us that a car, a maroon 1964 Ford, had stopped momentarily at the entrance of the driveway and then drove on and it was parked down on the corner.

We walked out to the street and confirmed that in fact there was a car of the aforementioned discription. We noticed that it had no licens e plate, a high powered antena on the rear and it had five passangers in itt

We went back into the house to notify the CORE office in Monroe of the occurence and to ask if it was alright to proceed to your destination. Claudia Edwards, CORE Task Force worker in charge advised me to have Mrs. Brown notify the West Monroe Police and not to move out of the area until

Charles Fenton

the police responded.

Immediately after hanging up the phone, I noticed a green and white Ford, 1957 had slowed down while passing the Browns residence. I called the office to inform them that the car had stopped down the street next to the maroon Ford. At this time Claudia Edwards told me she was going to call the FBI in Monroe and for me to call back after we called the West Monroe police.

Mrs. Brown called the West Monroe police at my request and told the officer who answered that she had some guests at her home and that she had reason to believe that they were in danger from two car loads of men parked down the street. The answering officer replied that he would send some one out right away. This was at 5:10 P. M.

William Yates and Frank Johnson went outside to act as observers andd to try to get discriptions of the cars and passengers which at this time numbered three, with about fifteen persons ---all male.

At 5:15 P. M. the maroon Ford left and the two remaining cars parked on the North side of Linderman Street at the North 8th Street inter-section with a green and white Ford parked in front of a light blue sedan. Thiss car had a walkie talkie type radio with a telescopic antenna. It had six men in it.

In the pursuing fifteen minuées a number of vehicles came to the a rea with some resemblance of unity and organization. They included a 1958 Green and white Ford pick-up truck license number 19F687 (Louisiana). The driver of this truck was identified by CORE worker Frank Johnson as "Glen," last name unknown; he has in the past worked for the Gulf Coast Oil Service Station located in Monroe at DeSaird and 14th Streets. Also, a 1961 black sedan Chevrolet, Louisiana license number 33F 918 with five white men as passengers.; a 1958 white plymouth sedan with no license pl ate

Charles Fenton

This car had as passengers 5 white men; a blue and white pick up truck, license plate was not visible, with two white men as passengers; a 1964 white Pontiac Grand Prix Pontiac with a license looking like a Texas license plate, with five white males as passengers.

By 5:45 P. M. the West Monroe police had not arrived so I called the station and asked for Chief Mitchell and was informed that he was not there and asked me if he could help. I identified myself and told him that a request for police assistance was made from Mrs. P. H. Brown of South 9th St. and I asked if anyone was responding. He informed me that he had just received the request "three minutes ago" and he dispatched an officer and he said that the car was on its way. I confronted him with the fact that we had made the request thirty five minutes prior. He said: "I don't know about that". I told him I wanted to know who I was talking with so I might call the same person back incase the police car did not come. He said he was the captain in charge. I asked "captain who" and he said I would find out because he would be over as soon as he hung up. I thanked him and hung up.

I went outside in the back yard and by this time a number of neighbors and relatives of the Browns had gathered in and around the house. Bill, Frank, James Brown and several of the neighbors were in the yard taking descriptions of all the events.

At 6:00 P. M. the West Monroe Police drove up to the Brown's house and stopped on Lindorman at the driveway. There were three police cars with one officer in each. The first car No. 6 carried Captain Wylo, the next cars nos. 5 and 7 carried two uniformed officers of the West Monroe police force. Captain Wylo, who was in uniform approached Bill with his hand on his gun and asked: "Who called?" I stopped forward and identified myself and told the captain that I had called.

Charles Fenton

The captain then said he would have to take me in. I asked what for and he put his hand on his gun and said: "Disturbing the Peace." I asked him if a complaint had been made andhe said "we'll have to take you in." I then asked him if I was under arrest and he said yes.

Bill asked if he could get a drink of water and a police officer escorted him into the house.

During this time, approximately five minutes, Captain Wyle and I exchanged small talk while standing in the driveway. During this time I asked him if he knew what we were doing here and he said: "Yes, you're down here stirring people up," and I said we were assisting people to register to vote. He then said that there were people here who didn't want us here. I asked him why that was and he said I knew very well why and recommended we leave and not come back. At this time he asked me if I wanted to be arrested or would I leave town. I said I had no glad feelings about being arrested and would much rather have him escort me to Monroe. He said he could not take me to Monroe, but he would escort me down the street, indicating towards the street where the bridge was that led to Monroe. He then had a big grin on his face and asked me if I thought I could make it over to Monroe. I asked him if he would give us protection and he said he would not. He did not say he could not, but definitely said "He would not." He asked me which bridge I wanted to take to Monroe the one from Coleman Street or the route 20 bridge. The Rt. 20 bridge was the one just down the street. I indicated I wanted to go over the Rt. 20 bridge, and he said he wouldn't if he were me. This and the grin on Captain Wyle's face, which was now getting broader, helped me decide to take my changes on Rt. 20 rather than go down to the bridge he would like me to take.

I motioned to Frank Johnson to make himself scarce as he had not

Charles Fenton

COPY

been recognized as part of the CORE detachment and I thought he would be safer to stay at the Brown's residence and come over later in some-one else's car.

I asked James Brown to call Elaudia Edwards and tell her we were on our way.

Bill and I then got into the car and with Capt. Wyle leading us and the other two police cars behind us, we proceeded down Linderman to the Rt. 20 bridge where the police pulled to one side of the road and Bill and I proceeded on to the ramp approach to the interstate route 20 bridge.

The first thing I did when I passed the police car and headed onto the bridge was to floor the gas petal and when I saw the green and white four door 1957 Ford Sedan, with six passangers, I was going 100 MPH.

When the passengers in the aforementioned and described vehicle saw us they immediately put their car in gear and started moving. At this time they were slightly behind us but by the time we reached the end of the bridge I had out distanced the ford by about 100 yards. When coming down the Layton Street exit off the bridge I noticed the traffic signal was red and a 1950 Ford was parked waiting for the light to change. I blew my horn and waived my hands frantically for him to pull over. He did so, just enough to allow my vehicle to pass. Just as I was passing the black ford sedan which had as passengers a middle age Negro couple, I waived my appreciation and then I heard a crash and saw the black Ford lurch a little forward. I heard the crashing of glass and assumed the green and white ford had crashed into the black Ford. I continued on fully realizing I was leaving the scence of an accident and going thru a red light but I just didn't feel like obeying the law at this point nor did I feel it necessary to stop at stop signs or red

Charles Fenton

lights or pay attention ~~xxxxx~~ to speed limits while driving thru the streets of Monroe. I left the bridge, went east on Layton to another red light, turned ~~xx~~ left on Calypso to Oak Street and then turned right on Oak.

Just about in the middle of Oak Street I passed a Policemen in a Monroe Patrol car. He was turning around on an intersection and when I passed him going 100 MPH and he watched and then the green and white ford followed. At this point the police car drove down another side road. I continued at 100 MPH till I reached Mananasa St. and turned left across the tracks and proceeded to DeSaird Street with the green and white ford in close pursuit. I turned left on Desaird thru the red light with the ford following almost bumper to bumper. I turned right on North 10th street, leaned out the window and yelled to a group of young Negroes standing on the corner: "Hey fellows, we need your help". At this point about twelve young men came running toward my car, sealing off the entrance to North 10th Street (where the CORE VOTER REGISTRATION OFFICE IS LOCATED). The green and white fod, upon seeing this, continued West on DeSaird St. towards town. A light brown ford 1959 or 1960 passed the intersection with three young white men in it, at this time. They were heading east on DeSaird Street and they slowed to a halt until a few of the of the Negro men started moving toward it, and then they moved out in a screeching take-off. I parked the car ~~xxxxxx~~ outside the office and locked all the doors and then went into the office located at 103 North 10th Street on the secnd floor. Upon arriving, I confronted Miss Edwards with the story, she told me of her phone ~~xxxx~~ calls with the FBI and that she heard from James Brown that the police were escorting me out of town.

I stayed in the office until I went to the place we all eat at, this was at 7:15 P. M.

Charles Fenton

I feel that all the happenings of the day as described in this affadavit were planned to intimidate the associates and friends of persons involved in a voter registration program and further more the conduct and attitude of the West Monroe police indicate to me that they do not respect my right to "equal protection under the laws" especially while being involved in voter registration.

At all times, from the arrivial of the first maroon ford, till the time I reached the office. I felt my life was in danger and furthermore, I could not, until I called upon the assistance of a street crowd outside the office, think of anyone who would want to or in fact protect me from the danger I was in.

Signed

Charles Fenton

Charles Fenton, age 24
Student, San Francisco State
Task Force worker CORE

address:

Louisiana Committee on Registration
Education, 103 N. 10th St.
Monroe, La.

361 10th ~~Ave~~ Avenue
San Francisco, Calif.

Witness Michael S Lesser

COPY

[1964, July 11]

DANIEL MITCHELL
103 North 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Permanent address:
1743 Amsterdam Ave., Apt. 5-A
New York 31, New York

AN AFFIDAVIT

A verified affidavit having been presented by the above named party upon consideration of occurrences having taken place in Jackson Parish, Louisiana with particular reference to the Sheriff's Department and its staff.

The following information is submitted as supplementary and background material. While I was not present at the scene of the July 11th confrontation with the law enforcement officials of the jurisdictions of Jackson and Lincoln Parishes and the State of Louisiana, I was present in the office of one Newt Lowe, Sheriff of Jackson Parish between the hours of 1:00 P. M. and 2:00 P. M. on the above date. I had come to his office after having learned that two of my workers (Bill Yates, and Doris Davis) had been aprehended by a combination of law enforcement agencies.

Upon entering the outer office of the Sheriff I was ordered to wait outside eventhough I had business with the Sheriff and although, local white citizens continually transgressed said office on numerous occassions. When I was finally allowed to see the Sheriff I found that the car had been towed in and was in that departments hands pending Ronnie Moore's verification of use. Sheriff Lowe stated that Bill Yates and Doris would be released, but that they had been arrested. He never mentioned the specific charge,however.

Signed: Daniel Mitchell

Witness to signature:
Frederick Brown

MARSHALL WILLIAMS
1305 LOUISE ANN AVE.
Monroe, Louisiana

AN AFFIDAVIT

Averified affidavit having presented by the above named party an this 9th day of July, 1964, at 11:30 A. M., upon consideration of Occurances taking phace in Bernestine Park .

Place: Bernestine Park

Time: 8:00 P.M.

Comments: On Sunday night July 5, 1964 I walked in Bernestine Park with some friends to see the animals. One of my friends went into the rest-room at this time a group of 20-30 whites came over to where we were, calling us "niggers", and using foul langauge. They had blackjacks, knives and sticks. About 13 of them attcked me, hitting me with the blackjacks.

When they saw the policeman they ran. I ran and jumped the fence, becaus e I thought the policeman would take me to jail. Then I went home

Signature: Marshall Williams

COPY

Time: 3:16

Date: July 11, 1964

Place: Corner of 12th and Orange St. Monroe, Louisiana

Name of complainant: James Van Matre. age 21 years.

Address: 103 North 10th St., Monroe, Louisiana

We were [redacted] walking North on 12th St. and had just crossed Orange St. when two men in a white Corvair pulled up beside us and stopped. (The Corvair was new and had a Rebel Flag and license plate on the front bumber). The two men got out of the car and walked menacingly toward us. One was tall, about 6' 2" and weight about 210 to 220 lbs. He was 45-50 years old and had black [redacted] hair with gray running through it.

While the larger man was getting out of the car, he asked, "[redacted]hat are you-all doing?" I told him that we were in the area conducting a Voter Registration Survey. As the larger man passenger got out of the car, he reached out and grabbed my clipboard and canvass sheets and began looking at the forms. "Is this your name," he said pointing to my name on the canvass sheet. I told him "Yes" and he copied my name onto one of the forms and threw it into the car. The driver of the car came toward me and grabbed off my CORE button which I was wearing on my shirt front. "Where are you from, boy?" I told him "Tallahassee." He told me that I should know better, then he grabbed off another buttom which I was wearing.

He asked, "What does it take to get you-all out of town?" I didn't answer. The larger man had dropped my clipboard between our feet, but I didn't try to pick it up for he menaced toward me. I backed away. The two men then started to menace my two companions, asking them where they were from and moving toward them. At this point I ran toward a local reverend's house and my two companions followed behind. The two men took the material which we had, got into the car and went west on Orange Street.

SIGNED..... .....
Jim Van Matre

WITNESS.....

Dave Washington III
2305 Oak Street
Monroe, Louisiana

A STATEMENT

A verified statement having been presented by the above named party on the 13th day of July, 1964, at 1:00 PM upon considerations of occurences taking place on the Charity Hospital bus #150 in the City of Monroe, Louisiana.

At 12:30 PM on Saturday, July 11, 1964, in Monroe, Louisiana, I, Dave Washington III, 14 years of age, and a friend, Bruce Jefferson, 14 years of age who lives at 2205 Oak Street in Monroe, Louisiana, walked to the Mead Street bus stop, located between Jackson and Forest Avenue. Three white boys also arrived at the bus stop at the same time. The bus, #150 arrived, and as Bruce and I went to step on the bus one of the white boys pushed me up and against the door of the bus and laughed. This made me very angry, but I made up my mind to be calm and not to push or molest any of them.

So, we deposited our money in the bus coin box and sat on the first seat on the right hand side of the bus. Then the bus pulled off and the bus driver never said a word until we reached the "white folks quarters." Then he said, "Get up and go to the back." When he said this a tall white boy kicked me on the elbow and said " I was hoping you would have said something." And so we got up and went to the back.

I was not afraid until the driver said " You can laugh if you want, but I'm not bulling with you." and he stopped the bus and let the other two white boys off. He had let the tall white boy who kicked me off at the stop before. When the two boys got off the smaller one said "Hey nigger," and made a gesture at me--holding his hand up in the air with the middle finger extended upwards.

We kept riding the bus without further incident and got off at Charity Hospital on Highway #80 at South Grant St.

The bus driver was in his late thirties, wore old fashioned style sunglasses and had a crew cut. He had greying hair.

The tall white boy, about 17 years old had a crew cut. He wore white jeans and tee shirt. His right hand was wrapped in an elastic bandage. The smallest boy had on short pants colored blue, a white tee shirt, black shoes and white sox. He w as about 12 years old. The other boy was about 15 years old. He wore a red shirt and blue jeans and tennis shoes with no sox.

SIGNED.....
Dave Washington III

Witness to signature.....

Dave Washington 111
2305 Oak Street
Monroe, Louisiana

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Dave Washington, III
Signature

Michael S. Lesser
Witness to signature

Dave Washington III
2305 Oak Street
Monroe, Louisiana

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SIGNED.....
Dave Washington III

Witness to signature.....

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 15,1964 2. Time of Day 2:30 P. M.

3. Name of Company Jim Theater

4. Address 412 DeSiard Monroe Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

We arrived at the Jim Theater at 2:30 P. M., I walked up to the box office and asked for five (5) tickets. The cashier said we haven't changed our policy as of yet for Negroes, so I still said I wanted five (5) tickets, so he said again we haven't changed our policy as of yet yet for Negroes. Then he said stand back don't block my entrance, we remained as we were, then he took out a piece of paper with this number on it 322-7171 which is the police department of Monroe, Assistant Chief of Police Martin was standing across the street along with Office Jack Potts and another plain clothes officer. When the police arrived Officer Cowart, so Assistant Chief Martin said if you don't move we will show you our policy of arrest. We left and return back to the church.

Complainant's signature
Mr. Howard Allan Ellis
(Name)
2306 Wood Street
(Number, Street)
Monroe, La. 71205
(City, State, Zip)

Monroe, Louisiana CORE
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 14,1964 2. Time of Day 1:00 P. M.

3. Name of Company Dodan's Ramil Drug Store

4. Address [illegible] Desiard St. Monroe Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

We entered Dodan's Ramil Drug store at 1:00 P. M., two police cars were parked on the street, we went in and sat down the manager came and told us it wasn't the city nor state law to let us eat there. While he was talking two Negro women working there looked at us in an angry way, as if they were going to lose their job. One of the police cars trailed us back to the church.

Complainant's signature
Stewart, Belva
(Name)
7 South 21
(Number, Street)
Monroe La. 71204
(City, State, Zip)

Monroe Louisiana CORE
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 14,1964 2. Time of Day 8:10 P. M.

3. Name of Company A & W Root-Beer Drive Inn

4. Address 908 Louisville Avenue Monroe Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

As we arrived at the A & W Drive Inn the manager met us as we entered the driveway and said" We don't serve Colored here" We said thank you and drive off.

Complainant's signature

(Name)

2217 Bruce St.
(Number, Street)

Monroe, La.
(City, State, Zip) 71202

Monroe, Louisiana CORE
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 16,1964 2. Time of Day 1:00 P. M.

3. Name of Company Louisville Grill

4. Address 2400 (number) Louisville Avenue (street) Monroe, (city) Louisiana (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

We arrived at the Louisville Grill at 1:00 P. M., when we got inside the place the manager met us at the counter and said I can't serve you. We told him thank you and left. Sherman Heary, Alice Smith, Willie Mellion, Betty Carter, Virgina Hicks, Jimmie Andrews are the people that tested the Louisville Grill.

Complainant's signature

(Name)

(Number, Street)

(City, State, Zip)

Monroe, Louisiana CORE
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 16,1964 2. Time of Day 2:30 P. M.

3. Name of Company Burger H ouse Drive In

4. Address 710 South 8th Monroe, Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

We arrived at the Burger House Drive In at 2:30 P. M.,we saw no police although they had been informed that we would be there. We drove around the block in a circle form and re-entered the drive-way, but still no police. David Kramer (Congress of Racial Equality Task Force Worker), asked us if we wanted to enter without the escort of an officer we voted no. That we would enter because the policeman hadn't arrived. We proceeded to the front door, the waitress went to the side window (the Burger House Drive In serve negroes at the side window),and called I went around to the side while the others steed at thefront. The waitress stated; If you want to be served you get serve here. I told her I regret these words, that we would like to be served at the front. She also said you ~~must~~ want get served at all and closed the the window, we left

Complainant's signature

(Name)

(Number, Street)

(City, State, Zip)

Monroe, Louisiana CORE
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 16,1964 2. Time of Day 2:00 P. M.

3. Name of Company Frank Walker

4. Address 802 Louisville Avenue Monroe, Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

We entered the drive way and David Kramer pulled up next to the intercom system. I spoke, saying we would like to have lemonades. The manager said, "Do you have a Club card?" I said, "No." After that we left.

Complainant's signature
Sherman Henry
(Name)
2219 Broad St.
(Number, Street)
Monroe, La 71204
(City, State, Zip)

Monroe, La. CORE
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 16,1964 2. Time of Day 12:30 P. M.

3. Name of Company Leo Cafeteria # 2

4. Address 411 North 3rd Monroe, Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

We arrived at Leo Cafeteria and tried to gain entrance but we were met at the entrance by about five white men who came out and stood out side the door.

A waitress came to the door and asked if she could help us, I told her that we would like to have service please. She said we don't serve "niggers" here. I asked her if this was their policy or was their manager doing this, she said she was the manager. I said thank you very much and letf. Robert Saulsberry, Jimmie Andrews, Etta Faye Carter, Helen Elize and Dorothy Higgins are the people that tryed to gain entrance to the Leo Cafetaria #2.

Complainant's signature
Jimmie Andrews
(Name)
912 South 18th
(Number, Street)
Monroe La.
(City, State, Zip)

Monroe, Louisiana CORE
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 23, 1964 2. Time of Day 3:00 P. M.

3. Name of Company Burger Chef

4. Address _____ Monroe, Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

On July 24, I Louis Williams went into the Burger Chef and ordered Three hamburgers. The waitress refused to serve me. She told me to go around to the back door. I refused and left.

Complainant's signature

Louis Williams
(Name)

708 Rogers St.
(Number, Street)

Monroe La
(City, State, Zip)

_____
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

Monroe, Louisiana
July 19, 1964

On July 17, 1964 at 1o P.M., officer Billy Page of the West Monroe police force came into Johnson's Beer Garden, owned by Mr. Hudson Johnson, and located at 725 Coleman St. in West Monroe, and took voter registration forms and materials from the counter of the store. Page then told Mr. Johnson that he would have to take down the "Freedom Registration Here" sign from his wall. Mr. Johnson did this and the officer left.

On July 18, 1964 at 9:A.M., Chief John Mitchell of the West Monroe police force came into Johnson's Beer Gardenaccompanied by a plain clothes officer. He told Mr. Johnson that if he continued to have voter registration material in his place he, the chief, would have to have a policeman check in the store every 30 or 40 minutes.

These two incidents were reported to CORE workers Charles Fenton and Charles Pressley by Mr. Johnson's daughter when Fenton and Pressley went to Johnson's place of business on Saturday, July 19, 1964 to collect filled out voter registration forms. Mr. Johnson had aggreed to help out in CORE's voter registration campaign in Ouachita Parish by teaching those of his customers who were interested how to fill out the voter registration forms, in order to help them become registered voters.

These events were related to me on July 19, 1964 by Pressley and fenton upon their return from West Monroe after visiting Johnson's Beer Garden.

Michael S. Lasser
CORE Task Force Worker

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
August 23,1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley,

I wrote Louis L. Mitchell of the Commission On Civil Rights concerning the hospitals of Ouachita Parish and Jackson Parish, and if they recieved any funds fron the Hill-Burton Foundation Funds or any Federal assistance. Enclosed you will find a copy of the report.

Test was made of the hospital cafeteria, and complaints was filed with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Justice Department.

Under what department does the hospitals come under and if possible who could I contact to help exert pressure to desegregate the cafeteria's.

Yours in freedom,

Claudia J. Edwards

Claudia J. Edwards

Hill-Burton Project Register for projects approved July 1, 1947 through May 31,1964.

E. A. Conway Hospital: No Record.

Jonesboro General Hospital: No Record.

St. Francis Hospital: Ownership is Voluntary, non-profit.

Addition: Diagnostic Treatment Center; estimated cost $300,000 Federal share - $150,000; Initial approval, August, 1962.

Addition: Providing 176 beds; estimated cost - $300,000; Federal share - $150,000; Initial approval, August 1962.

Addition: Cronic Disease Facility proving 167 beds; estimated cost - $511,373 Federal share - $189,490 Initial approval, January, 1956.

Addition: Out - patient Department providing 167 beds; estimated cost- $2,519,486; Federal share - $487,500; Initial approval, October, 1952.

Glenwood Hospital: County Owned.

New construaction providing 100 beds; estimated cost- $2,398,515 Federal share - $1,173,774; Initial approval, November, 1959.

Jackson Parish Health Center: County Owned.

Estimated cost - $30,733; Federal share - $16,904; Initial approval, December, 1956.

Jackson Parish General Hospital: Couty Owned.

New sonstruction providing 37 beds; estimated cost $840,768; Federal share - $407,482; Initial approval, January, 1960.

The Ouachita Parish Health Center: County Owned.

New construction; estimated cost - $496,042; Federal share $169,000; Initial approval, November, 1961.

The Ouachita Easter Seal Rehabilitation Facility; Voluntary, Non-profit. New Construction; estimated cost - $145,946; Federal share - $89,371; Initial approval, May, 1956

MRS. EDNA FRANCIS
1706 Hollywood Drive
Monroe, Louisiana

AN AFFIDAVIT

A verified affidavit having been presented by the above named party on this 16th day of September, 1964, at 12:00 P.M. upon consideration of occurances taking place at the Municipal Airport- Salem Field, Monroe, Louisiana.

Place: Municipal Airport

Time: 3:00 P.M. Date: September 15, 1964

My husband Sergeant Oneill Francis and I went to the Municipal Airport-Salem Field to take Delta Airline Flight 623 to Dallas, Texas. Upon arriving at the Airport, we went into the Coffee Shop, and sat down. We were told by the waitress "Go to the back room which is for Colored". We refused to leave. My husband was going to Viet Nam. The waitress asked us a second time to leave. We again refused.

I asked the waitress who was the manager. She said that the Mayor of Monroe was the manager. The second time I asked her she said that she was the manager, but she received orders from the Mayor. I then asked for her name and she refused. At this time my husband's plane had arrived and we had to leave.

After the plane left, I re-entered the terminal. A police officer was standing in front of the Coffee Shop. The police officer asked me where was my husband stationed. I didn't answer his question. He then asked me for my name and address. I gave him this information. The officer then asked me if I had a car. I said "Yes". He told me "Let's go outside and see". We went outside where my car was parked. He then said " I asked you these questions because we are trying to help you. He then asked me " If things get any worse what were we going to do. (Referring to the Negro people) I said that we were going to pray to God, and I am sure that he would help us. He told me that was all, and I left the airport.

_____

Sworn to before me this day of September, 1964

_____
Notary Public

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: VOTER REGISTRATION

Period covered by this report: From SEPT 1 to OCT 2, 1964

Person reporting CLAUDIA J. EDWARDS - DAVID KRAMER - MARIAN BERNARD

103 NORTH 10TH ST. MONROE OUACHITA LOUISIANA
Street Address City ~~County~~ PARISH State

Date submitted: OCTOBER 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - OUACHITA PARISH - CITY of MONROE
Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 220

Number instructed at home 75

Number instructed at clinics 111

Number instructed other places 30 a. Specify places Pool HALL - CAFES - RESTAURANTS - BARBER SHOP - BEAUTY SHOPS

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this ~~week~~ MONTH 239

Number successfully registered by this project this ~~week~~ MONTH 195

Number denied registration in this project this ~~week~~ MONTH 44

a. Reason for denial INSUFFICENT IDENIFICATION AND FILLOUT OF THE REGISTRAR'S FORM WHICH SHE SUPPOSE TO FILL OUT FOR FEDERAL JUDGE DARKINS.

Number contacted by other means

a. Specify means

Number refusing to participate 20

a. Reason for refusing to participate NOT INTERESTED

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign SEVEN (7) WORKERS

Remarks ~~There is a great need for the Justice Department to come into Monroe, La., because of the situation at the Registrar's office and the form which she suppose to fill out the applicant have to fill out~~

Ouachita

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
November 18, 1964

Mr. Ronnie M. Moore
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

You've asked for personal reports on program, with each staff member commenting on his particular parish and district. I've not been in North Louisiana long enough to make any intelligent remarks on specific projects, but I would like to express a few ideas on general program.

It seems to me that, since the end of the summer project, we have become out of touch with the majority of the people. That is to say the 'man-on-the-street' is no longer acutely aware of our program; he knows that CORE is still in the area, but not what CORE is doing. I see reasons for this, but the reasons are by no means justifications. During the time the books were closed we virtually stopped the canvassing program in all areas by not encouraging those who had canvassed with us to prepare people to attempt to register on November 4. We spent most of our time working 'inside,' preparing a broader program to present to the communities, while at the same time we allowed some of our lines of communication to close. I don't mean to say that we've lost the people; I'm trying to point out that we let the existent interest and enthusiasm die, and that that is a dangerous thing in that it is difficult to rekindle lagging spirits.

I think that the testing programs which were carried on in some areas throughout the summer, although not of primary importance to our long range plans, were a valuable tool in creating and maintaining community support and interest. However, the long hot summer lapsed into a lukewarm fall, and as unexpectedly 'open' Monroe proves, we cannot depend on testing and direct action as the tools to be used for that purpose.

Another major problem facing us now is the fact that the majority of staff members were, in fact if not in theory, field doers rather than field organizers this summer. The transition is a difficult one for some of us, and I don't think our staff meetings have really acknowledged the problem. At least they have not offered anything strong enough to correct it. My suggestions in this regard may be weak, but my thinking has gone a little beyond my criticism.

If I may take last things first, I'd like to discuss the possiblilities of a staff work shop. No one ever goes to sleep in a non-violent clinic, because everyone is directly involved. One way to handle the lack of attention in our staff meetings and to do something about the last problem I mentioned is might be to create a situation in which everyone is directly involved. Assuming that the 'business' of our meeting includes (ideally) getting the consensus of staff as to where we're going and how we can best get there, such a situation would prove a more effective means of achieving this than our 'open discussions' in which two or three people participate.

My proposal is to have several hypothetical 'problem situations' to present to staff. Some of these situations should directly concern a particular as-

pect of our program, such as political organization; and the problem should be hypothetical only to the extent that it does not specify a particular community (i.e. such a problem might actually exist in an area that we're working; but if particular communities or community leaders are mentioned, staff members who are not working in that area might use that as an excuse to not comment.) Other problems might deal with something outside our outlined program and raise questions as to ~~whether~~ whether or not we should become involved.

With each 'problem situation' there should be a list of questions that could be used as a limited guide for discussion. Staff could then be divided into groups to discuss each problem, raise additional questions, and propose possible solutions. The groups should be small enough that each person would have to participate, and when the entire staff regrouped everyone would hopefully have become involved and interested enough to continue discussion.

If I've not expressed myself clearly, I'll be glad to give you a more specific outline of what I have in mind; and if you think my ideas have any validity, I would be willing to work on setting up a meeting of this nature. I do see problems that would arise. This may seem a childish way of dealing with an 'adult' group; it would have to be presented in an adult manner. And I think that careful attention would have to be given to the assignment of people to groups to avoid the possibility of the discussions turning into nonsense or ending before they really begin. I have no further comments on this for now, but I would like your reactions to the idea.

I am in general agreement with our overall program. I do think we need clarification of the purpose or purposes for which we are organizing politically (i.e. who is involved, form of challenge, etc.), but perhaps we first need to see what shape the 'organization' is going to take. As to the points I raised in the opening of this letter, I do have further comments. I'd like to deal with community involvement in each aspect of the program separately.

Voter Registration: I think there is general agreement that the techniques of canvassing and holding clinics are the most effective in a registration campaign; and that CORE chapters, Voters Leagues, and whatever local groups are available should carry on the actual work. Keeping people interested and working, however, isn't a simple matter of explaining that they will eventually benefit too! Perhaps some sort of recognition system could be used - a more immediate and tangible goal toward which to work. Your name on an honor roll, a certificate for service, a prize from a local store, a free dinnier in a local restaurant, or anything of this nature which was well publicized would not only be an incentive to those working on a registration drive, it could also arouse the interest of the general community. Utilize the old American tradition of competition with the winner the person or team who has contacted and followed through to the registrar's office the greatest number of people.

One other thing, which is purely academic in view of our financial status, is Bob Wechsler's suggestion of alliterature campaign: a series of letters to all unregistered voters, leaflets, etc. Have you given the idea any further thought?

Political Organization: We talk of block captains, precinct captains and other means of 'grass-roots' organizing, but we seem to be approaching in reverse. It appears that captains at that level will be appointed or elected by existent leaders, rather than by the people they represent, and that the majority of the people are not becoming involved. In this situation no new

leadership is developed. I say this because the meetings we plan and hold are with the leaders (and sometimes that title is dubious) rather than with the people. My suggestion is that we do what we have talked of doing: hold block meetings, then precinct meetings, and then ward meetings, etc. This, however, presents a question that is one of the reasons I feel we need to clarify our entire concept of political organization.

Are all people of voting age to be involved or only those who have attempted to register or only those already registered? My own personal feeling is that we should involve everyone and have as our goal a structure similar to the Freedom Democratic Party - this for two primary reasons. I feel a) that chances of circumventing established 'Tom' leadership (at whatever point this might be necessary) would be greater if the organization belonged to and had been formed by the people, and b) that aiming for a challenge at the top only would avoid the weakening influence of token integration beginning at the lower party levels. But no matter how we work it, I believe a much more concentrated effort is needed Now if we plan to get this part of the program off paper and into effect with enough force to make the upcoming Congressional District meetings meaningful.

Freedom Schools: We seem to be moving along as well as can be expected on this program. I would suggest only that there be more widespread publicity in the various communities. Once again, too few people seem to be aware of the program.

Chapter Development: I raise a serious question in regard to CORE chapters, not because I have an idea in mind, but because I want to know. Once a chapter has been formed and recommended for affiliation, what part does the staff play in that chapter? Any group needs a creative and imaginative program to keep its members interested and active. If such a program is not forthcoming from within the group, what is our responsibility? And in the forming of CORE chapters, have we in the past allowed (or perhaps even caused) chapters to become too dependent on us? If this is true, how can it be avoided?

I have no comments or questions on other aspects of the program, at least for this letter. But I do have something else to bring up for discussion. I don't know whether or not 'block clean-up' programs are prevalent here, but I assume that everyone knows what such a project is. I'm wondering if CORE could be instrumental in organizing something of this nature in the cities in which we work and of what direct value it could be to our own program. I believe that if people become interested and actively involved in working together for one thing, their enthusiasm and energy can be effectively directed along other lines as well. In trying to think of other ways to create community involvement, I was reminded of a block clean-up program. It might be worth some thought.

I'm certain that my ideas are not new, nor are they necessarily my own. But I'm a worker of sorts, and I have complied with point I of the memo you've issued twice!

Yours for Freedom,

Sharon

Sharon Burger

Ouachita

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
November 19, 1964

Mr. Ronnie M. Moore
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

In replying to your request for each worker to give a personal report on our program ~~present~~ present and future, I am submitting my report to you.

Voter Registration - At the moment we have fallen down in this aspect of the program compared to last month because the CORE chapter isn't quite organized and the few members that we have are studying for their exams.

I amt trying to get the Ouachita Parish Voters League and the Voter Registration Committee to work together by getting the captains of the wards and precincts along with the Committee to canvass their areas. And when there is a clinic being held, I try to get someone from the Committee along with members of the Voters League from that church to carry on the clinic.

I have told them that CORE would supply all the material and assistence that they need. Then the Voters League decided, along with my influence, to holH a mass Voters League meeting November 30, 1964.

Chapter Development - I am now trying to rebuild the CORE chapter in Ouachita Parish. At the present things are moving slow, and with less people than before, but they are striving hard to be affiliated with National CORE. Plans for the future are a membership drive (adult as well as youth), fund drives, and a Thanksgiving Freedom Week in which they are going to test public accommodations, hold clinics, canvass and try to reorganize. There will be a meeting held Thursday, November 19, 1964 at 5:00 p.m. The meeting is to draw up all the plans and have them approved by the Chairman of the chapter and the chairmen of each committee to put this program into action.

We a re losing the people because the program up to now has been Voter Registration, but now since we have begun to test, I believe the chapter will pick up where it left off during the summer. I believe they will do a better job because the people here along with myself want some action. It is not that I have anything against Voter Registration because I love it, but we need action now.

Freedom Schools - The schools did not open as planned due to the fact there were not too many people interested in the Schools. Locations for two Schools have been found, as well as four teachers. I called a meeting with the local people and they chose a committee to find teachers, locations in every community and to rouse the interst of the people in Ouachita Parish to attend the Freedom Schools.

In setting up Freedom Schools, I think you should call the people of the communities together to select a commitee like I have done and let them get over to the public along with your assistance. I think that there should only be local teachers to teach at therse schools because we do not want to make the same mistake as Mississippi did in letting task force workers teach and having to close the schools when the teachers left.

The plan for the future is to have Freedom Schools in every community by November 30, 1964.

Political Organization - Here in Ouachita Parish there is a Voters League that was started by the assistence of Spiver W. Gordon and Monroe Task Force Workers. This league has not been functioning at its best because of the dispute of leadership between the old presidant and the new president concerning the charter of the old Ouachita Parish Voters League. Also there was an argument between the officers in Monroe and in West Monroe. The people in West Monroe got together and said that they would go along with the people in Monroe, so that is straightened out now and the league is ready to work.

The plan for the future is to hold a mass meeting to get every registered Negro into the league so they can take over the Voter Regsitration program with the assistance of the Monroe Task Force workers and the Ouachita Parish CORE chapter Voter Registration Committee.

I think that this is the way to carry out the program throughout the state. Give the people of the community the opportunity to carry out their program, but be there assisting them and forcing them if necessary.

Testing -November 11, 1964, the Mayor of Monroe said Monroe was an open city to everyone. Since the members of the chapter and myself wanted some action, we began to test the places the mayor said were open. Due to the lack of funds, we tested twenty of the thirty-eight places that were desegregated. We were served in nineteen of these places without any incidents. One place refused to serve us, but after talking with the mayor he said he would talk with the owner.

I suggest that before going out testing the persons let someone in charge know where they are going and when, and call or check in as soon as possible after testing. Also, I think that people that are going testing should be groomed in table manners, etc. and be dressed neatly.

We plan to test the other places as soon as funds come in from the fund drive and as soon as we receive donations from the local people of Monroe and West Monroe.

Fund Raising - We have planned to sell Bar-B-Que dinners, ask for donations, and showthe movie 'Louisiana Diary' for funds to test and buy whatever supplies the CORE chapter needs. I have been told that if the CORE chapter raises money on their own, they are to keep all the money and spend it as they see fit, along with the advice of the Task Force Workers. I would like to know as soon as possible if this is true.

Yours for Freedom

Al Culpepper

Alvin Evans Culpepper III
Monroe Task Force Worker

AC/sb

Field Report - Monroe, Louisiana

November 10 - 13, 1964

Tuesday, November 10:

I helped to load Freedom School books into the trailer going to Baton Rouge. That evening I attended a CORE chapter meeting; I am working with the Monroe chapter to try and help rebuild it.

Wednesday, November 11:

I talked to Mr. White, manager of the Ritz Theatre in Monroe, a bout showing 'Louisiana Diary' a gain to help raise funds for CORE. I also talked with Mr. Wooten about the possibility of using his church for Voter Registration clinics and a Freedom School. Tha t night I drew up plans for scou t-ing. listed places to be canvassed and places to hold clinics, listed the locations for Freedom Schools, and contacted the Freedom School teachers.

Thursday, November 12:

Jimmy Andrews, Bennie Brass, Calvin Williams and I attempted to hold a Freedom Rally ad Carroll High School. The Rally did not go as planned because of lack of leadership on the school campus. Later I met with the chairman of the CORE chapter and the chairmen of the VOTER REGISTRATION a nd DIRECT ACTION committees to draw up plans for the activities of those two committees.

That night Charles Fenton accompanied two local women and two local boys to the Holida y Inn. They reported that they were served dinner with no incidents.

Plans for the future are canvassing after school and on Saturdays; holding VR clinics; testing local cafes, drive-ins, motels, hotels and libraries; setting up Freedom Schools; and a fund raising drive for the local CORE chapter. This program will begin November 14, 1964.

Submitted by:
Alvin Evans Culpepper III
Monree, Louisiana
November 14, 1964
Al Culpepper

Ouachita

FIELD REPORT
November 16 - 19, 1964

Monday: I made a news release to the local paper about the desegregation of the motels, hotels and restaurants in Monroe. Clinics began Monday night, and I instructed people as to which clinic to attend. I also talked with the president of the Ouachita Parish Voters League about holding a mass meeting, and we decided to hold one November 29, 1964.

Monday night Cathy Cortez, Willie Green and I went to Rayville to have a meeting with the Rayville Civics Committee Club. We discussed setting up Freedom Schools, forming co-ops, continuing voter registration and the possibilities of CORE working in the community. We talked with a Mrs. Hill, the president of the club, and she is going to try to find housing for CORE workers. We also talked with a Mrs. Brown at the meeting; she and the rest of the club will hold a meeting of their own and abide by the decision of the president on whether or not they will accept our program.

Monday night the first class in drama was held.

Tuesday: I set a date for the showing of 'Louisiana Diary.' It is December 2, 1964. I talked with a local Negro doctor and he asked me to get some people to test the airport in Monroe as his guest that night.

Tuesday night I called a CORE chapter meeting. Plans for direct action were brought to the chairman of the chapter. Starting Thursday, November 19, 1964, the CORE chapter will begin a Thanksgiving Freedom Week. There will be canvassing, a membership drive, fund raising and direct action. During the meeting, the chairman of the chapter resigned because of the poor work the members were doing. I appointed an a cting chairman to carry on the work until the next meeting.

Wednesday: I sent Sarah McCoy, Jimmy Andrews and Sam Gray out to test the Monroe airport and the Holiday Inn; they were served without any incident. I recontacted the teachers and students about the Freedom School meeting to be held Wednesday night at the CORE office. I began to put tickets out for the movie 'Louisiana Diary' that is to be shown by the Ouachita Parish CORE chapter.

Wednesday night there was a voter registration clinic held at the Greater New Hope Baptist Church in Monroe, but no one attended the clinic. Also Wednesday night I held a meeting with the teachers, students, ministers and local people in the community of Monroe on Freedom Schools. At this meeting the people picked a committee to find places for the schools, to find teachers and to rouse the interest of other people in the community. On the committee are three CORE chapter members, two local ministers, and a local citizen. They plan to have at least one Freedom School in each of their six communities and possibly one in West Monroe by November 30, 1964.

Thursday: I was sick and didn't do anything until 4:00 p.m. I met with the CORE chapter chairmen and they gave me their plans for the Thanksgiving Freedom Week which will start November 21, 1964. The four projects that they will work on are Voter Registration, Membership Drive, Direct Action and Fund Drives.

Submitted by:
Alvin Culpepper III
Monroe, Louisiana
November 20, 1964
Al Culpepper

AC/sb

Gradwick

Field Report: Alvin Evans Culpepper, III
Monroe Task Force Worker
November 1st--5th, 1964

On Sunday, November 1, 1964, Dave and I went to Famerville and Sterlington, Louisiana to scout. In Famerville we had a few contacts listed but they weren't too helpful because they didn't give directions as to how to get to the contacts' houses. We talked to Mr. Adams, a local Negro High School Principal, but he didn't seem interested but he gave us the names of some other people to contact. Also, he knew nothing about CORE.

After leaving Famerville, Dave and I journeyed to Sterlington but ran into some barricades so we came back to Monroe to do some work on researching other contacts.

Monday we went to Bastrop and Sterlington. In Bastrop, after talking to some of the local people, we found out that some of the people there think that CORE would harm them in voter registration. A Mrs. Julia Smith thinks that CORE can help the community and she wanted to know why CORE didn't come to Morehouse Parish during the summer. Mrs. Smith wants us to come back to Bastrop after we return from Baton Rouge. We then went back to Sterlington and talked with the local people and they thought that it would be a good idea for CORE to come there but there would be a housing problem at first and also there will be a problem if whites would come. For further information we will have to go back to Sterlington to see Mrs. Kelly.

Monday night, after returning from scouting, we found a cross burning three houses down from where we lived. Dave and I felt that there might be other incidents around town so we decided to go out to see for more, for proof, so that when we called the F.B.I. and the local police we would have evidence, we found five crosses. Dave made a press release to A,P. and U.P.I. and I called the local police. We couldn't reach the local F.B.I.

Tuesday November 3rd, Dave and I went to Delhi and talked with two local people and they thought that CORE could help their town in voter registration and Freedom Schools. We then went to Rayville and I talked with two ladies that are members of the Rayville Civics Committee Club. The ladies asked for me to come back on November 16th to attend a meeting with them and talk about Freedom Schools and voter registration and co-ops. They believed that their community isn't really for white workers.

Tuesday night Dave and I were called to come down to a poll at Luffey's Grocery Store-- Ward 10, Precinct 8. because there were complaints about the man that was operating the machine had on Goldwater cards and when they pulled the Democratic straight ticket and couldn't the lever down for Johnson. They thought the machine was rigged, they didn't know until we explained it to them that when you pull the lever for a straight Democratic ticket that that would take care of Johnson and that the other lever wasn't supposed to come down.

Wednsday, November 4th, Dave and I washed the cars; cleaned the offices; took the movie projector back; and collected tickets from the people that had tickets put.

AEC, III/ cc
Al Culpepper

P.S. Barricades — I mean we could not find Contacts.

Ouachita

Field Report: Catherine Cortez
CORE Task Force Monroe, Louisiana
November 1st thru 5th, 1964

October 31st: The local youth of Monroe came to the office to get papers that I had run off on the mimeograph machine. They wer e to go to the churches Sunday and hand the papers out and speak to the people about the importance of getting out and voting.

November 1st: The churches that were gotten to were the home churches of the kids in the Monroe CORE Chapter such as Piney Grove, Free Gift, Avenue, Martin Temple, Mount Zion, and Friendship. Martin Temple is the church that I have been working closely with because the minister, Rev. Stearn(1908 Adams Street, FA 2-3898) has shown his willingness to work with us. His sermons have been ones of "We shall overcome."

November 2nd: The Voters' League had a meeting at Greater New Hope Baptist Church Monday evening and at Carroll High School Auditorium there was a miniature voting machine to illustrate how to use the real one. After seeing that all the areas of Monroe had been leafleted I went to Martin Temple to speak to the people about getting out the vote also I taught some people how to use the voting machine and I told others where to,go to vote according to their ward and precinct.

November 3rd: I went to the office and put the sample ballot on the wall along with the list of polls by the ward and precinct. A few people came by and Sharon Burger and I helped them in figuring out how to work the machine. I also spoke with Rev. Stearn because he had a metting with his officers about our using his church as a Freedom School because the church has a basement and good facilities for a Freedom School. The officers voted no but Rev. Stearn is confident that we will be able to use his church soon because he says that he will do some politicing in our favor.

November 4th: I helped clean the office and straightened out my files. I also tried to think of and make a plan of action for the coming weeks in voter registration.

November 5th: Typed out field report and went to West Monroe to pick up some affidavits from Algie Hicks to bring to Baton Rouge to Claudia Edwards because they are for the case against Olin-Mathison.

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
November 1, 1964

Mr. Ronnie M. Moore
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

As you know I must be in New Orleans next week. I will leave Monroe Sunday afternoon with Spiver, who is returning to Baton Rouge. Once in New Orleans, I will send you a full report covering the time that I have been in Monroe.

Presently in North Louisiana, CORE is working in Monroe and Jonesboro. The workers in these areas will b e working to some degree on the "Get Out the Vote" campaign for November 3. This work, however, is not enough to utilize all of our workers; and there is no definite work to be done in these areas after November 3. Therefore, in keeping with CORE's intended expansion, some of the workers will be scouting in the 4th and 5th Congressional Districts. Some of the places in these districts have been scouted (we have these reports on file) but due to lack of manpower there was no follow-up. The scouting next week will also be follow-up in many areas. The work table for next week will look something like this:

STAFF	ASSIGNMENT	DATES
Alvin Culpepper Dave Kramer	Scouting: Union Parish, Farmeville; Morehouse Parish, Bastrop; Richland Parish, Rayville and Delhi; Ouachita Parish, Calhoun, Sterlington and Swatz; Madison Parish, Tullulah	November 1 - November 5, 1964
Fred Brooks Frank Battiste Willie Green, Jr.	"Get Out the Vote" - Jonesboro Scouting: Tensas Parish, St. Joseph; Caldwell Parish, Columbia; Franklin Parish, Winnsboro	November 1 - November 3, 1964 November 4 and November 5, 1964
Catherine Cortez Sharon Burger	Office - Monroe	November 1 - November 5, 1964
Claudia Edwards	Vacation	November 1 - ?

The persons who will be scouting have copies of the standard scouting forms and have been requested to make their reports by town as well as parish. Our thinking was that this up to date information would enable us to discuss expanded program and staff assignments more realistically. See you soon.

Freedom,

Miss Oretha Castle

OC/sb
cc: Richard Haley

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
November 1, 1964

Mr. Ronnie M. Moore
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie,

We spoke to Fred Brooks in Jonesboro yesterday, and he advised us that Robert Weaver and Cincinnati CORE have collected ninety (90) boxes of books for Louisiana. Weaver plans to come to Louisiana Tuesday, November 3; and before he leaves Cincinnati he would like to know what arrangements Louisiana will make to get the books down. The books are presently stored in Weaver's garage.

The CORE Chapter doesn't have money to ship the books to Louisiana. Fred suggested that if someone could drive a project car to Ohio, the CORE Chapter would rent a trailer similar to the trailers that have been rented to transport goods into Mississippi. We don't know if this is possible, but that is your problem to work out.

Remember, Weaver is leaving Ohio November 3. His address is 2429 Vine, phone 261-9711. If arrangements cannot be worked out with him by Tuesday, we assume that you can get in touch with Cincinnati CORE.

Take care,

Miss Oretha Castle

OC/sb

cc: Richard Haley

COPY

Field Report: Catherine Cortez
CORE Task Force Monroe, Louisiana
November 1st thru 5th, 1964

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COPY

November 3, 1964

To: Ronnie M. Moore

From: Monroe Staff

Re: Report of Intimidation

On November 2, 1964, the eve of the Federal elections, crosses were burned in Monroe and West Monroe, Louisiana. Dave Kramer, Al Culpepper and Sherman Henry extinguished crosses at 21st & Breard, 18th & Louisville, Thomas & Jackson and Milhaven& Powell in Monroe and S. 8th & Coleman in West Monroe. The crosses, approximately four feet high, were carefully constructed of 2 x 4's which had been wrapped in burlap soaked in coal oil and burned between 10:00 and 11:00 p.m. Although none of them were erected on private property, each of the reported locations is a prominent intersection in the Negro community, two of them near the homes of the CORE workers. Several other crosses were reportedly burned throughout the community.

CORE workers made reports of the incidents to the Monroe and West Monroe city police and the F.B.I., as well as press releases to AP and UPI, asserting that this was a flagrant attempt to intimidate Negro voters.

sb

file North Ave.

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
November 1, 1964

Mr. Ronnie M. Moore
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

C

Dear Ronnie,

O

I have attempted to digest the Olin-Mathieson situation to the extent that is possible in the limited amount of time that I have been in Monroe. In an attempt to try and broaden the work that is underway now, please send us as much information concerning the Manpower Redevelopment and Training Program as you can. If you do not have anything in the State office, there may be materials that can be secured from the Southern office.

P

Freedom,

Y

Miss Oretha Castle

OC/sb
cc: Richard Haley

November 13, 1964

Miss Oretha Castle
Monroe Project
103 N. 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Oretha,

I would like to know the exact number of people who are going to attend the staff conference. Please give the names, sex and race. Also indicate which ones were examined by the doctor at Togaloo last summer. Send a carbon copy of your letter to Doctor Dave Levine, 10 West 15th Street, New York City 11, New York. This is very important please get this information at once. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/ds

November 3, 1964

To: Ronnie M. Moore

From: Monroe Staff

Re: Report of Intimidation

On November 2, 1964, the eve of the Federal elections, crosses were burned in Monroe and West Monroe, Louisiana. Dave Kramer, Al Culpepper and Sherman Henry extinguished crosses at 21st & Breard, 18th & Louisville, Thomas & Jackson and Milhaven& Powell in Monroe and S. 8th & Coleman in West Monroe. The crosses, approximately four feet high, were carefully constructed of 2 x 4's which had been wrapped in burlap soaked in coal oil and burned between 10:00 and 11:00 p.m. Although none of them were erected on private property, each of the reported locations is a prominent intersection in the Negro community, two of them near the homes of the CORE workers. Several other crosses were reportedly burned throughout the community.

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sb

COPY

November 3, 1964

Miss Oretha Castle
103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Oretha,

I will turn your letter of inquiry on the Manpower Development and Training Program over to Judi Nusbaum in this office. I believe you have in the Monroe office a more complete file on the Olin-Mathieson case than any other office in the state.

Sincerely,

Richarf Haley
Southern Director

RH/ds

Field Report: Catherine Cortez
Monroe, Louisiana
November 4,1964

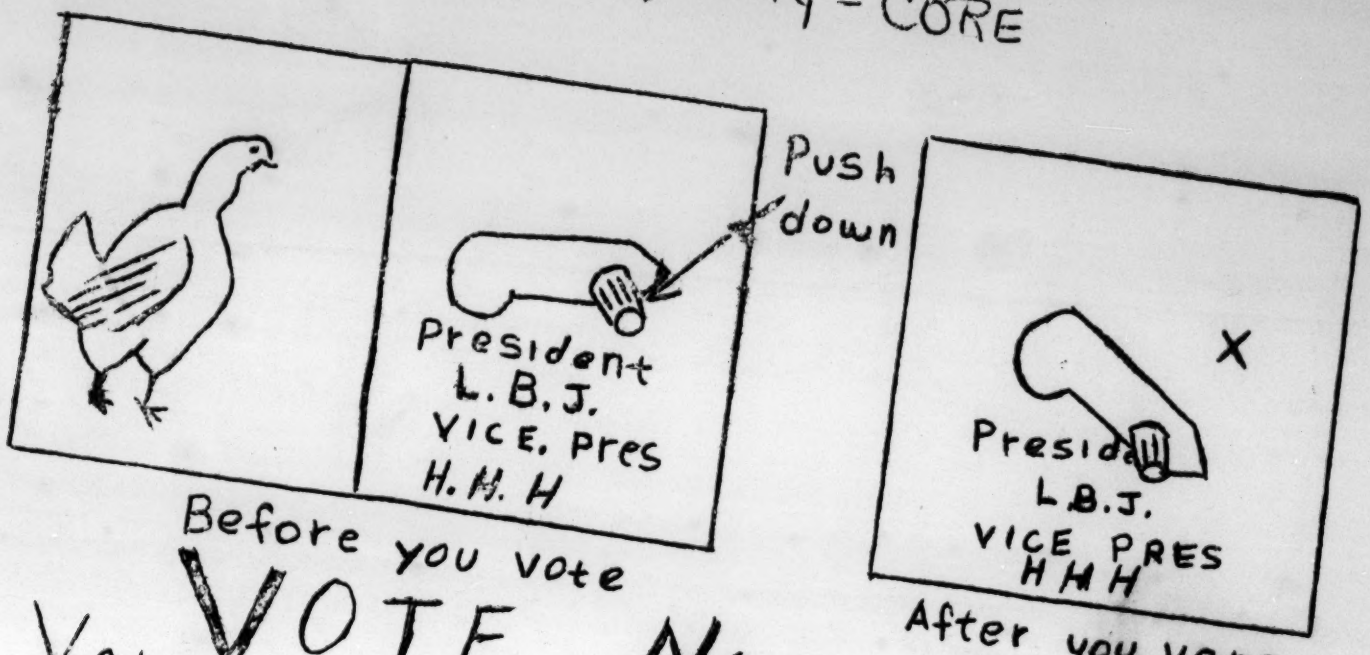
Since the time that I have been here, I have been well acquainted with the power structure that makes up the city of Monroe. There is a Twin-City Chamber of Commerce with its members being comprised of the wealthy Negroes in Monroe-West Monroe. At the head of the organization is the richest man in the area, Henry Carroll. He is a Tom and it has been our policy to try to keep on his most favorable side since he himself can control the Negroes in Monroe.

The power structure being divided the other head is Olin-Mathison Co. which is where many of the Negroes work- also the scene of an Army investigation and also the place where most of the Klan works. Roscoe Young has worked closely with us in reporting anything that might be held against Olin in future. For example, Roscoe Young and a few of the other members of the Negro union will go before the National Labor Relations Board to testify that discrimination in all forms do exist and that even after the Army investigation Olinnhad no intention of changing its policy of discrimination in hiring, positipns, wages,etc. Ted Richardson, a member of the Twin-City Chamber of Commerce, is head of a Negro union at Olin and he has proven himself to be a Tom and we have steered clear of him because to many useless arguements have grown out of his fear and our "militence". He goes along with the Twin-City Chamber of Commerce and follows Henry Carroll's leadership like a lap-dog.

Voter registration was high during the summer months but since there has been no excitement the people have lost interst.The mention of CORE has lost its tinge of excitement but once again things have been made to have a bit of flavor in working towards reorganization of the Monroe CORE chapter and the setting up of a Freedom School.

This past week I have been working on a get out the vote campaign. I ran off stencils which I have a ttached to this report. The Voters' League met Monday night at Greater New Hope Baptist Church to show the people how to operate the voting machine and also at Carroll High School Auditorium there was a Meeting where there was a miniature voting machine on display. Also I went to an anniversary celebration at Martin Temple where I ahave been welcomed by the minister Rev. Stearn who lives at 1908 Adams Street- FA 2-3898. I spoke to the people about the importance of going out and voting. There was also a meeting of the officials of the church to vote whether of not we could use Martin Temple for a Freedom School. Since Martin Temple has the best facilities for a school because it has a kindergarten in the basement and large tables and chairs that would serve as an excellant classroom. The need for a condusive atmosphere for learning is the most important factor in choosing a location for a Freedom School. However my feelings on Martin Temple for a future location for a clinic and Freedom School is quite optmistic because Rev. Stearn has been doing a lot of politicing in our favor.

Congress of Racial Equality - CORE



VOTE Nov. 3

Vote against all Ammendments

steps in voting
1. Walk in the booth
2. Place Red lever to "in" and curtain closes 3. Vote

October 30, 1964

Dear Friends,

For the right to vote the Negro people have been beaten, intimidated, harrassed, and even killed. This Tuesday, November 3rd, your country's future will be at stake. Goldwater is a vicious man and if elected he will do his best to return the Negroes to the chains of slavery. And in this struggle for freedom the Negro must go forward to equality and not backward to those chains which hold a man down.

5,000 years ago, Moses said, " Pick up your shovel; mount your camel and I wil lead you to the Promised Land."

5,000 years later, Franklin D. Roosevelt said, "Put Down your shovel; light up a Camel for this is the Promised Land."

If elected, Goldwater will take your shovel; sell your camel and tell you that there is no Promised Land."

Now in order to be a citizen , one requirement is that you be born in this country, this United States, therefore this country is the Negroes' Promised Land--- promised to us by the laws that govern this great country.

The Negro was brought to this country in 1619 and yet he voted for the first time in 1865. There were laws then that said that Negroes couldn't live in certain towns, go into other towns, or conduct religious services without a permit.

Are these the kinds of laws that you want? Are these the kinds of laws that you want your children to grow up under? Do you want Goldwater to have the power to enforce these laws?

There is only one way that you can see to it that Goldwater and people like him never get into office and never have the chance to put the Negro back into slavery, and that is to vote for Lyndon B. Johnson for President.

Those four children who were killed last September in Birmingham, Alabama, that civil rights leader Medgar Evers and the three civil rights workers in Mississippi this summer, Abraham Lincoln, John F. Kennedy— are these people to have died in vain? They died that all men may live in a counrty that stands for the freedom and equality of all men. Can we stand by and just give up? Don't leave the burden on the shoulders of your neighbors who do vote.

The white man says that he is right and God approves of the way that he has treated the Negro. This same white man says that it is God's will that the Negro be in slavery. We all know that this is not true for God has said to love our neighbors as ourselves. Is this white man , this so called Christian loving me when he puts dogs, fire hoses, horses, electrical cattle prods, and tear gas on me? There are too many of us--- men, women and children--- who have the scars of this Southern white so-called Christian brotherly love.

Therefore, I ask every one of the registered voters— every registered Negro— of Monroe to be sure to vote and remind your friends to vote.

Remember, vote and the choice is yours; don't vote and the choice is theirs. Bury Goldwater with votes and not promises. All the good intentions that you have will mean nothing nor will they do anything until you get out and vote yourself. No one has any respect for anyone who does not respect themselves first. Demand that respect by casting your vote for Lyndon B. Johnson and pray to God that calamity Doesn't happen.

Yours for freedom,

Catherine Cortez

Catherine Cortez, CORE Task Force

To Monroe News Leader

Ouachita

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
November 16, 1964

Dear Friends,

The Mayor of Monroe, Louisiana has announced that the following public accommodations have been desegregated: Beard Restaurant, Ruth's Drive In, Jackson Street Bar-B-Q, Coffee Cup Restaurant, Penn Resort Hotel Dining Room, Capitol Steak House, Travel Inn, Walt's Restaurant, Collegetown A & W Drive in, Travel Lodge, Admiral Benbow Inn, A & T Cafe, Bodan Rexall Drug Store, The Steak House, Olinkraft Cafeteria, Hemps Cafeteria, Smitty's Cafe, Kopper Kettle, Frostop Drive In, Duffy's Tavern, Cascid's Seafood, The Rendezvous, The Sahdes, Holiday Inn Restaurant, Frank Walker's, Cookie Cafe, Johnston Cafe, Pitt Grill, Piccadilly Cafeteria, Louisville Grill, The Village, Burger Chef Drive In, The Embers Restaurant, Coney Island, Alvis Coffee Shop, St. Francis Hospital Cafeteria and all hotels and motels. Several of these places have been tested by teachers, businessmen and CORE workers. In all cases they were served without incident.

Now it is time for all the people of Monroe to go to these places and show everyone that we want our equal rights.

I would also like to say to my friends of Ouachita Parish that there will be an open meeting of the Voter's League in the near future, and I hope you will attend. Voter Registration Clinics are now being held at Greater New Hope Baptist Church on Peral Street. Every unregistered voter in the Parish should attend and take the first step toward becoming a First Class Citizen in the "land of the free and home of the brave."

Louisiana Diary will be shown again at the Ritz Theater on Wednesday, December 2, 1964. I hope that everyone that missed this great movie will attempt to see it this time. For any further information, you can call me at 325-7610.

Yours for FREEDOM!

Al Culpepper

November 28, 1964

Miss Oretha Castle
103 North 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Oretha,

L. L. Mitchell, a representative of the United States Civil Rights Commission, will visit Monroe on December 8, 1964. This visit is part of the Commission preparation for a hearing in Monroe to be conducted by the Louisiana Advisory Committee to the Commission. The hearing will be held January 7, 1965.

Mr. Mitchell want to discuss the state of civil rights in North Louisiana with our workers. He will want information on such items as: voter registration, public accommodation, harrassment and/or intimidation of civil rights workers and Negro citizens, school integration, fair employment practice, and any other such items of which you have knowledge. He would likely want to see copies of any statements or affidavits of discrimination which we have received from any local citizen since the beginning of the summer project. He would certainly want a list of persons who will be willing to testify at the hearing. This hearing, by the way, will be conducted in a quasi-legal manner; there will be a reporter and testimonies will be taken in full. It will be submitted to the Civil Rights Commission for further action.

The time is very short before Mr. Mitchell's arrival; please do as much of this as you can. Meantime you could write to him to learn the exact time of his arrival so someone could be there to meet him. His address is care of United States Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D. C. 20425.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/ds

CC Ronnie Moore

Ouachita

Report from: Catherine Cortez
Regarding: Freedom Schools in Monroe, Louisiana
To: Dave Kramer, Ronnie Moore, and Oretha Castle
Period from: November 30, 1964 to December 4,1964

There is one class in the Freedom School that will be held on Friday, December 4,1964 at four o'clock in the evening in the adjoining office of our office. It will be a session in Freedom. Tuesday afternoon, after going out to the recreation centers, we had rallies at the Negro rec.'s to explain why they were closed and out of these rallies came people who were interested enough to come to the Monroe CORE meeting that evening and some new faces were seen. We had a very good meeting with everyone participating. After business was discussed I spoke with everyone and tried to get out of them the reasons why the rec.'s should be closed. Then I explained to them that we wanted to start a Freedom School and that they need not start the school with the academic subjects but with just discussions on the daily news. I also told them that we could have a session in Freedom which would be a discussion in what we were doing and why we were doing it and how important it was for them to not just to close the rec.'s but to understand why. I then asked if anyone would like to have one of these sessions and about seven hands went up. They began asking questions and I told them that since time was so short and it was getting late in the evening that they should come th the session on Friday. They agreed and I am optimistic that they will be here and our Freedom School will have its start. I plan to have them discuss the rec.'s by starting off with a poem by Langston Hughes, I, too which deals with the fact that the Negroes in America are too a part of this society.

COPY

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
December 4, 1964

The following is an account given by Sammy Lee Gray, Apt. F 25-A Foster Homes, Monroe, Louisiana, of questioning by Assistant Chief of Police of Monroe, Mr. Martin on the night of Wednesday, December 2, 1964. The questions concerned an incident that had occurred earlier that evening when Mr. Gray and Miss Sarah McCoy had gone to the Harvey H. Benoit recreation center at 1700 Oaklawn Drive.

Martin asked where I was when we left for the recreation center. I told him that we left 10th and DeSiard. He asked me how we got to the center. I told him that we went with Attorney Johnson. He asked what Attorney Johnson had said when we arrived at the center. I told him Attorney Johnson asked if we were going in since the others were not there. Miss McCoy had said that since we were there we might as well go in and I said O.K. Then he asked me what had happened when we went in. I told him -

We went to the side window and one of the men told me to come in the office. Inside, he asked me what I wanted and I told him I chose ping-pong. He gave me a ping-pong set and we went to a table and began to play. We played for about five or six minutes when I looked up and saw people coming in the door. One man came over to the table where I was and asked me if I was satisfied with the place we had. I answered yes and he slapped me. I backed up to the front door and was hit on the hand with a hard surfaced tool. As I was going out the door I was hit three or four more times, and I began to push and shove, trying not to be hit any more. As I ran into the parking lot someone threw a wrench at me; I picked it up and took it with me.

Martin then asked me if I knew that it was a white recreation center. I told him I did.

sb

NOTE: This is a report of what Mr. Gray said; not a verbatim statement of his account.

RELEASE to LOUISIANA WEEKLY

MONROE, LA.

December 7, 1964

On Wednesday, December 2, Sarah McCoy, 23 and Sammy Gray, 30, were attacked by a group of fifteen or more whites while the young couple were playing ping-pong at the tax-supported Benoit Community Center, 1700 Oaklawn Drive in Monroe, Louisiana. Oretha Castle, CORE field secretary in Monroe, released the following statement on the incident.

"Miss McCoy and Mr. Gray, two local citizens, went to the Benoit Center that evening. They were registered and began to play ping-pong. Shortly after their arrival the whites, including some women, entered the center. One of the men, identified as Robert Fuller, approached Mr. Gray and asked, 'Ain't you satisfied with what you got?' He then slapped Mr. Gray, who backed away. Miss McCoy was asked the same question by Fuller, who also slapped her, knocking her glasses to the floor. Gray was attacked by several of the men and chased outside the building. He was struck on the hand with some kind of tool, and a wrench was thrown at him outside. Fuller told the women to 'take care of' Miss McCoy. She ran into the office and the women followed her. She escaped outside and prevailed on a Negro delivery man to drive her to a telephone where she called the police.

"Gray, Fuller and Miss McCoy were all questioned at the police station that night. On Thursday Fuller signed warrants for the arrest of Gray and Miss McCoy, charging them with simple Battery against Fuller's son. Both were released on $160 bond. Miss McCoy is scheduled to appear in court Friday, December 11; Mr. Gray's case will be heard Monday, January 18. After their arrest, Gray and Miss McCoy both signed warrants charging simple battery against Fuller.

On Saturday, December 5 Sarah McCoy was informed by the school administration that she is under suspension until the case is concluded, after which her academic status will be re-examined. Miss McCoy has been a student at Northeastern State College in Monroe, where she broke the racial barriers last year by winning a court decision directing that Northeastern admit her.

According to CORE's Oretha Castle, these are only the latest of a series of efforts to intimidate Negroes who attempt to use "white only" public facilities. On Tuesday, DEC 1 the day before the Negroes were attacked, Benoit Center was closed temporarily when a Negro group attempted to enter. They were met at the door by the assistant director and asked to leave. When they refused, all four city centers were closed.

4 On CORE's future plans in this case, Miss Castle stated, "There is strong segregationist opposition to our north Louisiana program and to the aspirations of the Negro in Monroe. The weapon of that opposition is violence. But just as we succeeded in opening Monroe's public libraries this past summer, just as Monroe's Freedom Movement finally opened downtown public accommodations——we will press until our children can enjoy public recreation without fear. There are other injustices; we'll press against those, too. The Freedom Movement is growing and CORE stands with it."

CORE Southern Office
~~2211~~2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-7204

Ed Hollander, public relations

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
December 14, 1964

Mr. Stewart Doernberg
Krauss & Cahn Clothing Store
333 DeSiard Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

We wish to thank you for allowing CORE to meet with your representatives, Attorneys Roy Liuzza and Paul Kirkpatrick. We were given (according to your representatives) an accurate explanation of Mr. Roosevelt Hattin's dismissal.

CORE feels strongly that as an organization dedicated to the elimination of racial injustices, we are obligated to advise the Negro community of Krauss & Cahn's position.

We thank you again.

Respectfully,

(Miss) Oretha Castle

OC/sb
cc: Attorney Roy Liuzza

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20425

December 23, 1964

Mr. David Kramer
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Kramer:

The Louisiana Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights will hold an open meeting in Monroe on January 7, 1965, from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., in the Federal Courtroom on the second floor of the Main Post Office, Monroe, Louisiana.

The Committee's purpose is to gather information with respect to denials of equal protection of the laws because of race, color, religion, or national origin, including but not limited to the fields of voting, education, housing, employment, the use of public facilities, and in the administration of justice.

As Chairman of the Committee, I hope you, or others you may designate, will accept our invitation to appear and make any statement you feel appropriate concerning those matters of interest to the Committee. Please return the enclosed card noting the most convenient time for your schedule.

I have enclosed for your information a copy of the Federal Register stating the operations and functions of State Advisory Committees.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Yours sincerely,

J. D. De Blieux

The Honorable J. D. De Blieux
Chairman
Louisiana Advisory Committee

Enclosures

[1964]

V.A.P. FIELD REPORT

Weekly Tabulations

PARISH Ouachita PERIOD _____

SPECIFIC AREAS _____

ACTIVITY	~~SUN~~ SAT	~~MON~~ SUN	~~TUES~~ MON	~~WED~~ TUES	~~THURS~~ WED	~~FRI~~	~~SAT~~	TOTAL
Persons Contacted: door-to-door	81		53	31				171
Persons Contacted church meetings, rallies, suppers, other gatherings		450		16				450
Persons Instructed at clinic, home or office	30		15	16				61
Persons Applying for Registration			7	10	16			33
Persons Registered			3	4	8			15
Persons Turned Down			4	6	8			18
Complaints Filed with Fed. Gov't.			4	6	8			18

COMMENTS:

[1964]

SPECIAL REPORT

I Parishes involving ASCS Elections, CAP and Headstart

PROJECT REACTION TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS

(1) Additional Staff
(2) Transportation
(3) Legal Action
(4) Medical Assistance
(5) Ministerial Involvement
(6) Civil Rights Act Implementation
(7) Project becoming self supporting
(8) Ideas on Fall Project
(9) Rallies and /or People Conferences
(10) Local People Desiring to Join Task Force

OUACHITA PARISH

1. THEY WOULD LIKE EXTRA WORKERS, BUT CAN ACCOMODATE GIRLS ONLY.

2. THEY NEED MORE TRANSPORTATION. STEVE'S CAR IS GOING HOME ON THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

3. A SCHOOL LAWSUIT HAS BEEN FILED HERE AND ONE CONCERNING THE CITY DUMP WILL SOON BE FILED. THEY ARE TRYING TO HAVE THE DUMP MOVED FROM THE NEGRO COMMUNITY. THERE ARE PRESENTLY HOMES RIGHT AROUND AND IN IT. ANOTHER POSSIBLE SUIT INVOLVES THE NLRB AND LABOR PROCEDURES OF OLIN MATHEISON, THE BAG FACTORY. THERE IS DISCRIMINATION IN HIRING, NO PROMOTIONS, ETC..

4. MEDICAL FACILITIES ARE FAIR, BUT THEY WOULD LIKE A DOCTOR TO LECTURE ON CHILD CARE DISEASE, HYGIENE, ETC..

5. YES, THEY WOULD LIKE A MINISTER TO TALK WITH LOCAL MINISTERS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, PARTICULARLY CONCERNING VOTING.

6. HOSPITALS ARE SEGREGATED STILL. EATING PLACES ARE GOOD AND A SUIT IS BEING FILED CONCERNING THE SCHOOL SITUATION. VOTING RIGHTS IS AN ISSUE YET TO BE SEEN. THERE ARE NO COMPLAINTS AS OF YET UNDER TITLE VII, BUT SOME ARE PENDING WITH OLIN MATHEISON AND THE COMMOC LABORERS UNION.
THEY WILL SEND COPIES OF COMPLAINTS THAT HAVE NOT ALREADY BEEN SENT IN THE FIELD REPORT.

7. THERE IS A POSSIBILITY OF A SELF*SUPPORTING CORE STAFF, BUT NOT NOW.

8. THEY NEED AS MANY WORKERS AS POSSIBLE TO WORK ON VOTER REGISTRATION, SCHOOL DESEGRATION, TITLE VII IMPLEMENTATION AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

9. THERE ARE DEFINITELY NOT ANY RALLIES PLANNED IN OUACHITA.

10. PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN ACTIVE ALL SUMMER ARE:

SARAH MCCOY
~~230~~ WOOD STREET
MONROE, LA.

ROBERTINE MILLER
~~513~~ S. 16TH STREET
MONROE, LA.

VERA STEWART
7 S. 21ST STREET
MONROE, LA.

BENNIE& CHARLES BRASS
1409 LOUISEANNA AVE.
MONROE, LA.

VR-Ouch. [1964]

WARD - PRECINCT AND NUMBER OF VOTERS

CITY OF MONROE? LOUISIANA

WARD 10

Precinct	1	1419	
"	2	1256	
"	3	738	
"	4	893	
"	5	677	
"	6	314	
"	7	317	
"	8	690	
"	9	621	
"	10	1258	Total Voters 8,183

WARD 3

Precinct	1	860	
"	2	773	
"	3	417	
"	4	329	
"	5	1149	
"	6	444	
"	7	710	
"	8	681	Total Voters 5,373

There are two (2) precinct out of the city limits.

[1964]

Richard Haley:

Exactly what is C.O.R.E., and what are you people attempting to accomplish? I have heard much about C.O.R.E., but I am afraid that I "know" very little. Please send me the information that the newspapers won't print. I am interested in almost every aspect of community development, but I am uninterested either in (a) non-objective emotionality when applied to social reform, or in (b) involvement with community projects for religious purposes. If your organization interests me I may desire membership and/or active participation.

For your information, I have attended the University of New Mexico for the last two years although I am originally from Shreveport, Louisiana, and I will be attending L.S.U. beginning next year. Also, I will be attending Centenary College part-time during this following summer in Shreveport. It is largely because I will be in the south during the summer that I am interested in what your organization will be doing.

Thank You

Mike Jolley
3127 Greenterrace Dr.
Shreveport, Louisiana

Monroe

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

[1964]

Dear Cathy:

I sincerely regret but I must inform you that CORE has no arrangement for "sich leave" for Task Force workers with pay. I have no choice than to release you from duty on Louisiana Task Force until you are physically able to return to work. At that time, you should apply as you did originally for a Task Force position.

Take care. Please feel free to write me or my superiors if you have any questions about this decision. Your Christmas leave check is enclosed.

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore
Director of Louisiana Project

RMM/jmj
Enclosure
cc. - Mr. Richard Haley
Miss Oretha Castle

[1964?]

Monroe, Louisiana

Total population 101,663
Total Negro population 32,727
Negro heads of families 8,574
Total median income $4,367
Negro median income $ 2,201

Negro labor force	men	women
	5,774	4,774
Negro unemployed	511	354

Ouachita Parish Welfare Program

52.5 Negro
47.5 white
} total program

Disability assistance
212 — white
286 — non-white
498

No. of families receiving welfare
2,890 — white
3,199 — non-white
6,089

Aid to dependent children
2,560 — ADC
22 — ADC foster children
91 — " regular foster children
2,673

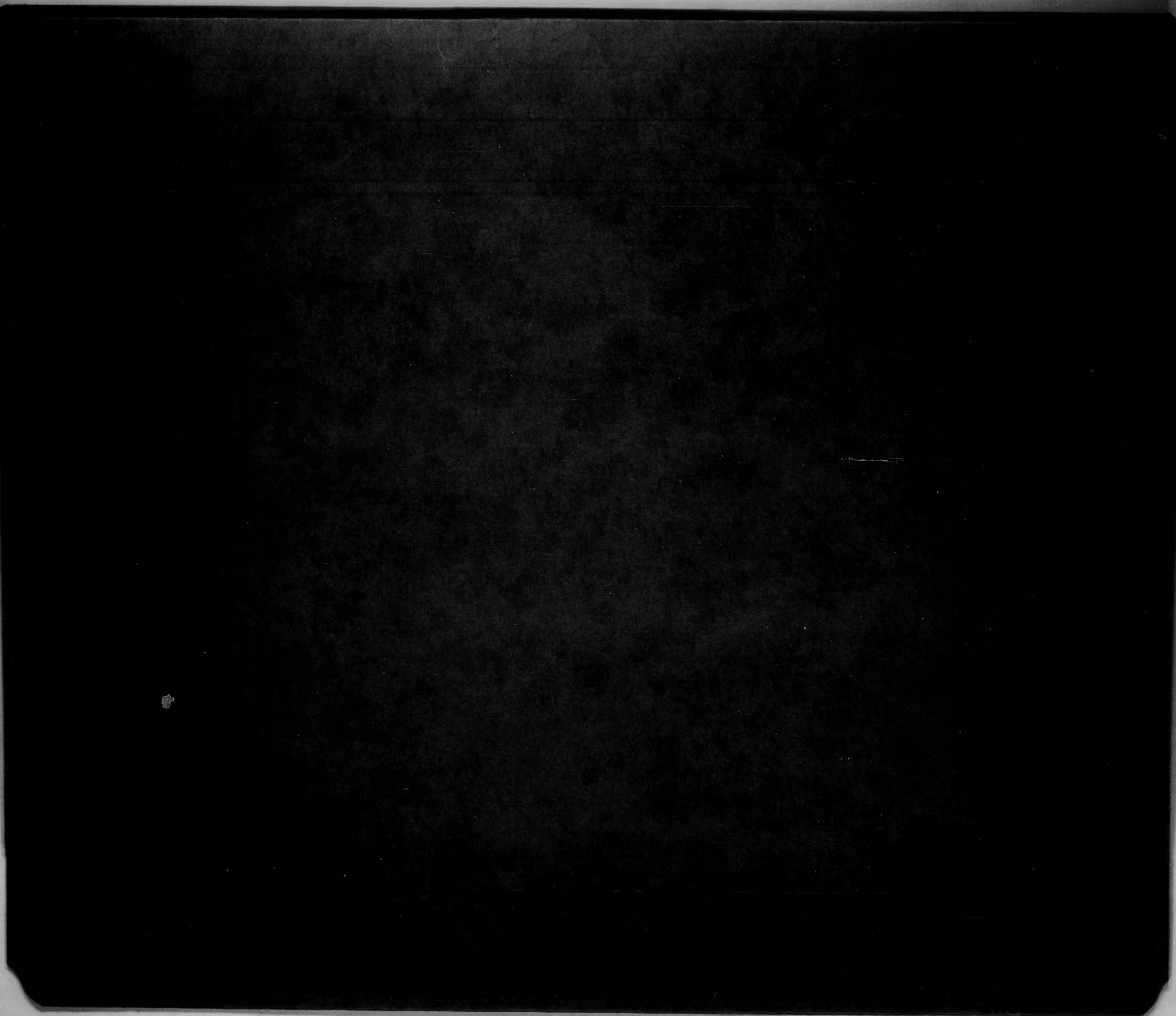
Needed Blind
54 white
71 non-white
125

Number of ADC families
176 white
583 non-white
759

General assistance
(Temporary, state funds only)
96 white
131 non-white
227

Old age assistance
2,351 white
2,128 non-white
4,749

Medical assistance — 23 Total



CORE FREEDOM NEWS

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

103 NORTH 10TH STREET
MONROE, LOUISIANA
325-7610

December 7, 1964 Volume I--Number 1

NO IMAGES---Waring Cuney

She does not know
Her beauty,
She thinks her brown body
Has no glory.

If she could dance
Naked,
Under palm trees
And see her image in the river
She would know.

But there are no palm trees
On the street,
And dishwater gives back no images.

* *

This is the first of what we hope to be a weekly newsletter to you the people of Monroe-West Monroe. The information that goes into this paper will be from you and about you. We are asking you to help us keep everyone informed as to what is happening in your city in the line of the Negro gaining his Freedom. You have seen how the KKK and the Council have circulated their papers all over the city, but what paper do the Negroes have in which to freely express their right of Freedom of Speech ??

* *

WHAT GOES HERE ???

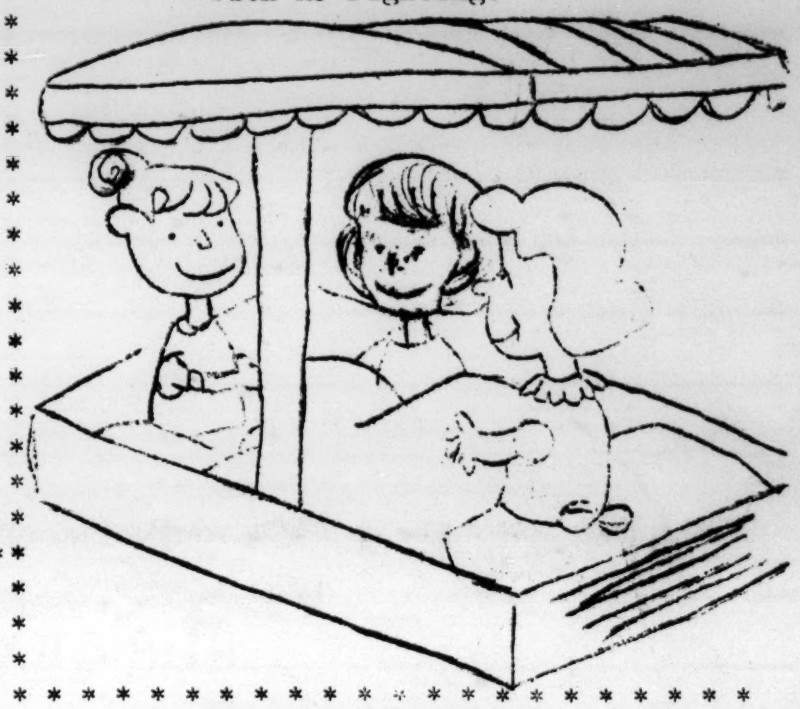
It has been reported this past week that a man lost his job because he dared to play golf on the Municipal Golf Course. The Mayor had made it known earlier that the golf course was open to all, including Negroes. This golf course is maintained by everyone's tax money, therefore you have every right to use it. This man worked downtown at a store used by Negroes, as well as whites. This is in the process of being investigated and further information will be in next weeks paper.

* *

WHY ???

ALL NEGROES CAN REGISTER-----ARE YOU ???
ALL NEGROES CAN RIDE IN
THE FRONTS OF BUSSES----------DO YOU ???
ALL NEGROES CAN EXPRESS
FREEDOM OF SPEECH----------WILL YOU ??

HAPPINESS is three friends in a sandbox... with no fighting.



* *

RECREATION CENTERS

In accordance with the 1964 Civil Rights Act, several Negroes went to the recreation centers, formerly designated for "whites" only. Since everyone's tax money is used by all the centers, then Negroes, as well as whites, may use any recreation center that they choose.

Miss Sarah McCoy and Mr. Sammy Gray went to the center on Oaklawn Drive and were accosted by some fifteen or eighteen whites, both men and women. Among these whites was a Robert Fuller who later swore out a warrant for the arrests of Miss McCoy and Mr. Gray. Fuller charged them with simple battary. Miss McCoy, a student at Northeast Louisiana State College, has been suspended from school until her trial. Miss McCoy had Fuller arrested on a charge of simple battary.

However, since that time, Negroes have used the centers on Oaklawn Drive and Westminster Avenue and have had no trouble at all.

* *

REGISTRATION

Anyone wishing to learn how to register can either come to our office in the Miller Roy Bldg. or invite us to come out and speak to your group about voter registration and education.

You may call us at 325-7610

Date_____ Interviewer_____

I. Names:

Father_____Age_____

Mother_____Age_____

Children: 1._____Age_____ 2._____Age_____

3._____Age_____ 4._____Age_____

5._____Age_____ 6._____Age_____

II. Address:

Street and number_____Phone_____

Section_____

III. Registration:

Names of those registered: _____

_____

Those not registered and reason:_____

_____

_____

IV. Schooling:

Father_____ Mother_____

Children_____

_____

V. Employment: (name and where)

_____

_____

_____

VI. Improvements needed in the community: _____

_____

_____

VII. Attitude toward CORE: _____

_____

_____

VIII. Comments by Interviewer: (is person responsible, recognized leader, someone who might work with CORE? etc.) _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

IX. Miscellaneous information: _____

_____

_____

Similar letters were sent to all parish officials.

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
December 14, 1964

District Attorney Albin P. Lassiter
Ouachita Parish Court House
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

In the Court House there are "colored" and "white" signs over the drinking fountains as well as the restroom facilities. This is indeed an affront to the citizens of Ouachita Parish, particularly to the Negro citizenry. We strongly urge you to use the power and influence of your office to eliminate such primitiveness immediately.

It is shocking to see that the elected officials of this great parish display such an intellectual privation by perpetuating such practices. Further, may it be called to your attention that this kind of practice is clearly a violation of law, according to Title III, Section I of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

We are confident that you as a responsible elected official will rectify this situation at once. We are anxiously awaiting your response.

Freedom,

(Miss) Oretha Castle
Director, North Louisiana
Committee on Registration
Education

CC/sb

This letter was sent to all parish officials, and a similar one was sent to all city officials regarding segregated city public facilities

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
December 14, 1964

Mr. L. B. Pettit
President, Police Jury
Post Office Box 375
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

In the Court House there are "colored" and "white" signs over the drinking fountains as well as the restroom facilities. This is indeed an affront to the citizens of Ouachita Parish, particularly to the Negro citizenry. We strongly urge you to use the power and influence of your office to eliminate such primitiveness immediately.

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We are confident that you as a responsible elected official will rectify this situation at once. We are anxiously awaiting your response.

Freedom,

(Miss) Cretha Castle
Director, North Louisiana
Committee on Registration
Education

CC/sb

COPY

Monroe

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
December 4, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Director
CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Haley,

Enclosed you will find a summary account of everything that has happened to date concerning the desegregation of Monroe's recreational centers. Also enclosed is the account that Sammy Gray gave of his questioning by the Monroe police.

Could you please see that the information gets to C. C. Dejoie? If you cannot get it to him perhaps the lawyers could; please do not give Ed Hollander that responsibility, that is, we would like for the Weekly to ~~have~~ cover it in this week's edition of Freedom, while it is still news. Ed may be in Mississippi tied up with the COFO meeting.

Oretha Castle

(Miss) Oretha Castle

Encl.
OC/sb

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
December 4, 1964

The city of Monroe, Louisiana, has four (4) recreation centers. The Liller Maddox Marbles center at 2950 Renwick Street and the Henrietta Windham Johnson center at 2800 Berg Jones Lane are designated for the use of Negroes; the Julia Wossman center at 3900 Westminster Avenue and the Harvey H. Benoit center at 1700 Oaklawn Drive are designated for the use of whites. The director of these centers is Jack Hesketh, whose office is in the Benoit center.

Early in the afternoon of Tuesday, December 1, 1964, Al Culpepper (19), Fred Brooks (19), and Sharon Burger (22), members of CORE's Louisiana staff, went to Hesketh's office. They asked if the recreation centers had desegregated recently when several of Monroe's restaurants had announced voluntary compliance with the 1964 Civil Rights Law. Hesketh responded that they had not and did not intend to do so. He was asked if it were true that any attempt to desegregate the centers would result in the closing of all of them, and he answered that this would probably be so.

Later in the afternoon Calvin Williams (23), Al Culpepper, Fred Brooks, and Bennie Brass (18), members of CORE, attempted to use the facilities of the Benoit center. They were refused entrance and left when a police officer arrived. They went immediately to the Johnson center and spoke to the manager there. He informed the group that he had been ordered to close if an attempt were made to desegregate that center.

An interracial group of CORE members, Cathy Cortez (19), Sharon Burger, Fred Brooks, Calvin Williams and Bennie Brass, returned to the Johnson center a few hours later and it was closed upon their arrival. They then went to the Marbles center and were admitted. The manager of the Johnson center called to say that he had reopened, understanding from Hesketh that no action would be taken if whites used the Negro centers, but Negroes would not be allowed in the white centers. Six (6) boys between the ages of 14 and 19 joined the group and the eleven (11) went to the Benoit center. They were met at the door by the assistant director and asked to leave. When they refused, the Benoit center and all the others were closed.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, December 2, 1964, and interracial group composed of CORE members Fred Brooks, Cathy Cortez, Sharon Burger, Al Culpepper, Bennie Brass, and Jimmy Andrews (18) and a local citizen, Benjamin Brown (20) went to the Benoit center. They were registered as they entered and remained at the center for nearly two hours. That evening, Sarah McCoy (23) and Sammy Gray (30), two local citizens, went to the Benoit center. They also were registered and began to play ping-pong. About fifteen (15) minutes after their arrival, fifteen (15) to twenty (20) whites, both men and women, entered the center. One of the men, identified as Robert Fuller, approached Mr. Gray and asked, "Ain't you satisfied with what you got?" He then slapped Mr. Gray, who backed away. Miss McCoy was asked the same question by Fuller, who also slapped her, knocking her glasses to the floor. Mr. Gray was attacked by the men and chased outside the building. He was struck on the hand with some kind of tool, and a wrench was thrown at him outside. He picked up the wrench and continued to run. One of the men told Fuller to stop hitting Miss McCoy, a t which point Fuller told the women to take care of her. She ran into the office and the women followed her. She escaped outside and prevailed upon a Negro delivery man to drive her to a telephone, where she called the police. An officer came to pick her up and took her to the police station. Meanwhile, Mr. Gray had found Calvin Williams and explained what had happened. They called the police station, and learning that Miss McCoy was there, they also went.

After that incident at the Benoit canter, two (2) other local citizens went to the center. They had no trouble while they were in the center, but as they were preparing to leave one (1) of them was slapped and they were chased away.

Mr. Gray, Miss McCoy and Robert Fuller were all questioned at the police station that night. The next day, Thursday, December 3, 1964, Robert Fuller signed warrants for the arrest of Mr. Gray and Miss McCoy. The charge was simple battery; allegedly Mr. Gray and Miss McCoy had struck Fuller's son. After learning of the warrant, Miss McCoy went to the police station where she was placed under arrest. Cash bond of $160.00 was posted for her release shortly thereafter. Mr. Gray was arrested at his home at 1:50 a.m. on Friday, December 4, 1964. He was released at approximately 11:00 a.m. when Dr. John Reddix posted $160.00 bond.

Miss McCoy is scheduled to appear in court on Friday, December 11, 1964. Mr. Gray's case is scheduled for Monday, January 18, 1965.

Both Mr. Gray and Miss McCoy, on the morning of Friday, December 4, 1964, signed warrants for the arrest of Robert Fuller; the charge is simple battery.

PERSONS INVOLVED

Name:	Age:	Race:
Jimmy Andrews	18	Negro
Bennie Brass	18	Negro
Fred Brooks	19	Negro
Benjamin Brown	20	Negro
Sharon Burger	22	white
Cathy Cortez	19	Negro
Al Culpepper	19	Negro
Sammy Gray	30	Negro
Sarah McCoy	23	Negro
Calvin Williams	23	Negro

December 4, 1964 - Today Negoes used both recreation centers which had previously been designated for the use of whites without incident.

[1964]

PROPOSED DESEGREGATED ACCOMMODATIONS

Beard Restaurant	801 South Second, Monroe
Ruth's Drive In	2300 South Grand Street, Monroe
Jackson Street Bar-B-Q	713 Jackson Street, Monroe
Coffee Cup Restaurant	3010 Cypress, West Monroe
Penn Resort Hotel Dining Room	205 South Grand Street, Monroe
Capitol Steak House	524 DeSiard Street, Monroe
Travel Inn	2111 Louisville Avenue, Monroe
Walt's Restaurant	1315 Cypress, West Monroe
Collegetown A&W Drive-In	3808 DeSiard, Monroe
Travel Ledge	401 Grammont St., Monroe
Admiral Benbow Inn	2001 Louisville, Monroe
A & T Cafe	3223 Louisville, Monroe
Bodan Rexall Drug Store	236 DeSiard, Monroe
The Steak House	218 Jackson, Monroe
Olinkraft Cafeteria	Jonesboro Road, West Monroe
Hemps Cafeteria	121 DeSiard, Monroe
Smitty's Cafe	122 South Grand, Monroe
Kopper Kettle	308 Louisville, Monroe 116 DeSiard, Monroe North 7th Street, West Monroe
Frostop Drive In	2200 North 7th Street, West Monroe
Duffy's Tavern	511 Arkansas, Monroe
Cascid's Seafood	1210 Norhh 18th , Monroe
Rendezvous	1400 Louisville, Monroe
The Shades	1116 Jackson, Monroe
Holiday Inn Restaurant	2102 Louisville, Monroe
Frank Walker's	820 Louisville, Monroe
Cookies Cafe	1507 Cypress, West Monroe 208 North 2nd, Monroe
Johnston Cafe	1013 Natchitoches St., West Monroe

COPY

Piccadilly Daveteria	2201 Louisville Ave., Monroe
Louisville Grill	2400 Louisville Ave., Monroe
The Villa ge	2401 Louisville Ave., Monroe
Burger Chef Drive In	1801 Louisville Ave., Monroe
The Embers Restaurant	Highway 80 East, Monroe

All Hotels and Motels

COPY

70 people
[1964]

East Gate Shopping Center

Press
- Bennie Brass - 1/2 leader - 19
- Velma Jakes - 606 Adams - 21
- Dorothy Jean Owens - 606 " - 23

Walgreens
- Willert Reed - 1300½ Washington - 20
- Bobbie Dean - 409½ Rear Cedar - 22
- Richard Green - leader - 3106 Jackson - 21

Goodle Horse
- Charlie Mitchell Jr. - 1231 Oakland 20
- Johnnie Harris - 738 Foster Home - 16
- Willie Holsten - 1707 Standifer - 16

~~test gas Station~~ -

on way to Holiday Inn test Gas Station.

Holiday Inn $2.00
- ~~Zelda Johnson~~ - 1807½ Short Morton - 18
- Floyd Patterson - 806 Adams - 17
- ~~Luther Burrell - 731 Walnut - 20~~
- Robert Matthews - 1913 Short Morton - 18

Priority

Jackie Smith – 725 S. 21st – 14
Kathy Hall – 509 N. 12th – 13
David Trubble – 815 Adam – 19
~~Elbert Smith – 101 Detroit Ave – 20~~
Darnell Wyatt –

510 N. 11 – Rev Grimes
Allen Chapel Red door in back
open. Keep kids orderly.

Mobile Barbecues

[1964]

Dorthy Owens, Velma Jones & Bernie Brass
Irving 1[illegible]:25
Story By Bernie Brass at: Kress
Mocoke & White, 64 olds 98 Lisence no,
57263
We enter Kress in the Eastgate Shopping
center, We took the seat, and were served
Ham Sandwich, drink & Pie. When we
finish eating, we paid, By that
time a group of white had gather
around us, and block the door, I
Bernie step around a white guy and open
the door for the lady, and on letting
the door go, a white man came out
shouting, "Hey! Hey stop, I paid no
attention to him, and Quickly open the
door for the Lady and said get in.
We lock the doors, on hearing white
paid get after them, We try to
get out as quick as possible, but
the white was steadily following.
Charlie drove as if he was
driving an ambulance, because one
of the guy had a pistal in the car,
The Chase we from Eastgate to
the Core office at 18th and Le Sigard
They circle around us adams and waiting
for us, Dorsa while [illegible]
Dave Cramer were taking picture,
while they were following us
and we had to go out the way to lose
them.

while we were eating a white gentleman took a picture of us eating

Robert Noble, Jonnie Robinson,
Larry Edwards, George Butler
Place: Paramount Theatre
Time: 1:50 P.M.

We arrive at the movie at ten minutes to two, Willie went up and ask for six ticket, the lady gave him six ticket they went in movie, we set ~~about~~ in the middle of the movie, didn't anybody say a thing. After the movie we got up and left the came home to tell the good news.

22

Willert Lee, Richard Green & ~~Bobby~~
Bobby Dean Walgreen a Exchange
Lunch Counter. Eastgate Shopping
Center Time 12:10

We walk in took seat
& ask for Menu, they were
all out. We order; three Hamburger &
Lemonade After we finish eating picture
was taking, also as we walk West of
the door, then we get in car, We
were Follow from Eastgate to
the Law office on 10th & Dickinson
by two white ~~men~~ men.

Floyd Patten, Robert Maddox
Zeola Johnson 12:45
Holiday Inn Restraunt.

We went in & they start Looking stare to
the Restraunt, We the Manager
ran up and put his hand in front of
us paying We don't serve colored
then We turn around and Walk out
and get in the car and came East to
the Church

Charlie Mitchell Johnny Harris
Willie Holston
Waffle House, Time 12:25
We enter the Restraunt, and a Waiter
came up and gave us a Menu and a
glass of water, Then we order a

Coke, Cheeseburgers & Hamburgers. We ate, then paid and left. Then came back to the Church & young lady came up kindly and ask, will she move down a seat and let her little girl sit down, we move down & kiddy.

Jackie Smith, Cathy Hill & Debbie Priddle, Darnell Wyatt, June 12:35 Picadilly.

We enter the door, and a lady told us to go back out side & wait for the manager. He return in about five minute, He ask what he can we want, We said we would like to be serve, so he said get in line, we get in line, and were serve, then we ate, and a man took pictures of us, after the door, outside and in line. We walk on the outside then we left. Everybody were so nice to us.

V Clara Brawen
Bernie Brass
Joe Prophet
Local Cafteria - Police Local Hangout
Place capital Steak house Time 9:15
comments: We were met by a gentleman
pacing with a pistol on his hip.
He told the manage we were an
way in, we were met at the door by
a lady with a white ~~dog~~ complexion
on, and red hair, presume the Manager, pay
I not going to serve you, She continue
to say I am not going to serve
you get out, She read ask why
by Bernie Brass, She continue to say
I am not going to ~~do~~ serve You
get out. We thank her and told
her She were very nice. We left.
When leaving, we met the gentleman
with the gun he was pointing
his finger at us, make motion
say don't come back, There
were policeman all over the place.
So we got in the car and left.
For the Church

V Diane Garbon, Robert Saulberry and
Nathaniel William, Beban Cafe Local Lunch Counter
Time: 10:21, We enter the drugstore,
and seated, The Manager came, and
said. I can't serve you all, because

of certain circumstance it might hurt my business, Why? Then he reply, will you all please leave, He will get up, and pull pack think you are left. Say where is the drugstore stands next to us at the lunch counter, also on the east side, - there where the customer. As we attempt to get in the car a policewoman camery and got the license number of the car! The we left after she got the license number of the car.

Augusta Judge, Dorothy Higgins Tardue Wyatt!
Place: Woolworth's Local Lunch counter June 10: 20

As we enter the lunch counter, it was kind of crowded; but as the people saw us coming to the lunch counter the got up and left. All except the people at the table, then we were seated at the counter, the waiter came up and said I'm ~~Lock~~ in' with you in a Minute. Then She came up and we were serve. paid our Money and left.

Jimmie Andrews, James Johnson and Jammie R Johnson

Walgreen, ~~Cafeteria~~ & Exchange
Lunch Counter. June 10:45
When we enter the lunch counter
We took three stools at the counter
& waiter came up and we order, and
were serve, we ate, paid our money
~~and left~~, as we ate a gentleman
stood up and watch us. When
we finish we left.

V Belva Stewart, Leonard White &
Henry White. Semp Cafteria, a local
cafteria. June 11:50 A.M.
We went to door as we got there
the manager met us and said we
can't serve you all here, He try to
close the door in our face to keep
us from coming in. So we turn
around and left.

VI ~~Charlie~~ Frank Johnson, Marshall Dillon
Donald Ray Davidson. Koapenkettle
We drove Cooper Kettle about 5 time
and couldn't find a parking space
each time we went around it expand.
So we put it off until a later day
In approach the Store I saw one of the
men, that was in west Monroe with a
black Jack, walk around in front of the
Store.

Square Shop ⟵

Capitol Steak House
1. Carla Brown - 2403 Short Leonard Washington - 15
Bernie Brass - group 404 Louisiana St - 18 - Spokesman
Joseph Profit - 1904 Short Norton St - 14

Bodin's Repair
Robert Saulsberry - spokesman 1802 Adams - 17
Diane Gordon - 2703 Coolidge - 17
Nathaniel Williams - 2008 Canova - 14.

Woolworth's
~~Lester~~ Augusta Fudge - group leader 11 Solomon St - 19
Dorothy Higgins - 507½ N 1st - 18
~~Darnell~~ Wyatt - 1304 Wash. - 16

Walgreen
~~James~~ Johnson - 1123 Grampian - 16
~~Ernestine~~ Ernestine Andrews - group leader 912 S. 18th - 17
Bennie Robinson - 832 Beverly - 17

Jane Moore Restaurant
Belva Stewart - 75. 21 - 14
Henry Newman - 1604 Ford - 17
Leonard White - 106 DeSoto Ave - 22.

Bank of Louisville
Kentucky Home Life
1. ~~Hank~~ Johnson - 1225 Pine - 20
2. Donald Ray Davis - 2101 Girard - 16
3. Marshall Williams - 1305 Louisiana - 16

Colonial Parkway Theatre
Willie Million - $10.00
~~Leroy Kirby~~ - 305 S. 17th - 17
~~Jet Drive~~ - 1321 Pearl - 25
Larry Edwards - 210 Morton - 17
Robert Noble - 1005 ~~Burnett~~ Burrough - 17
~~Diane Gordon~~ Henry Butler - 3917 Barlow - 18
~~Carla Brown~~ Charles Hollins - 3913 Barlow - 17
Bennie Robinson - 832 Beverly

12F134
5th block cherry Police cut thru
DeSoto Capitol Steak House - difficult parking

Jr. Steak - parking - 412 DeSoto
Monument - adult $1.00
Kress. -

Woolworth 231 DeSoto
Rexall Drugs - 236 DeSoto
Kemps Cafeteria - 121 DeSoto
Copper Kettle - 116 DeSoto
Pitt Grill Catalpa 207 ~~Monument~~
Capitol Steak House - 524 DeSoto
Walgreen - 149 DeSoto
Ouachita Parish Library - 1800 Stubbs Ave.
A+W - Louisville & 2nd Ave.
212 - Toddle House - Louisville & N. 3rd
Copper Kettle - Louisville - 308
Joe + Dora's Grill -
Esso Station - 2101 Louisville St.
FRANK WALKER VS - Louisville
Bowling Lanes - Louisville
Burger Chef - 1810 Louisville
Piccadilly - Louisville 2201
Holiday Inn - Restaurant - 2102
JOHN'S INN - 2111 Louisville Ave.
Business Center Grill
Louisville Grill - 2405 Louisville
East Gate Shopping Center
1. Walgreen
2. Kress

Piccadilly - 2201 Louisville Ave.
Louisville Grill - 2700 Louisville - Overchange.
Holiday Inn - 2102 Louisville Ave.
Diddle House - 212 Louisville Ave.
Kopper Kettle - 308 Louisville Ave -
Burger Chef - 1810 Louisville Ave
TRAVEL INN - 2111 Louisville Ave.
~~Airport Coffee Shop~~ -

Kopper Kettle - 116 De Siard
Woolworth's - 231 De Siard
Walgreens - 149 DeSiard
Bodan's Rexall - 236 DeSiard
~~Gem~~ Theatre - 412 DeSiard
Paramount Theatre - 301 DeSiard
Calleytown A & W DRIVE In - 3808 DeSiard
Capitol Steak House - 524 DeSiard

Ouachita Parish Library - 1800 Stubbs Ave.
A & W Root Beer Drive In - N. Grant
~~Hart~~ Hemphill Cafeteria - 121 DeSiard
Flo Cafe - 7103 DeSiard
Ray's Grill - 4106 DeSiard
Bond's Barker's Lunch Counter -

Library.

1. Bobbie Carter. 22
2. Bessie Mae Barnes. 22
3. Dorothy Higgins. 18
4. ~~Leon Stewart.~~
5. ~~Leonard White.~~
6. Robert Earl Revey 15
7. Ronnie Lee Taylor. 14
8. Dorothy Owens 23
9. Bennie Brass 18
10. Velma Johnson. 21
11. Jimmie Andrews. 17

Bus.

1. Diane Gordon 17
2. Carla Brown 15
3. Belva Stewart 14
4. S.J. Shaw. 18
5. Cordell Blackson 15
6. Donald Monroe 17
7. Johnny Harris 22
8. Charlie Mitchell 20
9. Tribble, David 19

Swimming Pool

1. ~~Don Ray Davidson~~.
2.
3.
4.

10. Robert Saulsberry 17
11. Howard McCoy 16
12. Billy Carr 16
13. Walter Cherry 17
14. ~~Willie Houston~~ 16
15. Thomas Robison 19
16. Don Ray Davidson 16
17. Zella Mae Johnson

Sala } Spokesmen
Bobby }

List - Ouach. [1964]

UN - REGISTERED VOTERS

CITY OF MONROE? LOUISIANA - PARISH OF OUACHITA

BOOKER T. SECTION

NAME	ADDRESS
	38
Susie Grayson	3802 Elm
Virginia Pool	3812 "
Leon Johnson	3900 "
Dan Lewis	3902 "
Gertude Lewis	3902
Reed	3912 "
Gradie Moses	4004
Dan Moses	4004
Mary Brown	4010
Shirley Whitman	4116
Emma Williams	4102
J. D. Lawernce	4104
Willie Jenkins	4106
Wade Warren	3802 Elm
Major Harris	3807
Georgie Harris	3807
Robert Brown	3809
Love Taylor	3809
Mary Gray	3813
H. Watson	3921
Hattie Williams	3921
Sârah Ford	3905
William Scott	3908 Church
Mary Hines	3909 1/2 Elm
Jessie Micheal	3906 Church
Evemean Jackson	3909 Elm
Olivia Fatch	3911 Elm
Louise Morgan	4001 "
Dorothy Hatfield	1502 Shaw

SOUTHSIDE

NAME	ADDRESSS
Adlene Herran	611 Thomas
Shaw Pheeby	609 Thomas
L. C. Barber	3100 Polk
Ollie Green	3102 "
Rosetta Green	3102 Polk
Mertin T. Smith	3029 "
Mitt Hampton	3104 "
John Hampton	3104 "
Willie Randall	605
AMes Randall	605
Noamie Gray	3108 Jackson
Camilla Jenkins	3106 "
Donald Addison	3106
Anouala Dunn	3016 Jackson
Mrs. Gonzelas	3012 "
Mr. Gonzelas	3012
Catherine Frances	3004 "
Sylvertine Franqes	3004 "
Ora Lee Ford	3002
Addie Lawernce	2918
Mattie Washington	3000 "
C. Gonzales	3010
Amanda Dunn	3016
Frank Dunn	3018
John Gray	3108 "
Anna Jones	3200
Herbert Allen	3204
Will Harris	3212
Rosie D. Conley	3214
Roberts Mitchell	3300
Elizia Smith	3217
Coleman Smith	3217
Mary B. Matthis	3209
Andrew Bowie	1320
Hattie Cassey	3101
Katie Walker	603 Jack McHenry
Martha Moore	3000 Polk
Charlie Lawson	3002 "
Julia James	3020
xxxxxxx	
Viola Lewis	3032 Polk
William Stewart	706 Lipell
Zack Roschelli	1315 Pearl

SOUTHSIDE CONT'D

Bertha Wright	721 Lidell
Ruth Harris	3218 Pearl
Annie Powell	3216 Pearl
Lena Allen	3105 Jack McHenry
Mr. Preston Anderson	3005
Mrs. Preston Anderson	3005
Opelia Robinson	605
Cheffin	3013 Polk
Adell Stewart	3012 Polk
Fannie Brew	3025
Sander Smith (Mr.)	3029
Sander Smith (Mrs.)	3029
Mattie McKnighton	3033
K. D. Stewart	204 LEDELL
Alberta Matthews	500 Jack McHenry
G. Hunter	3209 Jackson
Mack Wilson	3009 "
Maybelle Wilson	710 Jack McHenry
Carrie M. Brown	712
Mr. Wright	712
Luetta Brown	714
Mannie Brown	3008
Matthew Brown	3010
Lillie Brown	3010
Harvey Collins	3009
Clara Anderson	3009
Rosie M. Taylor	3102
Rose Anderson	3116
Ella Thomas	3108
Henry Thomas	3108
Carson Moore	3206 Pearl
Willie Dunn	
Ada Brown	3204 Pearl
Elizabeth Harris	3003
Annie MAnvel	705 Jack McHenry
Francis Burks	711
E. Curry	713
Eddie Rufus	7155
MR. Davis	3109 Pearl
Daisy Burrell	3203
ADdison	3207
C. Gray	3213
Wibbore Gray	3213
Sarah Gater	3212
	3219

RENWICK ADDITION

NAME	ADDRESS
[redacted]	
Willie Smith	2 South 21st Street
Nellie Cann	8 "
[redacted]	[redacted]
Rosetta Blackman	118
Laura Jenkins	125
Isaac Jenkins	125
C. Munson	127
B. Munson	127
Louise Jackson	100
Lena Williams	350
Annie Spreggs	350
Georgia Snipes	123
Price	115 South 21st Street
B. Blunt	2302 Wood
C. Hall	203 South 22nd Street
A. Presswood	120
Greggs	144
Ella Lark	111
L. Brush	111
A. Branch	111
Pargoud	112
W. V. Pargoud	112
I. Withersonspoon	114
A. Ross	118
A. M. Kinnell	119
E. D. Killian	119
M. Jefferson	101
L. Collins	102
T. Stewart	750 South 21st Street
Willie James Jr.	100 South 23rd
Celester Greedly	102
Mr. Williams	105
Ruth Walker	104 South 20th
Mamie Walker	105 " "
Mary Danzie	106 " "
Annie	
Emma Jones	109 " "
Prince Jones	109 " "
Mary Lee Elroy	107 " "
Cora Elliott	107 " "
Earl McGee	413 " "
Earl Brewer	413 " "

NEWTOWN ADDITION

NAME	ADDRESS
Mr. Swazyes	819 Ouachita
Frank Otis	813 "
Rossie L. Brown	805 "
Sarah Thorntorn	803 "
Gessie Ballard	803 Louise Anne
Grethal Nash White	807 " "
Robert Richard	907 " "
Hosie Lee	909 " "
Rosie L. Commings	809 " "
George Bates	800 " "
VEra Bates	800 " "
B. W. THomas	802 " "
Hattie Wells	806 " "
Lorna Brown	1008 " "
J. C. Todd	808 " "
Lucinda Clark	307 So. 13th "
Mary White	310 " "
Corene Wilson	306 " "
Rosa Mack	304 " "
W. T. Barnes	302 " "
Robert Williams	303 Ouachita
Mildred Zimmerman	217 S. 12th
Millie Fergueson 20	205 " "
Etoria Hayes	109 S. 11th
Edward Brown	109 " "
George Blanson	1016 Layton Short
Robertine Powell	1008 " "
Mary Myzell	1002 " "
FAnnie Body	1005 S. 10th
Betty J. RUssell	108 S. 12th
P. N. Rodgers	1102 Ouachita
Pricilla Washington	1164 "
Fera Stewart	209 "
Gilly Nicholson	1100 Ouachita
Robert Davis	Carver Homes Roy Drive
Sarah Woods	1107 Ouachita
Dave Woods	1107 "
Ella Brown	909 Louise Anne
Clarence Bailey	1106 Ouachita
Dora DAiley	1106 "
Mary LIndsy	300 "
MAry Phillip	1319 "
Lula Arlene	1319 "
Lucille Parker	1406 "
Shirely Porter	1408 "
Eddie Cooper	1404 "
Gladys Cooper	1404 "
James WArren	310 S. 14th St.

[1904]

NEWTOWN CON'T

Herbret Nash	310 S. 14th St.
A. Mills	1416 Louise Anne
Mary Fitch	1413 " "
H. Causey	1412 " "
Wallace Atkins	1302 " "
Nellie Baldwin	1404 " "
Ora Brass	" "
Games Elliot	1306 " "
Josie Elliot	1306 " "
James Martin	109 So. 10th
Alice Clark	406 So. 11th
Alberta Spears	1106 "
James Spears	" "
Rachel Ducan	100 "
Mary Smith	1100 "
G. Stewart	1075 S. 10th
H. MArtin	109 S. 10th
L. Harris	111 S. 10th
M. Johnson	109 S. 10th
Eula Dunkins	312 S. 9th
H. Miles	406 "
R. Berry	408 "
Macker	411 South 13th
B. Turner	406 " "
E. Williams	308 " 12th
V. Jackson	317 " "
F. Muse	309 " "
R. Biddle	207 South "
L. Horn	203 " "
L. Freeman	120 South 11th
Mary Johnson	106 "
E. Calloway	101 "
A. Pearl	107 "
L. Ford	1018 Short Layton
F. John	1010 " "
R. Hoppkins	1000 " "
J. Gibbes	1000 " "
M. Lemons	101 South 10th
L. Tollins	1417 Louise Anne
Richaraon	1311 " "
D. Richardson	1311 " "
W. Price	1309 " "
R. Hillard	1307
L. Burns	1307
M. Williams	1307
G. Barbaron	818 Camp
O. Reed	1307 "
T. Butler	1305 "

NEWTOWN CONT'D

H. Finnice (Mr.)	1305 Camp Street
H. Finnice (Mrs.)	1305 " "
Mrs. Hammond	1308 " "
T. Davis	1308 " "
Williams	1104 " "

WEST MONROE

NAME	ADDRESS
Mae Maning	502 Benson
Elbert Maning	502 "
Bell Hanberg	422 "
Ella M. Wilson	416 "
Fannie Ware	400 "
Margaret Johnson	322 "
STonwall Higgins Jr.	318 " Drew
Mr. Baker	400 1/2 Drew
Mrs. Carter	404 "
Mrs. Smith	408 "
Carrie L. Johnson	504 Benson
Sarah Dorsey	413 "
Gladys Hendrick	409 "
Estella Gertert	315 "
Bobby Ware	1204 North 4th
Annie L. Washington	1213 1/2 North 4th
XXXXXXXXXXXXXX	405 " "
Lillie SCott	407 Drew
Fannie Richards	607 Hanks
Louise Scott	409 Drew
Freeman Williams	411 "
Harrie L. WIlliams	911 1/2 North 6th
Ada Henderson	905 " "
Mittie Younger	903 " "
Pinkie Sampson	903 " "
Mr. Sampson	811 " "
J. Jaggers	911 " "
Mary Jones	1106 North 6th
Albert Lewis	
Sarah Angiennte	

HOLLY WOOD HEIGHTS SECTION

NAME	ADDRESS
Albert Johnson	Rt. 1, Box 299B
J. M. Blankenship	" " " 2716
Joe A. Tibbs	P. O. Box 305
Jessie Sellers	2707 Lincoln Dr.
Bessie Sellers	" " "
George Moore Jr.	2711 " "
Rosetta Moore	2711 " "
Albert Howard	2706 " "
Lucille Blankenship	2216 " "
Eula B. Henderson	Rt. 1, Box 640
Ruby Washington	" " " 667 E
Arthur Marshall	" " " 624
Carnilius Marbles	" " " 297
Gloria B. Colben	" " " 668
Ruth Spencer	246Washington Dr.
Elnoe Collins	Rt. 1, Box 665
Georgia Smith	" " " 653
Melvin Smith	" " " 653
Henry Smith	" " " "
Willie Toney	" " " 644
Albert Johnson	" " " 279 B
Joe Andrew	P. O. Box 305
James Sellers	2707 Lincoln Dr.
Bennie B. Johnson	Rt. 1, Box 637
Rose Mary Wheeler	" " " 639
Ednoored Wheller	" " " "
Betty Smith	" " " 632
Fred Smith	" " " "
Arthur Marshal	" " " 624
Ozell Williams	" " " "
Rebecca Ross	" " " 662
Tony Ross	" " " "
Crayton Bradnax	" " " 658
VertiaeBradnax	" " " "
Mary Credit	" " " 660
Salman Smith	" " " 653
Alice Williams	" " " "
Arilla Johnson	" " " 644
William H. McCoy	" " " "

NORTHSIDE

NAME	ADDRESS
Erma McCledon	400 N. 23rd St.
William Griffin	410 " " "
David L. Brownfield	412 " " "
Sarah Reed	405 " " "
Oscar Scott	2402 S. Washington
Elorise Strange	2405 " "
Lillie Aldisor	2415 " "
Ruby Stgnley	2307 Adams
Tate Well	2311 Adams
Lola Blanson	2313 "
Willie J. Taylor	405 N. 23rd St.
William Gill Jr.	412 " 23rd "
Lee BRownfield	" " " "
Rosie L. Davenport	2304 Adams
Scott Davenport	2304 "
Leonard Johnson	400 N. 24th St.
Haddie Dean	2720 Washington ST.
Edward Dean	2704 Washington "
Harris	409 N. 13th St.
Bell	415 " " "
Bradon	410 " " "
Fuller	505 " " "
Washington	505 " " "
Gray	506 " " "
Thsxton	507 " " "
Norsworthy	508 " " "
Gay	509 " " "
John Jones	510 " " "
Charles LewisH	1311 Breard St.
Hattie WAde	1315 " "
Sally Washington	403 N. 16th
Rev. Morgan	406 " "
Luevic Twine	406 " "
Doc Johnson	409 " "
Dolly Johnson	" " "
Bert Jackson	410 " "
Grace Henderson	" " "
B. Wardfield	307 S. 28th St.
Joe Lee Ross	412 N. 16th St.
Rev. B. D. Wilson	415 " " "

NORTHSIDE CONT'D

M. B. Wilson	415 N. 16th St.
Alice Hines	417 " " "
Betty Fribble	1602 Olive
Mattie L. Gray	1601 "
E. Washington	1607 "
Gertude Robinson	612 N. 11th St.
Louise Franklin	610 " " "
Jessie Franklin	" " " "
Rev. P. B. Toombs	609 " " "
Hazel Hudson	608 " " "
Cremo Takins	606 " " "
Cassie Taylor	" " " "
Homer Love	604 " " "
Lessie Love	" " " "
Martil Davis	602 " " "
Nettie Green	1211 Adams
Klam Higginbottom	513 N. 11th St.
Lela B. Thomas	" " " "
Versa M. Dixon	511 " " "
Annie L. Lewis	509 " " "
Evelyn Ware	507 " " "
Lee Harris	505 " " "
Arnettha Kidd	1103 Olive St.
Douglass Kidd	1103 " "
J. lindsey	1105 1/2 Olive St.
Bearlie Martin	1117 Olive St.
I. V. Hammock	1101 Breard
Cassile Huckley	1103 "
Agnes Ellis	1109 "
Ana L. Moorehead	1109 "
Lizzie Taylor	1113 "
Allen Tamzy	1121 "
Clifton Durbany	1117 "
Katie Porter	1207 "
Emma P. Duncan	1205 "
Henry Plumber	1205 "
Lettie White	1209 1/2 Breard
Jake Young	1209 1/2 "
Mandy Cooper	1209 1/2 "
Daisy Williams	1226 Breard
Bertha Wiggins	1211 "
Margie Lindsey	1217 "
Marie Thomas	1219 "
Lis Simms	1011 1/2 Breard

NORTHSIDE CONT'D

Annie Woods	307 N. 11th St.
Mamie Thomas	308 " " "
Evelyn Powers	1008 Breard
Mary L. Harper	1010 "
Cotes Finley	1016 1/2 Breard
Mary L. Wyatt	1018 1/2 "
John I. Hunt	" " "
Carol Wright	1308 Paul Avenue
Alma Davis	1004 1/2 Washington
Lawrence Davis	1004 " "
Cora Simmons	1003 Washington
Charles Holmes	208 N. 11th St.
M. C. Holmes	208 " " "
Irma Eldridge	110 N. " "
Albert Moses	108 " " "
Sam Robinson	107 " " "
Nancy Barber	503 Odan
Mary Calvin	303 N. 11th St.
Sally Berlence	1112 Olive St.
Rvonlie Rix	1110 " "
Dorothy Hampton	3104 Polk
Ilova Knight	505 N. 12th St.
Millie Higgins	507 " " "
Susie Harris	506 " " "
Willie Hicks	508 " " "
Faye E. Jenkins	511 " " "
Annie M. Pollard	1020 Breard
John Pollard	1020 "
Esther M. Westley	407 N. 11th St.
Mr. Westley	407 " " "
Katie M. Kennedy	413 " " "
Coleman Thomas	407 " " "
Mr. Thomas	407 " " "
Frank Ballard	1009 Pine
Frank Davis	1007 "
James W. Riley	1003 "
Desiree Johnson	600 N. 10th St.
Irene Brown	614 N. " "
Moses Jones	905 Hood Alley
Hattie Nelson	914 " "
Rosea L. Saunders	905 " "
Roxeatta Jones	905 " "
Pearl Sturgis	903 " "
Lula Jordan	501 " "
Ethel L. Johnson	913 Pine

NORTHSIDE CONT'D

Pearlie Jones	909 Pine
Sally Stringfella	904 "
Herman Stringfella	904 "
Alfred Neadway	902 1/2 Pine
Sarah Wyatt	813 Pine
Mary Bord	813 "
Mader Mathis	602 N. 8th St.
Lotish Thompson	2029 S. Washington
Cynthia Smith	2203 Flynn Street
Hannah Davis	2108 " "
Benton	2187 " "
Edgar S. Ward	2103 " "
Lula Cook	2401 Adams
Helen Jackson	1907 "
James Cole	2209 S. Washington
Parker	316 N. 20th St.
MAys	312 " " "
Mahalie	306 " " "
W. Pulrtt	305 " " "
W. Pulrtt	305 " " "
Jessie Bolyd	308 " " "
Mrs. Jessie Bolyd	308 " " "
Armond	308 N. 21st St.
Williams	314 " " "
Henry Smith	610 N. 8th St.
L. P. Perry	316 N. 21st St.
Mrs. L. P. Perry	316 " " "
Amos	324 " " "
Asmroguessly	405 20th Street
C. Tillman	1907 Olivit
U. Woods	1905 Graver
Webb	206 Fontana
Barnes	1707 1/2 Wallace
Wright	1721 Adams
Atkins	1720 "
Danzy	79 D Carroll Dr.
McDanials	1716 Adams
Smith	1711 "
Brooks Jr.	1711 "
Haskins	1704 "
Essie Byod	1712 Short Washington
Alberta Smith	203 Fontans' Alley
HenryJames	204 " "
Earline Jones	1732 Adams
Mary Davis	1724 "
Vernonia Taylor	1718 "
Lillie Jefferson	1702 "
Sandy B. Williams	1910 "
Fisher C. Spillman	2000 "

NORTHSIDE CONT'D

Rosie L. Davanport	2304 Adams
Wilma Philips	2301 "
Morden Benjamin	2305 "
Sindy Dovois	2301 "
Loral Hamilton	2301 "
Sallie Coplaund	1801 Flynn
Barbara Douglass	1905 "
Lavader Apus	1905 "
Carrie Alston	411 N. 22nd St.
Gertude Payee	504 " " "
J. W. Tudwell	900 Pine
Elmore Simmons	609 N. 9th St.
Alfred Tredway	902 1/2 Pine
Bennie Crig	305 Pine
Doris Brigg	512 N. 10th St.
Leaman Hendricks	606 N. 9th St.
Harry Hendricks	606 " " "
Letha Hill	904 1/2 Pine
Christella Jenkins	904 1/2 "
Rosie D. Jenkins	514 N. 10th St.
R. B. Jones	515 " " "
Jessie Wilson	401 Sealer
Dennis Johnson	510 N. 10th St.
Annie M. Page	1205 Pine
Irene Neadway	1207 "
Noani Norsworthy	508 N. 13th St.
Joe Gray	506 " " "
Velma Smith	201 1/2 " "
Hazel J. Glober	201 N? 13th St.
Bobbie M. Davis	201 " " "
Thomas Ladender	413 " " "
Jesse Ladender	413 " " "
Jesse M. Mycaback	414 " " "
Marcellus Pingle	1202" " "
Geneva Brown	123 Wallace St.
Sallie Boughton	3814 Cooper St.
Rachel Toombs	512 New Natchez
Eula ALexanderia	3008 Luelslha
Louise Bridge	3006 "
Ora L. Baker	415 S. 23rd St.
Floyd Simmons	2404 Washington St.
Rosie L. Green	
Ophelia Scaly	511 Love
Percy Price	1911 DeSaird
Annie M. Johnson	109 N. 18th St.
Berta Anderson	204 N. 18th St.
Henrietta Coulherson	804 S. 20th St.

NORTHSIDE CONT'D

Mr. Roosevelt Williams	729 Wallace
Mrs. Roosevelt Williams	729 "
David Brown	206 N. 18th St.
Dorothy Young	1715 Wallace
Bernice Perkins	1712 "
David Lawson Jr.	1708 "
Mrs.David Lawson	1708 "
Alplenos Galloway	123 "
Pearl Anderson	1707 "
Mrs. Holiday	1730 Short Flynn
C. Henderson	1725 " "
Mrs. Treadway	1722 " "
Dorothy Thompson	1720 " "
SL Lawson	1800 Flynn
Mr. Winston	1804 "
R. Taylor	1804 "
B. Jerry	1904 "
H. Smith	1910 "
Viola Clark	1912 "
S. Lessie	2601 "
Mike Gordon	2002 "
K. Noeaun	2100 N. 22nd St.
P. Gordon	416 " " "
S. Johnson	418 " " "
R. Pierce	420 " " "
C. CornelinsK	500 " " "
Kathy Powell	100 N. 18th St.
Oral Jones	1817 1/2 Adams
Mr. Howard	1901 Adams
Mrs. Sawer	1900 "
Dorothy S. Small	1907 "

Monroe

FIELD REPORT

December 13, 1964 - January 24, 1965

Most of the staff was out of the assigned areas from December 19, 1964 to January 4, 1965. This was due to the Christmas holidays. All of the staff was in New Orleans from January 18, 1965 to January 24, 1965 for the Southern staff workshop.

Due to the retrenchment of the "Task Force," Frank Battiste was dropped from the "Task Force." Claudia Edwards was on vacation until January 20, 1965. These two workers were assigned to Shreveport. This meant that Shreveport is the same as it was two months ago (no where); check previous field reports.

Jonesboro; The efforts that had been concentrated on the segregated library of Jackson Parish finally paid off. The library has desegregated, however all tables and chairs have been removed. Attempts to desegregate several places of public accommodation in Jonesboro have been underway for quite some time. This too paid off shortly after Christmas. The M & D Restaurant, the Blue Grill Cafe and Barlow's Inn were desegregated. Negroes were refused service at Nemey's Inn; the place closed rather than serve Negroes. Last week Nemey's Inn reopened as a private membership club; at the same time, the places that had desegregated . . . resegregated. Possible legal steps are presently being studied to change that situation.

Shortly before the restaurants resegregated, two churches were burned in the Jonesboro area. The churches were completely destroyed. A fund to rebuild the churches has been initiated by a group of local people. We understand that the local people have raised about $3,000.00.

Jerome Smith, who has been working on the Southern University Campus, is attempting to broaden the fund raising project. This week-end Jerome is in Jonesboro with several students from Southern and Tulane Universities. The students are clearing the ground where the churches were burned.

Check progress

A full scale selective buying campaign is presently in progress on the downtown business district of Jonesboro. (Check last field report.) At this time, according to Charles Fenton, the worker assigned to Jonesboro, the campaign is about 95% effective.

also here

Voter registration is still underway, but on a sporadic basis. The plan in the near future is to tighten up in the field of voter registration; further there are a few local people who are thinking about running for public office in the next election.

See lawyers for problems

A suit to desegregate Louisiana Tech was filed by Collins, Douglas & Ellis on behalf of James Potts, a young man from Jonesboro. Potts has also applied for a scholarship from the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. There are several high school students who are interested in applying at a "white" school. We are waiting until March 3, 1965, to see if the school board of Jackson Parish signs the anti-discrimination pledge.

Fenton has been working out in surrounding areas; he also has made contact in Bienville Parish. He has held a couple of meetings in that parish. These contacts are being followed up.

Report

The "Freedom School" is still going and quite successfully.

For the next month, work in Jonesboro should continue along these lines.

Louise Mitchell for report

Monroe: We feel the Civil Rights Hearing in Monroe went off quite well. All of the persons who testified were persons that CORE had brought to the hearing. People were present from Jonesboro as well as Monroe.

This month voter registration has been conducted on a rather consistent basis, but not on a very wide scale. Henry Brown is in charge of voter registration; much of the work has been done soley by Henry. On the week-ends he has had help from some of the local high school students.

From the sample survey that is being conducted, we have a fairly good sense of community "needs" or "problems" in Monroe. We are attempting to formulate program around these needs. We are working with persons who are trying to secure equal garbage pick-ups for the Negro neighborhoods. We hope these persons will form an organization. In our talks with them, we attempt to relate their "needs" or "problems" with the present political structure of Monroe. We will move from there to . . . .

The food and clothing distribution program has been received quite well on the community involvement level. Local persons have responded by washing, mending and ironing clothes that we have received. Two persons have also loaned us sewing machines to be used by persons who will mend some of the clothes at our office.

In Monroe at this time we may seem not to be producing any tangibles - well - what we are attempting to do is to really develop community organization around community needs. That can take time before all of the concretes really fall in place.

Attached is a tentative staff assignment schedule.

P.S. Monroe: All of the city's public facilities had segregated drinking fountains and restrooms. During the latter part of December, CORE sent letters to all city and parish officials asking for the removal of all signs. When we returned in January from the holidays, all of the signs had been removed.

The Krauss & Cahn boycott is still in effect. The "Freedom News" is still being published weekly. Enclosed is a copy of this week's newsletter. Further, we are trying to explore the possibilities of a Youth Corps program under the Economic Opportunity act in Monroe. We are encouraging young people to apply to the Job Corps. At the same time we are gathering data on the housing situation in Monroe. Most of the housing in Negro areas is _____. We hope that something can be done about this.

Ferriday: The shoe repair shop of a local Ferriday man, Mr. Frank Morris, was set on fire on December 10, 1964. Mr. Morris was inside the shop and was burned quite badly; he died three days later as a result of these burns. We have been to Ferriday on several occasions before and since this happened. The F.B.I. made an investigation - nothing has happened as a result of that investigation - that is, no clues or arrests as to who or why. Most of our talks in Ferriday have been limited to discussions with Father Thompson, a Negro Catholic priest, re: the burning and possibility of civil rights activities in Ferriday.

Dortha Cantrell

Tentative staff assignment schedule

Shreveport - Al Culpepper
Claudia Edwards

Monroe - Sharon Burger
Henry Brown

Jonesboro - Charles Fenton

Castle's projected schedule

Jonesboro - February 1 - 4

Monroe,- February 4 - 6

2, Ouachita - Caldwell Parish farmers - February 7

Shreveport - February 8 - 20

2, Caldwell - Ouachita farmers - February 21

Monroe area - February 22 - 28

Scouting re: Summer Project - March 1 - 31

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hodson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

OFFICERS
Floyd B. McKissick
chairman
Rudolph Lombard
1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ruth Turner
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
January 11, 1965

Mr. Ronnie M. Moore
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie,

There is going to be a meeting sponsored by, I think, the Louisiana Farm Committee on January 22 - 23, 1965, at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, Louisiana. The meeting will be concerned with newer farming techniques, farm cooperatives, etc. I feel strongly that any farm contacts that we may have should be made aware of this meeting and strongly urged to attend. The meeting is open to the public, so it would be a good idea to have a couple of our workers attend also. I plan to go to the meeting.

Now!

You are aware of the "Battiste-Gordon Affair." Well, last night while Mrs. Leppool was elucidating to no end on it, she brought out that CORE owed her $25.00 for rent from sometime this summer. This supposedly happened when the Project Leader, Claudia Edwards, stopped paying rent for everyone and each person began paying out of his check. She had it all written down and tucked away neatly in her BIBLE to be pulled out whenever needed for references. The rent was for J. VanMatre, C. Edwards, M. Bernard and D. Kramer. Kramer owed for two (2) weeks. There is no need to try to determine the validity of the charge, for Mrs. Leppool maintains that CORE owes her $25.00. Further, we owe Mrs. Henry about $35,00, and Culpepper left for Christmas owing $5.00. He promised to send it back, but he has not sent it as yet. I paid Mrs. Leppool $25.00; a receipt is enclosed. I expect to be reimbursed as soon as money is available!!!

Respectfully,

Oretha Castle

(Miss) Oretha Castle

P.S. Cathy left for Christmas owing Mrs. Leppool $7.00.

Encl.
OC/sb
cc: Richard Haley

Monroe

Who is Mr. Stern

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
January 11, 1965

Mr. Philip M. Stern
888 17th Street North West
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Stern:

The following is a list of businesses located outside the metropolitan areas which are not complying with the public accommodations section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act:

Dairy Bar, 4th and Florida Ave., Ferriday, Louisiana

Magnolia Restaurant, Highway 15, Ferriday, Louisiana

A & W Root Beer, Highway 15, Ferriday, Louisiana

Owens Cafe & Motel, Highway 15, Ferriday, Louisiana

Patrick Motel, Highway 15, Ferriday, Louisiana

Brocats Cafe, Highway 15, Ferriday, Louisiana

City Cafe, Plaquemine, Louisiana

South of the Border, Highway 61, Laurel Hill, Louisiana

New Roads Restaurant, Highway 1, New Roads, Louisiana

Veronica Restaurant, Highway 190, between Baton Rouge and Alexandria, Louisiana

Nomey's Inn, Jonesboro, Louisiana

Blue Grill Cafe, Jonesboro, Louisiana

Brook's Motel, Jonesboro, Louisiana

Al's Spot, Jonesboro, Louisiana

Super Drugs, Hodge, Louisiana

Freedom,

(Miss) Oretha Castle

CC/sb

COPY

file Monroe

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
January 6, 1965

Mr. James A. Noe
President
Noe Enterprises, Inc.
Knoe Road
Monroe, Louisiana

COPY

Dear Sir:

It has come to our attention that station KNOE-TV continues a practice which we feel is as pernicious as it is out-of-date. I refer to the daily closing program of the station, the picture of the Negro cotton pickers swinging up and down the rows of cotton to the tune of "Dixie."

CORE takes the position that this seemingly innocent sequence is not innocent at all. The American, black and white - especially in the South - has been taught that this is a stereotype of the American Negro. We reject this stereotype as untrue and insulting. More, it is conducive to continuing among whites their unfortunate indoctrination in the fantasy of racial superiority.

We feel further that the administrative personnel of KNOE is far too sophisticated in mass media communications to be unaware that this is education - misguided education. May we suggest that KNOE-TV can make a positive contribution to the civic welfare of Monroe and Ouachita Parish by a closing program which shows the realities of American life today and which emphasizes the rise of a people rather than their degradation.

Freedom,

(Miss) Oretha Castle
Director, North Louisiana
Committee on Registration
Education

OC/sb

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
January 9, 1965

National Association of Broadcasters
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Television station KNOE, Monroe, Louisiana, includes in its closing announcements mention that KNOE-TV is recipient of the National Association of Broadcaster's Television Code Award. In this same daily closing program, KNOE shows a picture of Negro cotton pickers swinging up and down the rows of cotton to the tune of "Dixie."

We have written a letter about this sequence to Mr. James A. Noe, president of Noe Enterprises, Inc., and expressed our attitude concerning its effect. You will find a copy enclosed.

We urge you to use your influence in this situation to insure continued high standards of practice by all stations which have received your award.

Respectfully,

(Miss) Oretha Castle
Director, North Louisiana
Committee on Registration
Education

Encl.
OC/sb

COPY

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
January 9, 1965

COPY

American Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Television station KNOE, Monroe, Louisiana, an affiliate of ABC, includes in its daily closing program a picture of Negro cotton pickers swinging up and down the rows of cotton to the tune of "Dixie." We have written a letter about this sequence to Mr. James A. Noe, president of Noe Enterprises, Inc., and expressed our attitude concerning its effect. You will find a copy enclosed.

National television networks have begun to practice, both in programs and sponsoring commercials, responsible ethics with regard to race. We would hope to see this trend carried through to local stations, particularly in the South. We urge you to use your influence in this matter.

Respectfully,

(Miss) Oretha Castle
Director, North Louisiana
Committee on Registration
Education

Encl.
OC/sb

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
January 9, 1965

Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Television station KNOE, Monroe, Louisiana, an affiliate of CBS, includes in its daily closing program a picture of Negro cotton pickers swinging up and down the rows of cotton to the tune of "Dixie." We have written a letter about this sequence to Mr. James A. Noe, president of Noe Enterprises, Inc., and expressed our attitude concerning its effect. You will find a copy enclosed.

National television networks have begun to practice, both in programs and sponsoring commercials, responsible ethics with regard to race. We would hope to see this trend carried through to local stations, particularly in the South. We urge you to use your influence in this matter.

Respectfully,

(Miss) Oretha Castle
Director, North Louisiana
Committee on Registration
Education

Encl.
OC/sb

COPY

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE FREEDOM NEWS

103 NORTH 10th STREET
MONROE, LOUISIANA
325-7610

January 30, 1965 — Volume I - Number 5

THINK!

Last week and the week before, we listed stores downtown and in the shopping centers with the number of white and Negro employees. Many of these stores have NO Negro employees. The stores that do have Negroes employed let the Negroes work ONLY as maids or porters or in other positions below the menial level. These same stores ask you to Buy but won't let you Sell. These same stores take your Money but won't give you a Job that pays good wages.

It is time for us to stop and think about where we spend our money - where we buy. DON'T SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE YOU ARE NOT RESPECTED! In one way, that means don't give your money to a store that won't hire a Negro as a sales clerk or cashier.

Easter is coming, and the downtown area as well as the shopping centers will be filled with shoppers. You choose carefully WHAT you buy - start choosing just as carefully the place WHERE you buy.

THINK before you SPEND!!!

* *

HELP US HELP ANOTHER!!

CORE is still working toward a program of food and clothing distribution, and we still need help. We need more food and more clothing; we need people who will help mend clothing; we need people who will help wash and iron clothing; we need YOU!

We have some things ready to distribute now. Fires have destroyed some homes recently. Many people have been out of work for a long time. CORE wants to help some of these families. If you need some clothing, or if you know someone who does, call us at 325-7610.

* *

REMEMBER!

DON'T BUY AT

KRAUSS & CAHN!

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT THIS ??

How many times have you wished that your garbage would be collected more often - and more regularly? How many times have you wished that your neighborhood received the same garbage collection service as the white neighborhoods? WISHING DOES NOT CHANGE THINGS! Complaining won't do much good either, unless you complain to the people who can do something about it. Don't be satisfied with paying $2.00 a month that all others pay and with not getting the same service that some others get. YOU can do something. Call us.

* *

ONE MAN ONE VOTE
YOUR VOTE IS THE ONE THAT COUNTS!!!!

For the past two weeks, we have been explaining some of the things YOUR vote can do. If you are registered, you can elect the mayor who appoints the chief of police. If you are registered, you can elect the police jurors who appoint your registrar of voters. If you are registered, you can elect the school board who hires your children's teachers. In other words, IF YOU ARE REGISTERED, YOU CAN ELECT people who will serve YOUR needs.

In some areas of Monroe, the streets need to be paved and repaired. Part of your tax money is used for the paving of streets BUT . . . why should an elected official pave YOUR street if you can't vote for HIM? In some areas of Monroe, the streets are poorly lighted. Part of your tax money is used for street lights, BUT . . . why should an elected official give YOU a street light if you can't give HIM a vote? In some areas of Monroe, drainage and sanitation are serious problems. Part of your tax money is used for a sewage system, BUT . . . why should an elected official give YOU a sewer if you can't give HIM a vote?

Give yourself the power to demand improvements in YOUR neighborhood. Give yourself the power to improve living conditions for YOU and YOUR CHILDREN. Register to Vote!

The CORE office in the Miller-Roy Building at the corner of 10th and DeSiard has the registration forms. Do something for yourself TODAY. Come in and learn how to fill out the forms or call for someone to teach you.

THE CHOICE IS YOURS - IF YOU ARE REGISTERED!

Moore

CORE
1501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
January 27, 1965

Mr. James McCain
National Office
CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Jim:

Cathy Cortez is no longer on the Louisiana Task Force.

Please discontinue pay.

Take care.

Best regards,

Ronnie M. Moore
Field Secretary

RMM/jmj
cc. - Miss Oretha Castle
Mr. Richard Haley

[1965 JAN. 9]

Monroe Case Paper

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE FREEDOM NEWS

103 NORTH 10TH STREET
January MONROE, LOUISIANA Volume I - Number 3
325-7610

CIVIL RIGHTS HEARING

On Thursday, January 7, 1965, the Louisiana Advisory Committee to the United States Civil Rights Commission held a hearing in Monroe. This meeting was open to the public, and all interested citizens were invited as the city officials were invited to take part. The Committee is composed of prominent men in the state who meet to hear complaints and take statements concerning discrimination. Many citizens of Monroe took advantage of this opportunity to register complaints about discrimination in Employment, Voter Registration, Education, Hospitals, and instances of harrassment and intimidation of private citizens by law enforcement officers.

If you have any complaints concerning discrimination and/or other social injustices (such as police brutality) please call us.

* *

HELP US - FOOD AND CLOTHING!!

CORE hopes to begin a program of food and clothing distribution is the very near future. We will be trying to help some of the needy families in the Monroe area. We will need the assistance of people in the community in order to carry out this program. We need people who can contribute food or clothing, people who will help mend torn clothing we receive, and people who can help with the clothes that will need to be washed or cleaned. If you are interested in helping, please call or come by the office.

* *

Have you been in the Court House or the City Hall since the Holidays? If you have, we're sure you've noticed that there are no longer "White" and "Colored" signs above the drinking fountains or on the rest room doors. CORE had written letters to the city and parish officials about the signs, and we are glad to see that such prompt action was taken.

* *

REMEMBER!
DON'T BUY AT
KRAUSS & CHIN

IF YOU DON'T VOTE DON'T SQUAWK
STOP BEGGING! - START VOTING!!
REGISTER

The Presidential election is a part of last year's history. Many of us made a great effort to assist, and help others register to vote last November 3. The next President won't be elected until 1968, and that's a long time. But more important things are happening NOW!!

Do you vote for Police Jurors, the men and women who make the laws of Ouachita Parish and who appoint your Registrar of Voters? You can elect a Police Jury to serve YOUR needs . . . if you register.

Do you vote for members of the School Board the men and women who hire the teachers that help shape the lives of your children? You can elect a School Board to serve YOUR needs . . . if you register.

Do you vote for the Mayor of your city, the man who administers the government under which you live and who appoints your Chief of Police? You can elect a Mayor to serve YOUR needs . . . if you register.

The time to register is NOW! During this year, you will have the opportunity to vote in a primary election for the mayor of your city . . . if you are registered. It is your RIGHT and your DUTY to exercise the privileges of First Class Citizenship.

REGISTER AND VOTE!

The CORE office in the Miller Roy Building at the corner of 10th and DeSiard has the registration forms. Take the time TODAY to come and learn to fill them out.

* *

? ? ? ? ?

Citizens of Monroe pay $2.00 a month to have their garbage collected. The charge is equal for everyone. Is the service? It has been observed that garbage is collected in white neighborhoods twice a week - every week. Is your garbage collected more often than once a week? Is it collected every week?

White folks sometimes say that Negro neighborhoods have low standards of sanitation. Would it be fair to say that inequalities such as these are responsible?

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT THIS?????

entered the stores and observed the employees, therefore the figures listed are not exact. They are, however, a fair indication of the number of Negroes actually working in these businesses. The numbers under the N column represent the number of Negro employees; the numbers under the W column represent the number of whites.

In Barker's Family Discount Store, two Negroes work as sales clerks. In all other businesses listed, the Negro employees work ONLY AS MAIDS OR PORTERS.

	N	W
A		
Ames Shop 325 DeSiard	1	10
B		
Barker's Family Discount Store 1900 Louisville Avenue	5	30
Belk-Gallant Co. 126 DeSiard	0	9
C		
Central Savings Bank & Trust Co. 300 DeSiard	4	35
D		
Dew Music Co., Inc. 339 DeSiard	1	6
E		
Exchange Hardware & Furniture Co. 105 North 6th	0	2
F		
Family Shoe Store 320 DeSiard	0	6
Famous Brand Shoes 324 DeSiard	0	6
The Fashion 347 DeSiard	0	5
G		
Gay Clothing Co., Inc. 353 DeSiard	1	10
Gordon's Quality Jewelers 202 DeSiard	1	8
Grayson Shop 228 DeSiard	0	7
H		
Holloway & Thompson Shoe Store 205 DeSiard	0	8
J		
Joe & Bill Wholesale Furniture Co.	0	5
K		
Keene's Shoe Store, Inc. 338 DeSiard	0	7
Krauss & Cahn 333 DeSiard	2	8
S. H. Kress & Co. 217 DeSiard	0	10
M		
Morgan & Lindsey, Inc. 235 DeSiard	0	12
2243 Louisville Avenue	3	10
Montgomery Ward & Co. 124 North 3rd	0	30
O		
Ouachita National Bank 130 DeSiard	2	20
P		
The Palace 206 DeSiard	0	25
Peacock's Jeweler's, Inc. 129 DeSiard	0	12
J. C. Penney Department Store 328 DeSiard	6	20
Penney's Toy Center	0	5
S		
Safeway Food Store Eastgate Shopping Center	4	40
Silverstein's 342 DeSiard	0	8
Tom Spatafora's Grocery & Market 819 DeSiard	1	3
Squire Shop 119 DeSiard	0	6
Stein's Men and Boys Clothing Store 137 DeSiard	0	6
The Style Shop 115 DeSiard	0	13
T		
Toggery Quality Clothes 211 DeSiard	3	5
W		
F. W. Woolworth & Co. 231 DeSiard	2	20
Z		
Zale Jewelers 200 DeSiard	0	12
United States Post Office Grammont Street	1	20
Louisiana State Employment Service 1801 Auburn	2	18

How many Negro bus drivers are there in Monroe? Do Negroes work where you pay your utility bills? Have you ever seen a Negro secretary or clerk in any of the offices in your city hall or in your court house?

REMEMBER!! DON'T BUY AT KRAUSS & CAHN!

Monroe

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

January 7, 1965

Miss Oretha Castle
Louisiana Committee On
Registration Education
103 N. 10th Str eet
Mon roe, Louisiana

Dear Oretha,

This is to acknowledge receipt of your report of activities through December 5. I realize that the majority of time since that date has been vacation time, and consequently would expect the situation to be presently about the same.

It seems to me that your decision to acquiese to the community attitudes in Tallulah and Rayville is a wide one. However, Shreveport is sufficiently important in the all-over scheme of things that I sincerely hope you can find some means of initiating active CORE effort in that city. If there is any way this office can assist, please let us know.

Please accept our congratulations for the issuance of the CORE Freedom news. Such publications seem to have been very affective in other communities where they have been published.

Seperately you will receive some information concerning the coming workshop. I will also make an effort to get some of the recently printed pamphlets, "Louisiana Summer," into the various Louisiana officies.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

Monroe

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

a national organization with affiliated local groups working to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

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director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
January 11, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Director
CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Haley,

As you know, Frank Battiste was released from the Task Force during the Christmas holidays. Battiste had been in Monroe for most of the Christmas holidays, and as far as I know he may still be here. During the Christmas holidays, he was staying at the home of Mrs. L. Leppool, the lady who has housed the female task force workers. One afternoon Battiste and Mrs. Leppool left the house together; and according to Mrs. Leppool Frank was informed by her that she would be back in about two (2) hours, for she had to lock the door and didn't have an extra key to give to him.

Mrs. Leppool says that she returned in about one and a half (1½) hours. As she entered her driveway, she noticed that Battiste was standing by a car that was parked in front of her door. The person in the car had lain down on the seat, apparently to keep from being recognized. The person was Spiver Gordon, CORE field secretary. As Mrs. Leppool surveyed the situation, she discovered that Battiste had "illegally broken her window and unlawfully entered her home" to get his clothes that were going to be transported some place by Gordon. This to her of course meant that Gordon was aiding and abetting a "criminal act" - thus - the official approval of CORE, since Gordon is allegedly functioning in a "responsible position." Needless to say, Mrs. Leppool has articulated this incident very graciously and viciously via telephone and any other available means of communication to whomever and whatever would willingly or unwillingly listen.

I have apologized to Mrs. Leppool and will have the window repaired. I don't know of anything else that I can do. Perhaps a letter from Gordon and one from your distinguished office may tend to soothe her feathers regarding these "criminal acts."

Respectfully,
Oretha Castle
(Miss) Oretha Castle

P.S. This act was committed, according to Mrs. Leppool, to keep from paying her $5.00 rent that was due.

OC/sb
cc: Ronnie Moore
Spiver Gordon

Comment

SURVEY OF PROJECT NEEDS
February 2, 1965

1. Program
   Current - Monroe
   community survey
   voter registration - sporadic
   organizing for complaint concerning garbage collection
   - Jonesboro
   freedom school
   voter registration - sporadic
   attempts to desegregate public accommodations
   - Shreveport
   none
   Planned - Monroe
   food and clothing distribution
   - Jonesboro
   selective buying campaign
   - Shreveport
   ?

2. Equipment
   Cars - Monroe
   1 1964 Chevrolet - operating
   - Jonesboro
   1 1964 Ford station wagon - operating
   - Shreveport
   1 1964 Chevrolet - operating
   Community cars - none
   Trucks - none

Buildings - Monroe
Three room office; rent paid by NAACP
(a) one room for storage, meetings, mimeographing
(b) two rooms for general office
- Monroe living conditions
Housed by widow in community - $5.00 per week per person
Hot and cold water
inside toilet
- Jonesboro
Five room house; living and office space; $25.00 per month
one room for general office
one room for office and meeting space
one room for classes
bedroom and kitchen
hot and cold water; inside toilet
- Shreveport
no office
two room apartment; $6.00 per week per person
hot and cold water; inside toilet

Office machinery - Monroe
one typewriter - good shape
one mimeograph machine borrowed from NAACP - obsolete
- Jonesboro
one typewriter - types
- Shreveport
none

Office supplies - Monroe
e.k. on staple items, i.e. stationery, staples, paper clips, scissors, etc.
8 - 10 reams of mimeo paper guessed per month; no estimate on other paper
- Jonesboro
?
- Shreveport
none
Office supplies for all areas are purchased on project credit or, more usually, out of workers' salaries

Cleaning equipment - e.k. for all areas

Office equipment - Monroe
two desks, one table, chairs, wooden file cabinet borrowed from NAACP
sufficient maps of state, congressional districts, etc.
- Jonesboro
desk, tables, desk-arm chairs supplied, I think, by community
maps apparently sufficient
- Shreveport
none

Misc. materials - Monroe
several boxes of books not in use
college library available for reference
CORE literature recently received from National by request
state government literature requested directly
federal government literature requested through SRO/research
some literature received through city agencies
- Jonesboro
Freedom School supplies apparently adequate
other materials supplied through Monroe office
- Shreveport
none

Food situation - Ha! all areas - no one eats well

Clothing distribution - Monroe only
Clothing received by individual donation
mended, washed, etc. by community people
distribution not yet begun; will be through local people
adequate storage space for much more clothing (including room in a local church)

3. Needs
Monroe - three drawer metal file cabinet that locks
8-10 reams of mimio paper (legal size) per month
(presently purchased out of salaries)
stamps
file folders
stencils (4 hole)
Louisiana State Constitution
Jonesboro - supplied through Monroe office
Shreveport - ?

TO THE MONROE COMMUNITY

PROGRAMS FOR CHANGE

February 25, 1965

Submitted by:

Monroe CORE Staff

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

The history of the Negro in the U. S. has been tragic: We were brought involuntarily to this continent and held in slavery for nearly two and a half centuries. In 1863 came "emancipation" but not freedom. One hundred and one years later promises of freedom remain unfulfilled.

In the South Negroes encounter suppression, segregation and intimidation. In the North discrimination is more genteel, less direct, but equally damaging. For some individual Negroes, the opportunities in the North are much broader than in the South, but the plight of Negroes on the whole is grim.

In Monroe and West Monroe there has been generally wide-spread compliance with the public accommodations section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The Act has eliminated, to a large degree, the need for a great deal of activity on peripheral symptoms. The task that confronts Negroes today is to themselves begin - and to force their government to begin - to cope with the more basic problems. Such problems exist in the areas of housing, politics, education and employment.

The problems confronting Negroes are hopelessly interrelated. One cannot legitimately argue that "the problem is economic" or "the problem is education." If our racial dilemmas are to be solved, there must be an aggressive assault on the problems at all levels. The need for general community mobilization to attack these problems has never been more clear or more pressing.

CORE submits that the political avenue will have a key role in effectuating change in the aforementioned areas. Moreover, we suggest that organization of the masses for political participation can best be achieved by working with the masses around their "needs." Each of the programmatic guides that CORE submits to you requires basic community organization with a political orientation - organization of people around their needs.

E M P L O Y M E N T

According to "Labor Market Trends" released on January 8, 1965, by the Louisiana State Employment Service in Monroe, unemployment rose to 1,750 in December of 1964. In Monroe, 4.1% of the labor force is unemployed. CORE was unable to obtain a racial break-down of the unemployed.

The Louisiana State Employment Service says there is an "inadequate supply of sales persons, experienced clerical and technical workers."

Labor Force Summary - Monroe Area
December, 1964

	Dec. 1964 1/	Nov. 1964 2/	Dec. 1963 3/	Net change from Nov.'64	Net change from Dec.'63
AREA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	42,775	42,325	41,225	+450	+1,550
UNEMPLOYMENT	1,750	1,725	1,750	+ 25	0
% of labor force	4.1	4.1	4.2	XXX	XXX
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	41,025	40,600	39,475	+425	+1,550
NON-AGRI. WAGE & SALARIED WORKERS	30,925	30,575	29,700	+350	+1,325
Mining (Oil, Gas & Gravel)	475	500	525	- 25	- 50
Contract Construction	3,450	3,400	2,600	+ 50	+ 850
Manufacturing	5,750	5,775	5,675	- 25	+ 73
Food and Kindred Products	675	700	675	- 25	0
Lumber and Wood Products	450	450	425	0	+ 25
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,025	1,050	1,025	- 25	0
Trans., Comm. & Utilities	1,950	1,975	2,000	- 25	- 50
Wholesale Trade	2,025	2,000	2,000	+ 25	+ 25
Retail Trade	6,175	5,825	6,150	+350	+ 25
General Mdse.	1,575	1,300	1,475	+275	+ 100
Auto Dealers & Ser. Sta.	1,000	1,025	975	- 25	+ 25
Apparel & Accessories	650	550	575	+100	+ 75
Eating & Drinking Places	825	825	875	0	- 50
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,625	1,625	1,650	0	- 25
Service & Misc.	4,100	4,150	4,000	- 50	+ 100
Hotels & Lodging Places	375	375	375	0	0
Laundries & Dry Cleaning	600	600	600	0	0

Medical Services	1,450	1,475	1,375	- 25	75
GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS **	5,350	5,325	5,075	+ 25	+ 275
OTHER NON-AGRICULTURAL EMP. *	7,400	7,325	7,075	+ 75	+ 325
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0

This employment series is based on a March, 1963 Benchmark and includes all full and part-time workers who were employed during the pay period including the twelfth of the month. Totals shown are rounded to the nearest 25 and are, therefore, not necessarily additive. Due to changes in industrial classification, estimates since January, 1958, are not strictly comparable with estimates for prior years. Revised data for 1962 and 1963 are available on request.

* Includes non-agricultural self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.
** Includes government operated hospitals, institutions, health services and public schools.
1/ Preliminary - Subject to revision, based on later data.
2/ Revised - Later data available.
3/ Revised on basis of March, 1963 Benchmark.

CORE was unable to obtain a racial breakdown of the labor force.

Mamufacturers List - Prepared by the Monroe Chamber of Commerce

FIRM NAME:	EXECUTIVE:	ADDRESS:	NUMBER OF EMP.:
AMMONIA (Anhydrous)			
Commercial Solvents Corp.	J. E. Wheeler	Sterlington, La.	500
ANTI-FREEZE			
Commercial Solvents Corp.	J. E. Wheeler	Sterlington, La.	500
ALUMINUM EXTRUSIONS			
Monroe Alumimum Company	L. V. Threatt	1500 Arkansas Ave.	75
ALUMINUM SULPHATE			
General Chemical Div. - Allied Chemical Corp.	A. W. Knipping	West Monroe	5
AWNINGS			
Monroe Tent & Awning	Bob Underwood	301 Cypress, W. M.	7
Pearce Paint & Paper, Inc.	D. G. Pearce, Jr.	215 N. 2nd St.	8
Smith Venetian Blind Co.	M. E. Smith	103 Sterlington Rd.	9
Koolvent Alumimum Awning Co.	N. W. Herrin	917 Louisville	2

BAGS (Paper)			
Bancroft Paper Co.	T. O. Bancroft	West Monroe	50
*Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp.	M. H. Collet	West Monroe	2,700
Brooks Supply Co.	Frank G. Brooks	609 Montgomery, W. M.	6
BOTTLERS (Soft Drinks)			
Ouachita Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	H. A. Biedenharn, Jr.	207 Walnut St.	91
Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.	T. F. Price	2717 DeSiard	26
Nehi Bottling Co.	J. M. Carter	201 N. 4th, W. M.	34
Seven-Up Bottling Co.	George Sudduth	1118 Natchitoches, W. M.	17
BOTTLERS (Wine)			
F. Strauss & Son	C. M. Strauss	Commerce St.	200
BREAD			
Bond's Bakery	Mrs. Thelma Bond	331 Harrison St.	16
Fishers Jackson St. Bakery	W. C. Fisher	701 Jackson St.	7
Ouachita Bakery, Inc. (Cotton's)	Fred Cotton, Jr.	2519 S. Grand	150
BOXES			
*Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp.	M. H. Collet	West Monroe	2,700
Louisiana Paper Co., Ltd.	R. C. Bahcall	319 Walnut St.	15
BRICK			
Acme Brick Co.	E. L. Beason	Swartz Road	35
Century Brick Co.	John W. Porter	1300 Sterlington Rd.	25
CABINETS			
J. M. Haley Sash & Door Co.	J. M. Haley	Washington St. W. M.	
J. F. Nord	J. F. Nord	700 Coleman, W. M.	4
Williams Cabinet Shop	L. C. Williams	Arkansas Rd. W. M.	2
CARBON			
Columbian Carbon Co. (Carbon Div.)	M. R. Howell	1100 N. 18th St.	171
Thermatomic Carbon Co.	S. S. Gill	Sterlington, La.	126
Ashland Oil & Refining	J. S. Stone	Bernhardt Bldg.	78
CONCRETE PRODUCTS			
Central Culvert Co.	Roy Geter	Selman Field	8
Century Brick Plant	John Porter	Sterlington Rd.	25
Century Ready-Mix	Parker Humble	Louisville Ave.	17
J. G. Crew Concrete Pipe	J. G. Crew.	Hwy. 80, W. M.	6
General Concrete Prod.	M. L. Coleman, Jr.	Winnsboro Rd.	8
Monroe Concrete Co.	H. H. Holloway, Jr.	101 S. 29th St.	40
West Monroe Concrete Block Plant	Henry T. Everritt	207 Benson, W. M.	4
Standard Culvert Co.	Roy Geter	Selman Field	9
COOPERAGE (Barrles)			
Louisville Cooperage	E. Sands	Jackson St.	280

COTTON SEED PRODUCTS			
Union Oil Mill, Inc.	C. W. Wallace	520 Trenton, W. M.	150
DAIRY PRODUCTS			
Cloverleaf Dairy	M. O. Johnson	1801 Louisville	74
Borden Co.	Dan Boone	2407 S. Grand St.	34
Green Bros. Dairy	Ed Green	Sterlington Rd.	30
ELECTRICITY			
La. Power & Light Co.	Hugh Balfour	2901 Cypress, W. M.	486
Municipal Power Plant	L. L. Nunley	Monroe	61
FERTILIZER			
Ouachita Fertilizer & Grain	Nelson Abell	Sterlington Rd.	20
Red Barn Chemical, Inc.	J. C. Berry, Jr.	Sterlington Rd.	12
FIXTURES (Store)			
Twin City Store Fixture, Inc.	William Midkiff	Selman Field	15
FURNITURE			
Selig Mfg. Co.	Hugh Angelini	Thomas Ave.	350
Supreme Furniture Mfg.	L. E. Nugent	501 Texas Ave.	25
GAS			
Arkansas La. Gas. Co.	Claude Dunham	Sterlington, La.	35
Cities Service Co. (Columbian Carbon)	R. A. Grady	1100 N. 18th	54
Central La. Electric Co. - Gas. Div.	Dewey Chelette	416 Grammont	4
Humble Gas Transmission Co.	E. C. Brinberry	Ouachita Bank Blig.	110
Southwest Gas Producing	Max Riley	1309 Louisville Ave.	106
United Gas Corp.	F. B. Winberry	N. 4th St.	200
ICE			
Home Ice. Co.	O. M. Hardwick	2409 DeSiard	2
Perkins Ice.Ser., Inc.	G. T. Frazer	521 Trenton, W. M.	10
ICE CREAM			
Cloverleaf Dairy Products	M. L. Johnson	Louisville Ave.	74
Kokinos Purity Ice Cream Co.	James Kokinos	806 S. Grand St.	30
Seale Lily		100 Arkansas	7
INK			
General Prtg. Ink Co. - Div. of Sun Chemical Corp.	C. E. Epler	707 Park Ave.	10
Sinclair & Valentine	H. W. Haynes	3304 Jackson St.	14
Interchemical Corp. Prtg. Ink Div.	Art Legge	3006 Lee Ave.	3
LUMBER (Sawmills)			
R. W. Butler & Sons Lbr.	R. W. Butler	Hwy. 80, W. M.	30
Walter Kellogg Lumber Co.	W. W. Kellogg	1200 Grammont	165
MATTRESSES			
Ouachita Mattress Co.	W. E. Grillet	2307 DeSiard	2
Supreme Furn. Manufacturing	L. E. Nugent	501 Texas Ave.	25

Twin City Mattress Co.	W. M. Brown	509 Coleman, W. M.	3
W. Monroe Mattress Factory	Emmett Jackson	2000 Cypress, W. M.	2
Poston's Mattress Co.	H. W. Poston	1709 Winnsboro Rd.	3
METHONAL			
Commercial Solvents Corp.	J. E. Wheeler	Sterlington, La.	500
MILLWORK			
Allen Millworks Mfg.	Frank Gaulden	2900 DeSiard St.	20
Slagle-Johnson Lbr., Inc.	A. C. Breckenridge	Apple St.	45
MONUMENTS			
Martin Marble & Granite	Nona E. Martin	2910 DeSiard	5
MOPS			
Bell Broom & Mop Mfg.	Asa O. Bell	109 Circle Dr., W. M.	1
Thedford Mop Factory	Ralph Thedford	202 Mary St.	1
NITROPATRAFFINS			
Commercial Solvents Corp.	J. E. Wheeler	Sterlington, La.	500
PACKERS			
Monroe Packing Co.	W. A. Allen	Calhoun Rd., W. M.	18
Brooks Supply Co. of La.	Frank G. Brooks	609 Montgomery, W. M.	4
PAPER			
*Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corp.	M. H. Collet	West Monroe	2,700
PLASTICS			
Triad Plastic Products		700 Coleman, W. M.	
Zachry Engineered Plastics		505 Coleman, W. M.	
PRINTING			
Cooley Printers & Lithographers	M. L. Cooley	403 Hudson Lane	30
Franklin Printers of Monroe	Martin Guidry, Jr.	117 Hall Street	9
Monroe Blueprinting Co.	G. B. Helm	107 S. Grand	7
Page Silk Screen Processing	Sam Page	121 Riverbend Dr., W. M.	
Trousdale Printing Co.	B. A. Trousdale, Jr.	119 North Grand	10
Twin City Printing Co.	Sam Futrell	300 South Grand	23
Monroe Printing Co.	M. A. Abington	3217 Louisville	20
REPLACEMENTS PARTS			
James Machine Works	H. M. [redacted]	1601 DeSiard St.	17
Loper Machine Works	M. L. Loper	610 N. 14th St.	14
Monroe Armature Works	M. S. Harrison	N. 17th and Olive Sts.	10
RUBBER STAMPS			
Monroe Blueprinting	G. B. Helm	107 S. Grand	7
Perfection Rubber Stamp	Fred Brownlee	1612 N. 7th	2
SAND & GRAVEL			
Ouachita Gravel Co.	R. T. Henry	709 Jackson	90
Monroe Sand & Gravel Co.	M. S. Carroll	Calhoun Rd., W. M.	74

SEAT COVERS			
A-1 Auto Upholsters	Mrs. Eliz. Reitzammer	203 Plum St.	5
Winn Trimm Co.	Alex Winn	901 Natchitoches Rd. W. M.	8
Tubb Auto Upholsters	W. W. Tubb	300 N. 3rd St.	2
SEED PROCESSING			
Tyner-Petrus Co.	A. Petrus	100 Trenton, W. M.	30
SHEET METAL			
Covington's Sheet Metal Wks.	Lindy Covington	Sterlington Rd.	2
Futch's Roofing & Sheeting Wks.		601 S. 2nd	
Hatcher-Tynes Sheet Metal Wks.	Travis Tynes	410 Walnut	10
O K. Roofing Metal Works	Joe Reljac	511 N. 5th	15

*Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation is the largest employer in the area; there are approximately 114 Negro employees.

*CORE Survey of Retail Stores

STORE:	ADDRESS:	WHITE EMP.:	NEGRO EMP.:
Baker's Shoes	213 DeSiard	3	0
Bodan's Rexall Drugstore	236 DeSiard	3	0
Bodan's lunch counter		1	1
Bond's Baked Foods	Eastgate Shopping Center	1	0
Butler's Shoes	Eastgate Shopping Center	2	0
" "	201 DeSiard	1	0
Candee Cane Tots & Teens	Twin City Shopping Center	2	0
Casual Miss	Twin City Shopping Center	2	0
D & E Furniture Co., Inc.	341 DeSiard	2	0
Dew Music Co., Inc.	339 DeSiard	5 (6)	0 (1)
Fabric House	Twin City Shopping Center	4	0
Family Shoe Store	320 DeSiard	3 (6)	0 (0)
" " "	Twin City Shopping Center	2	0
Famous Brand Shoes	324 DeSiard	3 (6)	0 (0)
Famous Fabric Shop	322 DeSiard	3	0
The Fashion	347 DeSiard	3 (5)	1 (0)
Field's	Eastgate Shopping Center	13	1
"	Twin City Shopping Center	4	1
Frank's Smart Shoes	224 DeSiard	2	0
Franklins	230 DeSiard	9	0
Gay Clothing	353 DeSiard	4 (10)	0 (1)
George Baber, Inc.	Twin City Shopping Center	1	0

Gordon's Quality Jewelers	202 DeSiard	5 (8)	1 (1)
" " "	Eastgate Shopping Center	3	0
Grayson	228 DeSiard	2 (7)	1 (0)
"	Eastgate Shopping Center	4	0
Haneline's Men's Wear	Twin City Shopping Center	3	0
Hiller's Gifts	Twin City Shopping Center	1	0
Holloway & Thompson Shoes	205 DeSiard	5 (8)	0 (0)
Howard Bros. Jewelers	Twin City Shopping Center	4	0
Howard Griffin Toys	Eastgate Shopping Center	1	0
Keene's Shoes	338 DeSiard	2 (7)	0 (0)
" "	Eastgate Shopping Center	2	0
Kress	217 DeSiard	5 (10)	0
"	Eastgate Shopping Center	10	0
Kress lunch counter		1	1
office		3	0
Morgan & Lindsey	235 DeSiard	5 (12)	0 (0)
" "	Twin City Shopping Center	4 (10)	0 (3)
Newstadt Shoe Store	220 DeSiard	3	1
Peacock's Jewelers	129 DeSiard	8 (12)	0 (1)
R & A Jewelers	323 DeSiard	3	0
Rhealee Millnery	222 DeSiard	4	0
Rozyana Shop	322 DeSiard	1	1
Shamberg's	Eastgate Shopping Center	7	0
Sharron's	Eastgate Shopping Center	2	1
Silverstein's	342 DeSiard	8 (13)	5 (0)
Sol Snyder's	Eastgate Shopping Center	3	1
Squire Shop	119 DeSiard	4 (6)	0 (0)
Stein's Men's and Boys' Clothing	137 DeSiard	5 (2)	0 (0)
Style Shop	115 DeSiard	13 (13)	1 (0)
Toggery Quality Clothes	211 DeSiard	3 (5)	0 (3)
Twin City Drug	Twin City Shopping Center	4	1
Vogue Shop	141 DeSiard	3	0
Walgreens Drugstore	149 DeSiard	3	0
Walgreens lunch counter		3	0
Walgreens Drugstore	Eastgate Shopping Center	5	0
Walgreens lunch room		4	0
F. W. Woolworth & Co.	231 DeSiard	5 (20)	0 (2)
Woolworth's lunch counter		1	0
The Woman's Shop	125 DeSiard	8	0
Zale Jewelers	200 DeSiard	5 (12)	0 (0)
Ames Shop	325 DeSiard	(10)	(1)

Belk-Gallant Co.	126 DeSiard	(10)	(1)
D. Masur & Sons	101 DeSiard	(6)	(0)
Discount Shoe Store	DeSiard St.	(5)	(0)
Exchange Hardware & Furniture Co.	105 N. 6th	(2)	(0)
Finks	334 DeSiard	(6)	(1)
Joe & Bill Furn. Co., Inc.	501 DeSiard	(5)	(0)
Krauss & Cahn	333 DeSiard	(8)	(2)
Montgomery Ward & Co.	134 N. 3rd St.	(30)	(0)
Penney's Co. Christmas Toy Center		(5)	(0)
Spatafora's (Tom) Grocery & Mart	819 DeSiard	(3)	(1)

*This survey was taken by observation only. The observer entered the stores and counted the number of employees he could see. For this reason, the figures are not accurate. They are, however, a fair indication of the ratio of racial break-down in retail employment. None of the Negroes observed were working in any position above the menial level. The figures within ( ) are those of a survey taken December 12, 1964. The other figures are from a similar survey made January 14, 1965.

Generally, the economic well-being of Monroe resides in these employers. For the most part, Negroes are excluded, because of their race, from jobs above the menial level in the retail field. Negroes have applied for jobs as sales persons and were told that jobs were not available to them because they were Negroes.

Based on the data CORE has been able to gather, Monroe Negro males are laborers and Negro females are domestics. There are a few Negro professionals:

Physicians 2	School teachers 201 city; 176 parish	Insurance agents 100	
Dentists 2	School principals 7 city; 3 parish	Clericals (included in number of insurance agents - 100)	
Police officers 4 (only 1 under civil service)			
Post Office 2 porters; 1 postal carrier			

There are some Negro owned businesses such as drugstores, service stations, funeral homes, washaterias, restaurants, lounges and motels. These businesses are not large enough to provide any substantial number of jobs.

Negroes have a definite knowledge of what jobs are not open to them - this includes civil service jobs - therefore, Negroes have never applied for many positions such as firemen, bus drivers, etc. They know that these are jobs for "white men." There are not too many Negroes working in city government, except for those working as maids or porters and a few in the sanitation department. CORE has been advised that on occasions when Negroes have applied for "white" jobs, they have been victims of what was interpreted as intimidation. For example, a Negro applied for a job as a city bus driver. The person applied at the bus commissioner's office, and the bus commissioner told him that they didn't hire Negroes so he would have to go and see the mayor. He went to see the mayor and advised him that he wished to apply for a bus driver's position. The mayor questioned the person extensivley about why he was interested in a bus driver's job, who had sent him to apply for the job, etc. Finally the mayor told him to go and tell the commissioner that he could apply for the job. He then went back to the commissioner and told him what the mayor had said; the commissioner still refused to let him apply. The commissioner told him to go back and tell the mayor to send him a note to the effect that he could take the test.

The work that the Negro laborer is able to get is determined to a large degree by the weather (construction work.) The Negro ladies are maids; maids are paid $3.00 per day and sometimes carfare. A day may be eight (8) or twelve (12) hours, but never under eight (8) hours.

Olin-Mathieson, the largest employer in the area, holds a federal contract. Since early 1964, CORE has been aware of the efforts of Negro employees to rid the company of its discriminatory practices. According to Negroes who are employees of Olin, the company has consistently used discriminatory measures to keep Negroes out of the "line of progression." It means that Negroes are kept in "dead-end" jobs with no up-grading or promotions. Many complaints of discrimination have been filed with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity. Some of these complaints are still under investigation. Olin has not made any attempt to sponsor a retraining program with the inclusion of Negroes in that program. CORE has been advised that such a request was made of the company.

CORE suggests that a possible step toward adding to the economic power in the black community is to push for a job break-through in areas where Negroes have been excluded up to this point. In areas such as the Post Office, large supermarkets, retail stores and in the clerical field in city government, loan companies, the telephone company and banks, Negroes must begin a concerted effort to secure jobs. Some employers will be affected by the Employment Section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. CORE has a list of these employers, and they should receive first and immediate attention.

Now is the time to begin working toward effective and meaningful gains in the retail field. Retail trade began to decline shortly after the Christmas season. Business will begin to increase around mid-March. With the approach of spring and the Easter season, employment in the retail field will also begin to increase. One of the most effective means of pressure that the black community can use to effectuate change in hiring practices is to withhold its dollars from discriminatory employers. A selective buying campaign, if planned, could be quite apropos.

A job pool within the Negro community might be a positive avenue to explore. There are many persons who would work if they could. A domestic workers' pool might be set up. This would be a central list of persons who want to work and a central list of persons who want work done. This could also include persons who could use the services of yard workers, etc. This type of program would be a self-help uplifting operation on both levels.

Negroes are presently struggling in two revolutions similtaneously, those of human dignity and automation. Automation is displacing countless jobs, and large numbers of Negroes are concentrated in the jobs that are being destroyed. Due to the technilogical aivances in the U. S. economy, the federal government has created several retraining programs. Negroes in Ouachita Parish would greatly benefit by such retraining programs. Decent jobs are at the base of an economically stable community. Decent jobs for Negroes are not available in this area, due to discrimination and/or lack of qualifications. Retraining programs will help solve the question of qualifications

These programs are available under the Manpower Development and Training Act and the Economic Opportunity Act. Certain retraining courses are also available for women; practical nursing is one. Louisiana is just beginning to participate in MDTA. The responsibility of making persons who need retraining aware of the programs and of encouraging their participation rests within the Negro community. This also means that the Negro community must be prepared to take the leadership in securing such programs.

Retraining programs are administered through the Louisiana Employment Service. This means that the LES determines which courses may be offered through any retraining program and places persons in the courses. The Louisiana Employment Service is part of the local governmental structure. Governmental units are composed of elected and appointed officials. The LES has such appointed employees. This is to say that a relationship exists between the local governmental officials, who are elected by registered voters, and the LES, which determines what kind of retraining programs can be offered and which persons will be enrolled in the retraining classes. Because the LES is a part of the local government, there is a degree of political involvement in the employment office and the retraining programs.

Persons who are in need of employment and retraining programs can be shown that if they are registered voters, their demands for better employment and retraining programs will be more effective with the political powers that control such programs. If the persons are registered voters, this assures a more equal application of the programs as well as equality of opportunity for participation in the program.

Participation for young men and women who are not in school in the Job Corps program should be helpful to Monroe. The Job Corps is a part of the war on poverty program. The purpose of this program is to give basic education, skill training and sound work experience to unemployed youth. The Job Corps is open to young men and women between the ages of 16 and 21. The CORE office has a supply of Job Corps application blanks as well as Job Corps posters that should be well distributed throughout the the community in such places as churches, barber shops, beauty shops, insurance companies, pool halls, business establishments and any other places that will put up posters.

H^O U S I N G

A survey of housing was conducted by CORE workers, that is a survey of housing that is available for Negroes in Negro neighborhoods. On the basis of the survey, CORE found that adequate housing could be found for Negroes who fall in the "middle income" economic bracket. This would include most persons who did not fall in the laborer and domestic job classifications.

There is some public housing available for families in lower income brackets. For Negroes there are 376 such dwelling units.

The survey also pointed out that most of the housing in the "low-rent district" will be declared substandard and in many instances unfit for human habitation if Monroe's Housing and Building Code were enforced. The lack of adequate sanitation, inside hot and/or cold water and bathroom fixtures were the most blatant violations. The following is a survey of one section of the city in which nearly every home has only an outhouse:

Survey of Outhouses on "Northside"

	No. of Houses	No. of People	No. of Outhouses
Grammont Street			
Between S. 12th and S. 13th	6	30	8
Between S. 13th and S. 14th	6	30	7
Between S. 16th and S. 17th	5	20	4
Between S. 17th and S. 18th	4	20	4
	21	100	23
Wood Street			
Between S. 17th and S. 18th	6	25	3
Between S. 16th and S. 17th	1	5	1
	7	30	4
South 15th Street			
Between railroad and Wood St.	6	32	4
Between Grammont and Wood St.	5	19	2
	11	51	6
South 11th Street			
Between Layton and Stone Ave.	2	10	2
Olive Street			
Between N. 14th and N. 13th	5	30	3
Between N. 13th and N. 12th	1	6	1
Between N. 12th and N. 11th	3	16	3
Between N. 11th and N. 10th	4	20	4
	13	72	11
Pine Street			
Between N. 13th and N. 12th	3	15	2
Between N. 12th and N. 11th	4	17	3
Between N. 10th and N. 9th	4	21	4
	11	53	9
Adams Street			
Between N. 10th and N. 11th	5	25	3
Between N. 11th and N. 12th	5	26	3
Between N. 12th and N. 13th	7	31	5

	No. of Houses	No. of People	No. of Outhouses
Adams Street (cont.)			
Between N. 13th and N. 14th	7	33	5
Between N. 14th and N. 15th	5	26	4
Between N. 17th and N. 18th	4	21	3
	33	162	23
Washington Street			
Between N. 11th and N. 12th	4	16	3
Between N. 12th and N. 13th	5	19	3
	9	35	6
Old DeSiard Street			
Between N. 13th and N. 14th	7	38	6
Fontana Alley			
Between N. 17th and N. 18th	12	80	8
Breard Street			
Between N. 12th and N. 13th	5	33	2
Between N. 16th and N. 17th	1	5	1
	6	38	3
North 10th Street			
Between Adams and Washington	3	11	2
Between Pine and Olive	1	3	1
Between Breard and Olive	6	21	4
	10	35	7
North 19th Street			
Between DeSiard and Adams	1	4	1
North 13th Street			
Between Washington and Breard	11	50	8
Powell Alley			
Between Washington and Breard	15	90	8
North 16th Street			
Between Breard and Olive	3	10	2
TOTALS	172	858	127

Many of the outside toilets are commodes housed in a wooden frame; the others are composed of a simple wooden structure and a hole dug in the ground. There are not any sanitary facilities in the outhouses at all. Further, most of the homes that have these facilities do not have hot or cold water in the house. For the most part there is only a cold water hydrant outside. Many of the houses are not equipped with screens so as to keep out insects as is required by the Housing Code. CORE found that on the north side between 10th and 23rd, Adams and Breard, many of the houses did not have water or bathtubs inside.

Because these families are in the low economic bracket and cannot afford to pay high rentals, the exploitation of the slumlord is allowed to continue without protest from any segment of the community. CORE has been advised that if a slumlord should make a repair - most times a very minor repair - the rent is raised. The buildings suffer for needed repairs, trash and garbage are allowed to collect and along with the constant battle between the rats and roaches a vicious cycle begins; the conditions which create it also perpetuate it. The occupants of these slum

houses are caught, trapped in conditions that breed disease, illegitimacy, juvenile delinquency and numerous other social problems.

CORE suggests the formulation of basic community organizations composed of persons who live in slum houses, persons who will attempt to cope with the problems that confront them in their own neighborhoods. This means the organizing of "tenant councils." The tenant council should be organized by blocks (preferably, but not necessarily of persons who rent from the same slumlord.) All necessary housing repairs should be listed and then compared with the Housing and Building Code to determine which existing conditions are in violation. A request should be make of the slumlord to make the repairs with violations receiving priority. If the slumlord refuses, a request can be made of the city, through the Building Inspector, to have the Code enforced.

The encouragement of block clean-up campaigns may serve as an incentive for the city to take steps to clean up housing, and the tenants need of better housing conditions may serve as a political stimulus for increased registration. The must for elected officials who are sensitive to these "needs" of better housing can be one of the strongest motivations for voter registration.

The above survey of outhouses is an example of a direct violation of the Housing and Building Code, for accordong to Section 6 - 41: Sanitation Standards, "Every dwelling unit must be provided with a water closet, a lavatory and a bath tub or shower."

C I T Y S E R V I C E S

Generally, in Negro areas (excluding predominantly homeowner areas) the paved streets are in extremely poor condition or the streets are not paved at all; they are dirt in the sun and mud in the rain. The lighting of streets in Negro neighborhoods is extremely poor and cannot begin to compare to street lighting in non-Negro areas.

Garbage service is provided by the city. Each house has to pay $2.00 per month for garbage collection. CORE has received many complaints from Negroes to the effect that garbage in their neighborhoods is collected only once a week and not always every week. According to a publication called "Some Facts About Monroe," which is published by the Monroe Chamber of Commerce, combined trash and garbage collection is made twice weekly throughout the city. CORE has been advised by persons who have made personal observations and from other sources (requesting not to be identified) that in every white neighborhood collections are made twice weekly.

Inequalities in services of this nature that are provided by the city will only be corrected by those elected officials who are responsible to the citizens. Being a tax-payer is oftimes not enough with an elected official; one must also be a vote caster. The vote must be had in order to assure the equality of these kinds of city services, for why should a politician give you a street light and adequate sewerage and a paved street if you don't have a vote to give to him. For example, many families have complaints concerning irregularities in the collection of their garbage. A step toward correcting the situation would be to organize a delegation of people who would attempt to make an appointment with the mayor and/or city officials concerned with sanitation to discuss the securing of adequate garbage collections. Because the mayor is elected by registered voters, a delegation of registered voters could be more effective. Further, a petition could be circulated in the neighborhood asking for better garbage collections, and a petition signed by registered voters would have more impact on the elected officials - and perhaps prod them into further action - than a petition signed by unregistered persons.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

Signs denoting "white" and "colored" over water fountains and restrooms in most governmental facilities have been removed. But there are still such signs is some areas of business, for example in the telephone company. The Louisiana State Employment Service is completely segregated on all levels.

All of the elementary and secondary schools, as well as vocational trade schools, are segregated. A separate report on schools will be given.

All of the hospitals except Glenwood segregate the patients by race. Some of the hospitals that have eating facilities for the public have desegregated those facilities. All hospitals receive Hill-Burton funds.

The city's recreational facilities are all supposedly desegregated. The Municipal Golf Course and the indoor recreational centers formerly designated for use by "white" persons only have been used by Negroes. Generally, there has been compliance with the Public Accommodations Section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. But CORE has received several complaints of non-compliance. These complaints have been channeled into the complaint proceedure outlined by the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Even though Negroes have been able to use the city's golf course and recreation centers, there are subtle forms of intimidation still in practice. At the centers, persons must register by signing their names and addresses upon entering. This practice was not used prior to desegregation. Mr. Roosevelt Hattin was dismissed from his job in a local clothing store for playing golf on the city golf course.

P O L I T I C S

Monroe has the Mayor-Commission form of government. *The mayor is W. L. (Jack) Howard, and there are Commissioners of Streets and of Finance and Utilities. Parish government plays a vital role in the city of Monroe. Parish government is dominated by the legislative branch, the Police Jury. The Ouachita Parish Police Jury consists of nineteen (19) elected representatives of the parish, eight (8) of whom are elected from the city of Monroe, six (6) from West Monroe.

Ward	Area	No. of Police Jurors elected	Population White	Negro
1	Monroe	1	2,592	744
3	Monroe	3	16,441	11,094
4	Monroe	1	741	485
5	West Monroe	3	24,362	3,995
7	West Monroe	1	596	615
8	West Monroe	1	1,353	89
9	West Monroe	1	545	50
10	Monroe	3	12,813	8,852

In 1956, there was a "great purge" of registered Negro voters in the North Louisiana area. This purge was spearheaded by the then Senator William Rainach, along with various branches of the White Citizens Council in the North Louisiana area. Ouachita Parish was purged of most of its Negro voters. *After the challenge, less than 100 Negroes were left on the voter registration rolls in the parish.

Voter registration from that time has been extremely difficult. The Negro applicants for registration have experienced a large degree of harrassment and/or intimidation when attempting to register. For the most part, the harrassment has come from within the office of the registrar, by the registrar employing technical trickery. This includes failing a Negro applicant for not crossing a "t" on the application form, for circling instead of under lining the Mr., Miss or Mrs. before the space for his name and such practices as asking for identification other than what the applicant has shown and allowing only one applicant to take the registration test at a time when there are several waiting to apply.

Since that time there have been - on a sporadic basis - intense voter registration campaigns within the Negro community. For example, from January, 1964, until early November, 1964, CORE in Monroe concentrated primarily on voter registration. There are from 10,000 to 15,000 Negroes over twenty-one years of age in Ouachita Parish, and today's total Negro registration in Monroe is just a little over 1,000. This perhaps can be attributed to difficulities faced at the registration office and other reasons hidden deeply in the Negro community. These we will attempt to explain later.

*The Negro and the Ballot, Southern Regional Council, 1958; p. 178

*W. L. (Jack) Howard was an extremely active cohort of Rainach in the purge. He sought election as mayor of Monroe in 1958 and won. His term will expire and he may run for election again in 1966.

PUBLIC WELFARE

According to figures given to CORE by the Ouachita Parish Department of Welfare in January of 1965, assistance is provided for 2,535 children (racial breakdown not available) through the Aid to Dependent Children Program. An additional forty to fifty Negro families are helped through the United Givers Fund. We suggest "a complete rethinking and reforming of the welfare system is necessary. There is an unfounded popular notion that most of the welfare recipients are lazy freeloaders who are not interested in working and have additional children to increase their welfare payments. Such opinions reflect a total lack of understanding of the social conditions which force people to go on welfare and the forces which make it difficult for many people to free themselves from this condition once involved. Quite obviously, lack of education, training and job opportunities are factors forcing people into a dependency on society. One factor which keeps people continually dependent is welfare policies which strip the welfare recipient and his family of self-respect. The grants are usually insufficient and keep welfare families in a state of poverty. This encourages various forms of cheating on the system. There are all sorts of intrusion into private affairs of welfare recipients necessitated by rigid and inflexible rules about allocations of funds. This system also requires major expenditures of case workers' time in policing the welfare recipients' budgets.

"The present welfare system works the greatest hardship upon children. It makes it impossible for the recipient to meet public expectations, e.g. when such expectations (full participation in school, church, neighborhood improvements) involve personal expenditures. If at times these public expectations are met, it is necessarily at the cost of personal or family deprivation.

"The system cannot be reformed constructively without starting from an understanding of the fact that such social forces as longer life expectancy, increase in the incidence of chronic illness, technological unemployment, a rising brith rate and high rates of divorce and family breakdown are <u>the major factors in increasing welfare costs, not laziness and bad character</u>."

With the hope of offering some relief to those people trapped in the "welfare cycle" and those who are struggling for an existence without aid from any source, CORE submits a few programmatic suggestions. These suggestions deal with both federal programs and locally initiated projects.

<u>Federal Food Programs</u>:

1. The Department of Agriculture buys or takes over surplus food (food that the farmer grows but cannot sell at the price he wants to get for it) under price support or other governmental programs; and, through the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), gives the food to state and local welfare agencies and to schools. This program is direct distribution through local welfare agencies: The AMS packages the food and delivers it without charge to central distribution points within a cooperating state. Local welfare officials decide whether or not they want to participate, to what extent, and for what period of the year. Occasionally a local community has permitted a private welfare agency, such as the Twin City Welfare, to assume the responsibility for and the cost of local distribution; but the public officials still must supervise the program with the help of AMS workers.

There is no legal way to force a local community to take part. But if a local community does take part in the direct food distribution program, it must follow the standards set by the federal government. It cannot deny food to persons because of

their color or punish them by withdrawing food because of their civil rights or other political activities.

2. The Food Stamp Program is a program that permits low-income families on welfare to spend their food money to buy food stamps of higher value. The family can then use the stamps to purchase food at any grocery. The Food Stamp Program does not require that the local government put any money in the program, but the acquiring of the food stamps will mean money is being put into the local economy.

A community can take steps to urging its inclusion in the Food Stamp Program by rallying support and then writing to the Secretary of Agriculture asking for inclusion.

Nursery: The primary purposes of a pre-school age nursery are to provide a somewhat more culturally enriched environment for the children and to allow the mothers to secure training for jobs or to obtain jobs that will give a degree of financial relief. Concentration on stimulating the child's intellectual curiosity is extremely important for the younger generation of Negroes. The nursery could contribute toward creating a desirable atmosphere for the children. This may be helped by making available toys, nursery books, games and art.

The nursery could be without charge or it could have a very reasonable rate, otherwise its purpose would be destroyed. For this nursery would only service the mothers who were actively engaged in a part of the total community program. That is, it would service mothers who without this nursery would not be able to work or secure job retraining.

A church might be a suggested facility. The CORE office has information pertaining to the requirements of the city and the Board of Health which apply to nurseries.

Community Food and Clothing Distribution:

Purpose: The food and clothing distribution is designed to provide some immediate relief to families that are forced to exist oftimes without the minimum of necessities. Also, it is designed to attempt to formulate some kind of structure that will allow these persons to participate in certain federal programs that to some degree may alleviate the "crime" of being a part of the "other America."

How do we plan to get the clothes? We plan to send letters throughout the country to CORE chapters and interested groups soliciting food, clothing, etc., and/or we expect the CORE Southern Office to utilize its contacts and machinery to gather the goods. Further, we hope to be able to gather goods in the community.

Where will the goods be stored? Arrangements have been made presently for the goods to be stored in a room located in the building where the Monroe CORE office is housed. If this place in the future proves to be too small, we have contacted a church in the area that has a large storage facility.

Who will receive the goods? The goods will be distributed to as many "needy" persons as our supply will service. The determination of need will be based on CORE's close contact with local welfare people (where possible), observations made by workers while canvassing, through churches and any other possible means.

Who will distribute the goods? The goods will be distributed by local people, thus -

hopefully - a step toward "community involvement." For persons will be needed not only to distribute the goods, but also to mend torn clothing received, wash clothes, and perhaps maintain a small fund to cover clothes that may need to be cleaned. However, the goods will be distributed from our office so that the program will have definite association with civil rights.

How and what kind of structure? We plan to keep an index card file on all persons who partake in this program. This card file will provide us with data on educational background, employment, salary, registered voters, etc. An attempt to influence the formation of an organizational structure concerned with "needs" will be made among these people. The aim of this structure will be to secure programs offered by the federal government, such as programs offered by the Economic Opportunity Act and other programs in the Home Finace Agency and the department of HEW. For further details on these kinds of federal programs, the CORE office may be able to furnish information.

Monroe and West Monroe are not now taking part in the federal food distribution program; only negotiation or public pressure can bring the welfare agency to take part in the program. Sometimes local civil and religious groups or the Department of Agricultural will intercede.

Negotiations with political structures are best stimulated by a degree of political strength; public pressure is most effectively applied through protest when it is backed up by substantial political power on election day. Today, this political strength is absent within the Negro communities of Ouachita Parish. CORE submits that organizing around "needs" is one of the most effective techniques used in political organization, for organization of people around "needs" is a step toward satisfying those needs, and the persons concerned are made aware of what is necessary to solve their problems. This means that the people concerned must work through an organizational structure to deal with their problems themselves. In Ouachita Parish, many of these needs can and can only be satisfied with a change in the political complexion of the "powers that be" in the area. To persons to whom these programmatic suggestions may be helpful, this can be a motivation and an awareness of what the vote can do.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

Another problem facing the Negro community is that of school drop-outs. The Job Corps is one federal program that can help those who have dropped out of school. The Neighborhood Youth Corps, another federal program of the Economic Opportunity Act, is designed to encourage potential drop-outs to stay in school. In the Neighborhood Youth Corps, businesses are encouraged to give students part-time jobs. In this way, students can earn money that might make the difference in whether or not they can stay in school. The federal government pays the businessman the money that he pays in wages to the student; this program not only helps youths stay in school but also puts money into the community!

*

Another program for which there is a need might fall under the broad heading of "hygiene classes." Education is needed in the biology of sex, birth control, prenatal care and baby and child care. Lack of knowledge in these areas fosters illegitimacy, disease and a rising birth rate. Such classes could be taught by anyone capable and all interested mothers should be encouraged to attend. Classes in general sex education would be especially beneficial for young girls. Books on these subjects that have been approved by educators are available in the CORE office.

*

CORE has begun to hold classes in Negro History on Saturday afternoons in the CORE office. These classes are composed of interested youth of all ages. The "class" is a loosely directed discussion in which every person is encouraged to participate. Guidelines for the discussion are taken from books relative to Negro History. Several of these books are available in the CORE office, and students are encouraged to borrow and read them.

We believe that it is important for every black American to have some basic knowledge of his heritage and history, for only with this background can he begin to come to an understanding of the circumstance and situation of the Negro in America today. We further believe that this understanding is necessary to avoid the self depreciation of Negroes who do not know any more about themselves that what the white man has led them to believe. Many of the youths with whom we have talked are willing to accept the idea that Negroes as a group are lazy, shiftless, and dependent and that this is proven by the conditions in which they live. Only with an understanding of what created the conditions in which Negroes are forced to live and an understanding of what perpetuates these conditions can these youths begin to get a true sense of their own worth.

Hopefully, classes of this nature will foster a sense of personal value and self confidence in the students. Such classes could be initiated in churches and/or by civic groups. CORE would be glad to lend books to any such projects.

*

We have tried to present an accurate picture of conditions in this area which have the greatest effect on the black community, and we have tried to present the problems created by these conditions. We have also tried to suggest several programs which could serve as a beginning in an attempt to eliminate the problems by correcting the conditions. No one program will be a solution. The problems with which civil rights organizations must begin to concern themselves are more basic and more deeply entrenched in the power structure that the superficial aspects of segregation with

which we were once primarily concerned. It will take patience and perserverance to cope with the frustration and occasional defeat that will surely accompany any attempt to change existing conditons. But nothing will be accomplished by waiting. Something must be done now. It is our hope that the "something" might be found in what is offered here. The approach of organizing people around their "needs" and bringing to light the relationship between their "needs" and their political strength (or lack of it) will cause the following: People will become politically involved and build political strength and thus increase political participation and representation.

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
February 4, 1965

Atterney Nils Douglas
Collins, Douglas & Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Nils:

Negroes have been refused service at all of the following business establishments in Jonesboro, Louisiana. In all cases, they were refused by employees and told it was because they were Negroes.

1. Palace Theatre, 125 Main Street, Jonesboro

2. Blue Grill Cafe, 405 Allen Ave., Jonesboro

*3. Nomey's Inn (restaurant and motel), Parish and Highway 167, Jonesboro Owner: George Nomey, 403 Nomey, Jonesboro
Nomey's Inn has reopened as a private membership club.

4. M & D Restaurant, Main St., Jonesboro Owners: Margaret and Dick Templeton

5. Brook's Motel, Highway 167, Jonesboro

The recreational center on Jefferess Street in Jonesboro is also segregated. It is owned by the city and parish and managed by W.G. Bailey, Gainesville Road, Jonesboro. The drinking fountains and restrooms in the City Hall of Jonesboro and the Jackson Parish Courthouse, also located in Jonesboro, have "white" and "colored" signs.

We wish to file a blanket suit immediately. Possible plaintiffs, all over twenty-one (21) years of age, are:

Percy Lee Bradford
Elmo Jacobs
Ernest Thomas
Mrs. Henry Amos (Ruth)
Harvey Johnson

If you need further information, please advise us at once so that we may forward it to you. If you will need to confer with any of the suggested plaintiffs in New Orleans, let us know right away so that schedules can be arranged.

*A group of Negroes were served at Nomey's Inn on January 2, 1965. Four (4) hours later, another group of Negroes was refused service, and Nomey's Inn closed. It reopened two (2) weeks ago as a private club.

Freedom,

(Miss) Oretha Castle

OC/sb
cc: Richard Haley
Ronnie Moore

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 22, 1965

Miss Oretha Castle
103 N. 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Oretha,

The following comments refer to your report of February 2.

It would be good to have a full account of the campaign of better garbage collection: how th idea originated, what part the community played, nature of the plan and whether it has been carried through. Did any potential leaders emerge? Did the group hold together for further activity? Has a new project been chosen? Was it, in your opinion, a good campaign?

I would also like to know something about the food and clothing distribution. How did this idea originate, and how does it operate? Are criteria of eligibility set up, and does the community play any part in these matters? I would also like to know if this program will require a continuing amount of supplies; if so, we had best begin to look for additional sources right now. (Marv Rich has promised a shipment, quantity undetermined, of new clothing for children.)

The following information has been gathered about Hill-Burton hospitals in Monore:

Name	Beds	Owned	Service	Cost	Fed. Share
Parish Health Center	0	Quachita	Health Center	496,042.00	169,000.00
Parish Easter Seal Rehabilitation	0	Voluntary non-profit	Chronic Disease	145,946.00	89,371.00
St. Francis	167	Voluntary non-profit	General Hospital	2,519,486.00	487,500.00
St. Francis	40	Voluntary non-profit	Chronic Disease	511,373.00	198,490.00

Please forward the following information about the cars now being used: make, your model, owned (leased, loaned, etc.), motor no., serial no., license no., and operator. According to your report, it would seem that all three offices ne d mimeographs and that Shreveport also needs a typewriter. I would like to know how much your mimeograph paper costs, or whether you get paper

from Baton Rouge. Perhaps a small saving could be made. You also mention several boxes of books not in use. Would it practical to place them out on shelves in one of the rooms; somebody ought to find something interesting there.

The Southern Office is interested in the utility of material sent out by the research department. If the material is not of immediate use, does it show potential of use later? Do you have any present need of information not available in your community? Answers to these questions will be valuable in determing future research projects.

It seems to me that your trip to Shreveport can hardly be longer postponed. Inasmuch as the staff members there are working under more hardship than most of our other people (that is, as to available facilities and community response) we'll apparently have to increase efforts to aid them rather than give in to discouragement. If at all possible, I shall try to visit Shreveport some time this week. I will communicate with you on this by phone later.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Dorector

RH/vjj

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
February 10, 1965

Mr. L. L. Mitchell
United States Commission on Civil Rights
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

The four (4) city recreation centers in Monroe, Louisiana, have been open to everyone since early December. At the two (2) centers which had previously been designated for the use of "whites," persons must register as they enter by signing their names and addresses. This practice was begun after the centers had desegregated and is not the same as the policy of having persons sign for recreational equipment.

It is widespread knowledge that everyone must "sign in" at these two (2) centers. Many Negroes have interpreted this registration procedure as a form of intimidation and for this reason hesitate to use these centers. The two (2) centers which were originally for the use of Negroes do not now and have never required any such registration.

This kind of subtle intimidation is common to Monroe and perpetuates the fear of economic and/or physical reprisal. In addition, some Negroes who have gone to the previously "white" centers have experienced intimidation or "roughing up" while there.

We felt it our responsibility to inform you of this practice and to point out that it is representative of one type of intimidation which prevails here. We hope that you might look into this situation.

Freedom,

(Miss) Oretha Castle

OC/sb
cc: Jesse Stone
W. T. Handy
John Nelson
Richard Haley
Ronnie Moore

COPY

5th dist

Labor Market Trends

Ouachita Parish | FEBRUARY, 1965 | Release Date: 3/11/65

HIGHLIGHTS

February wage and salaried workers stable at 31,025 . . . changes within the non-manufacturing and manufacturing industries . . . 1,900 increase over February 1964 . . . expansion responsible for annual increase.

Unemployment has a minor increase of 25 over January . . . unemployed labor force stable at 4.8% . . . 25.9% under February 1964 . . . seasonal factor affected the slight increase . . . 6.7% of labor force unemployed February 1964 . . . local level slightly under National.

All other non-agricultural employment estimated to be 7,275 for February . . . stable in comparison with January . . . minor increase over one year ago.

Demands for workers slightly less than January . . . 29% above February 1964 . . . 531 workers placed on jobs in comparison to 387 one year ago . . . local labor supply adequate to demands, except in some occupations . . . shortage of technical and experienced clerical workers.

Mild upturn indicated, partly seasonal . . . for both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing . . . a corresponding decrease in unemployment during next sixty days.

* * * *

EMPLOYMENT STABLE

Overall level of area employment in Monroe Labor Market Area (Ouachita Parish) was stable in February as it remained at 31,025. It was approximately 1,900 above February 1964. Current employment level set a new high for February, as there is usually a declining trend for the month. Expansion has been the primary factor influencing the annual increase. There were employment changes in the various industries in both the manufacturing and non-manufacturing groups.

Released by:
LOUISIANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
1801 Auburn Avenue
Monroe, Louisiana

Mining held last month's level, but showed a slight decline under one year ago. Contract completions by several small sub-contractors figured in the minor reduction in construction employment. This industrial group is approximately 46.4% above February 1964. Employment in construction has been relatively high throughout the past year and several large projects are still underway. Increased activities in long distance hauling resulted in a nominal gain for the transportation, communication and public utilities group. Seasonal factors influenced a small increase in the wholesale industry. Employment in the retail trade declined slightly under January. The local stores have not begun to increase their workers for the Easter holidays, which is late this year. Employment in retail trade is 3.6% higher than February 1964. Expansion in this industrial group has been noticeable during the past year. Most of the annual increase in this group has been in stores selling general merchandise. Real estate increased slightly. The minor increase in service resulted from expansion, and the opening of a new adult home. The demand for substitute teachers in the local schools during the month, resulting from sickness increased employment in government.

The overall level of manufacturing employment was stable for February as it stood at 5,775, which was 125 above one year ago. The seasonal loss in chemicals and allied products was offset by a similar increase in brick. All other manufacturing groups were unchanged for the month. The annual gain was confined to the food and kindred products, furniture and fixtures and the other manufacturing groups.

SMALL INCREASE IN UNEMPLOYMENT Estimated total unemployment of 2,075 was 1.2% over January and 25.9% under February 1964. The unemployment rate (percent of work force unemployed) was 4.8% as compared with a rate of 6.7% for one year ago. The increase in unemployment can be attributed to seasonal factors, weather conditions and the completions of minor construction contracts. Unemployment has maintained a downward trend during the past year, except when influenced by seasonal factors.

SLIGHT DECREASE IN JOB DEMANDS The current demand for workers as indicated by new job openings received by the local Employment Office decreased under January, which is the normal trend. The demand was 29% above one year ago. 37.2% more workers were placed on jobs during February 1965 than February 1964. The placement of youths under 22 years of age has been greatly increased during the past year. The supply of workers is adequate in most all occupational groups.

THE OUTLOOK Employment is expected to rise within the next sixty days, as favorable weather permits outside work to increase. Several manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries will increase due to seasonal factors.

Unemployment in the area should continue to move downward unless unfavorable weather conditions prevail that affect outside work during the spring months. The rapidity of the unemployment decline during the next two months depends on weather conditions in this area and in other areas as there are many unemployed workers who will migrate as soon as work is available for them. Many of these workers are from the construction industry.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
Monroe Area

February, 1965

	Feb. 1965 1/	Jan. 1965 2/	Feb. 1964 3/	Net Change From Jan. '65	Feb. '64
AREA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	43,075	43,050	41,850	+ 25	+1225
UNEMPLOYMENT	2,075	2,050	2,800	+ 25	- 725
Per Cent of Labor Force	4.8	4.8	6.7	xxx	xxx
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	41,000	41,000	39,050	0	+1950
NON-AGR. WAGE & SALARIED WORKERS	31,025	31,025	29,125	0	+1900
Mining (Oil, Gas & Gravel)	500	500	550	0	- 50
Contract Construction	3,550	3,625	2,425	- 75	+1125
Manufacturing	5,775	5,775	5,650	0	+ 125
Food and Kindred Products	675	675	625	0	+ 50
Lumber and Wood Products	425	425	425	0	0
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,000	1,025	1,025	- 25	- 25
Trans., Comm, & Utilities	2,000	1,975	2,025	+ 25	- 25
Wholesale Trade	2,125	2,100	2,025	+ 25	+ 100
Retail Trade	5,800	5,850	5,600	- 50	+ 200
General Mdse.	1,225	1,225	1,100	0	+ 125
Auto Dealers & Ser. Sta.	1,000	1,000	975	0	+ 25
Apparel & Accessories	550	575	525	- 25	+ 25
Eating & Drinking Places	900	875	850	+ 25	+ 50
Finance, Insurance & Real Est.	1,700	1,675	1,650	+ 25	+ 50
Service & Misc.	4,200	4,175	4,150	+ 25	+ 50
Hotels & Lodging Places	425	400	425	+ 25	0
Laundries & Dry Cleaning	575	575	575	0	0
Medical Services	1,475	1,450	1,450	+ 25	+ 25
Government Establishments **	5,375	5,350	5,075	+ 25	+ 300
OTHER NON-AGRICULTURAL EMP.*	7,275	7,275	7,225	0	+ 50
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0

This employment series is based on a March 1964 Benchmark, and includes all full and part-time workers who were employed during the pay period including the twelfth of the month. Totals shown are rounded to the nearest 25 and are therefore, not necessarily additive. Due to changes in industrial classification, estimates since January, 1958 are not strictly comparable with estimates for prior years. Revised data for 1963 and 1964 are available on request.

* Includes non-agricultural self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

** Includes government operated hospitals, institutions, health services and public schools.

1/ Preliminary - Subject to revision, based on later data.

2/ Revised - later data available.

3/ Revised on basis of March 1964 Benchmark.

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
March 16, 1965

Agricultural Marketing Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

We represent a group of approximately forty (40) families in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, generally classified as "needy" families. We are not content to struggle for existence, and we have organized with the idea of helping ourselves to work out of our situation.

One of the things that we feel may offer us some immediate relief is participation in one of the federal food programs. We have written to the Secretary of Agriculture for information on how we may be included in the Direct Distribution Program or the Food Stamp Program; and we have written to the Parish Police Jury, urging the members to investigate the possibilities of bringing one of these programs to our area. You will find a copy of each letter enclosed.

We urge you to give us your full support and to use your influence to encourage the bringing of one of these programs to Ouachita Parish.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lillie Flynnroy
Secretary
Project for Uplift

Encl.

COPY

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
March 16, 1965

Mr. Louis L. Mitchell
United States Commission on Civil Rights
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We represent a group of approximately forty (40) families in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, generally classified as "needy" families. We are not content to struggle for existence, and we have organized with the idea of helping ourselves to work out of our situations.

One of the things that we feel may offer us some immediate relief is participation in one of the federal food programs. We have written to the Secretary of Agriculture for information on how we may be included in the Direct Distribution Program or the Food Stamp Program; and we have written to the Parish Police Jury, urging the members to investigate the possibilities of bringing one of these programs to our area. You will find a copy of each letter enclosed.

We urge you to give us your full support and to use your influence to encourage the bringing of one of these programs to Ouachita Parish.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lillie Flynnroy
Secretary
Project for Uplift

Encl.

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
March 16, 1965

Mr. Henry Carroll
Carroll High School
Renwick Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Carroll:

We represent a group of approximately forty (40) families in Ouachita Parish, generally classified as "needy" families. We are not content to struggle for existence, and we have organized with the idea of helping ourselves to work out of our situations.

One of the things that we feel may offer us some immediate relief is participation in one of the federal food programs. We have written to the Secretary of Agriculture for information on how we may be included in the Direct Distribution Program or the Food Stamp Program; and we have written to the Parish Police Jury, urging the members to investigate the possibilities of bringing one of these programs to our area. You will find a copy of each letter enclosed.

We urge you to give us your full support and to use your influence to encourage the bringing of one of these programs to Ouachita Parish.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lillie Flynnroy
Secretary
Project for Uplift

Encl.

COPY

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
March 15, 1965

Ouachita Parish Police Jury
Post Office Box 375
Monroe, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

We represent a group of approximately forty (40) families in the Ouachita Parish area. We are in the lower economic levels, and most of us do not even receive assistance from the Department of Public Welfare. We are sure that you are aware of the many families in this area who must struggle for even the barest of necessities. We feel that one of the federal food programs would be a great help to Ouachita Parish and its "needy" families.

We are certain that each member of the Police Jury, as a responsible elected official, is deeply concerned about the welfare of the citizens of Ouachita Parish. We stongly urge you to investigate the Federal Food Stamp Program and the Direct Food Distribution Program and to take immediate steps to include Ouachita Parish in one of those programs.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lillie Flynnroy
Secretary
Project for Uplift

blind copies

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
March 15, 1965

Secretary of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

Dear Sir:

We represent approximately forty (40) families who live in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. Some of us receive a small amount of aid from the Department of Public Welfare, but most of us must do without even that. Because of our low economic level, we feel that we would be greatly helped by one of the federal food programs.

Mrs. Merlene Neal, one member of our group, supports her seven (7) children. They live in a four (4) room house for which she pays $25.00 a month for rent. Mrs. Neal works in a private home and earns $4.00 a day, but she is never given more than five (5) days of work in a week. She has no other source of income and has been declared ineligible for public welfare.

Mrs. Lula Mae Bass, another of our group, receives social security aid for two (2) of her children. She also has been declared ineligible for public welfare and must support her other nine (9) children with no assistance. Mrs. Bass can ocassionally find laundry work, but she has no other source of income.

Mrs. Addie Johnson has two (2) children still in school. She cannot work because of an ailment and is ineligible for public welfare. An older son lives at home and shares his income with the family, but his salary is not large enough to feed and clothe them properly.

These three (3) persons are representative of all of us, but we have something more than "need" in common. Each of us would like assistance that would give us some immediate relief in order that we may begin to work our way out of our situations. We have tried to organize ourselves to work together in overcoming our problems and our circumstances.

We would like to correspond with your department concerning the possibilities of bringing the Direct Food Distribution Program or the Food Stamp Program to our group and to Ouachita Parish. We have written to the Parish Police Jury, urging them to consider participation in one of these programs.

Our group is particularly interested in the Food Stamp Program, and we would appreciate your sending us all available information on how we may participate in that program.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lillie Flynnroy
Secretary
Project for Uplift

blind copies

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
March 16, 1965

Department of Public Welfare
410 Hall Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

We represent a group of approximately forty (40) families in Ouachita Parish, generally classified as "needy" families. We are not content to struggle for existence, and we have organized with the idea of helping ourselves to work out of our situations.

One of the things that we feel may offer us some immediate relief is participation in one of the federal food programs. We have written to the Secretary of Agriculture for information on how we may be included in the Direct Distribution Program or the Food Stamp Program; and we have written to the Parish Police Jury, urging the members to investigate the possibilities of bringing one of these programs to our area. You will find a copy of each letter enclosed.

We urge you to give us your full support and to use your influence to encourage the bringing of one of these programs to Ouachita Parish.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lillie Flynnroy
Secretary
Project for Uplift

Encl.

COPY

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
13 May 1965

Mrs. Bertha Kincaid
Ouachita Parish Police Jury
Post Office Box 375
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Kincaid:

The members of Project for Uplift do hope and urge that the issue of the direct food distribution program be brought before the Police Jury at the May 17 meeting. Should this prove to be impossible due to the shortness of time, we suggest that a special meeting be called on JMay 24.

We know that as a member of the Police Jury your time is filled with many other important matters, but we also know that a hungry day is a long day. We hope that you will act as soon as possible to help eliminate that hunger.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lillie Flennory
Secretary
Project for Uplift

COPY

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
March 16, 1965

Mr. James A. Noe
President
Noe Enterprises, Inc.
Knoe Road
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Noe:

We represent a group of approximately forty (40) families in Ouachita Parish, generally classified as "needy" families. We are not content to struggle for existence, and we have organized with the idea of helping ourselves to work out of our situations.

One of the things that we feel may offer us some immediate relief is participation in one of the federal food programs. We have written to the Secretary of Agriculture for information on how we may be included in the Direct Distribution Program or the Food Stamp Program; and we have written to the Parish Police Jury, urging the members to investigate the possibilities of bringing one of these programs to our area. You will find a copy of each letter enclosed.

We urge you to give us your full support and to use your influence to encourage the bringing of one of these programs to Ouachita Parish.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lillie Flynnroy
Secretary
Project for Uplift

Encl.

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
March 19, 1965

Mr. Abe Venable
Community Relations Service
U. S. Department of Commerce
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We represent a group of approximately forty (40) families in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, generally classified as "needy" families. We are not content to struggle for existence, and we have organized with the idea of helping ourselves to work out of our situation.

One of the things that we feel may offer us some immediate relief is participation in one of the federal food programs. We have written to the Secretary of Agriculture for information on how we may be included in the Direct Distribution Program or the Food Stamp Program; and we have written to the Parish Police Jury, urging the members to investigate the possibilities of bringing one of these programs to our area. You will find a copy of each letter enclosed.

We urge you to give us your full support and to use your influence to encourage the bringing of one of these programs to Ouachita Parish.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lillie Flennery
Secretary
Project for Uplift

Encl.

COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CONSUMER AND MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

APR 15 1965

Mrs. Lillie Flennroy
103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Flennroy:

This is in response to your letters of March 15 to the Secretary and March 16 to Agricultural Marketing Service about your efforts to get a food assistance program started for needy families in Ouachita Parish.

Your correspondence with the Ouachita Parish Police Jury indicates that you are following the proper procedure in trying to get a food distribution program or a Food Stamp Program inaugurated in the Parish. With respect to either program, the Parish Police Jury has the prerogative of making arrangements with the State Department of Public Welfare to start operations. As you probably know, the Department donates available commodities directly to the state which then distributes them to parishes which have indicated their desire to participate. The enclosed leaflet gives a brief description of the Direct Food Distribution Program, and explains responsibilities relating to its operation.

The Louisiana Department of Public Welfare has advised nonparticipating parishes that the food distribution program may be started any time the respective parish police juries wish to do so. Although programs were started during the winter months in several parishes, we do not know of any plans by the Ouachita Parish Police Jury to start operations. However, in event they should decide to do so, the U. S. Department of Agriculture will be pleased to donate available commodities for that purpose.

We are also enclosing a brochure describing operations of the Food Stamp Program. At the present time, the Food Stamp Program is in operation in the following parishes: Natchitoches, Winn, Evangeline, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, and Acadia. In addition, plans are under way to establish the program in Vermilion and St. Martin Parishes. Although the Food Stamp Program of 1964 provides for gradual expansion of the program over a period of years, present limitations on funds do not permit specific commitments in the state beyond the parishes listed above. However, eventually, we hope to be able to make the program available to all areas wishing to have it.

Sincerely yours,

Howard P. Davis

Howard P. Davis
Deputy Administrator
Consumer Food Programs

Enclosures

STATE OF LOUISIANA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

P. O. BOX 4065
BATON ROUGE 70804

April 2, 1965

EDMUND M. REGGIE
COMMISSIONER

Mrs. Lillie Flynnroy, Secretary
Project for Uplift
103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Flynnroy:

Thank you for your letter of March 16, 1965 regarding the possibility of securing one of the Federal Food programs for Quachita Parish.

You have taken the right step in contacting the parish Police Jury as they are the governing body of the parish. If the Police Jury wishes to have a direct distribution of food or a food stamp program we would be glad to discuss this with them. Any distribution has to be a joint program between the Welfare Department and the Police Jury but the Police Jury has to initiate the request.

If we can furnish any other information, just let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Edmund M. Reggie

Edmund M. Reggie
Commissioner of Public Welfare

[1965, March?]

PROPOSED FOOD AND CLOTHING DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM

Oretha Castle

Purpose:

The food and clothing distribution is designed to provide some immediate relief to families that are forced to exist oftimes without the minimum of necessities. Also, it is designed to attempt to formulate some kind of structure that will allow these persons to participate in certain federal programs that to some degree may alleviate the "crime" of being a part of the "other America."

Further, we hope the food and clothing distribution program will broaden CORE's "image" in many communities. That is, CORE's "image" in many communities is that of teenagers demonstration or that of being concerned soley with public accommodations and public facilities. In areas - particularly in North Louisiana - where CORE doesn't have a project, the food and clothing distribution program should serve as a very "positive" introduction to the Negro community. This assumption is based in part on our workers' observations and statistics provided by the research department of CORE's Southern Office.

The food and clothing program, we are sure, will serve as a good introduction; but then it is up to us as workers to see that a structure is established that will have a permanent meaning for local people.

How do we plan to get the clothes?

We plan to send letters throughout the country to CORE chapters and interested groups soliciting food, clothing, etc., and/or we expect the Southern Office to utilize its contacts and machinery to gather the goods. This is a point that I hope will be cleared in the immediate future. Further, in urban communities where projects are operating, we plan to raise goods in those local communities.

Where will the goods be stored?

Arrangements have been made presently for the goods to be stored in a room located in the building where the Monroe office is housed. If this place in the future proves to be too small, we have contacted a church in the area that has a large storage facility.

Who will receive the goods?

As many "needy" persons as our supplies will service. The determination of need will be based on CORE's close contact with local welfare people (where possible), observations made by workers while canvassing, through churches and any other possible means. In rural areas where we have no projects currently, need will be determined by observation and the knowledge of local contacts.

Who will distribute the goods?

The goods will be distributed by local people, thus - hopefully - a step toward "community involvement." For persons will be needed not only to distribute the goods, but also to mend torn clothing received, wash clothes and perhaps maintain a small fund to cover clothes that may need to be cleaned. However, the goods will be distributed from our office so that the program will have definite association with CORE's work in the community.

How and what kind of structure?

We plan to keep an index card file on all persons who partake in this program. This card file will provide us with data on educational background, employment, salary, registered voters, etc. An attempt to influence the formation of an organizational structure concerned with "needs" will be made among these people. The aim of this structure will be to secure programs offered by the federal government, such as programs offered by the Economic Opportunity Act and other programs in the Home Finance Agency and the department of HEW. For further details on these kinds of federal programs, I will have to make a close examina-

tion of the various programs before more particulars can be stated.

This is an outline for the proposed program. All criticisms are welcome, along with suggestions and/or modifications.

COPY

Labor Market Trends

Ouachita Parish | MARCH, 1965 | Release Date: 4/9/65

HIGHLIGHTS

March employment up to 31,175 . . . 125 above February . . . 1,750 more than a year ago . . . further upturn in manufacturing . . . nonmanufacturing gains highly seasonal.

Sharp decline in unemployment . . . March figures at 1,925 . . . represents a decrease of 150 from February 1965 . . . 25.2% under one year ago . . . 4.4% of labor force unemployed . . . 6.1% in March 1964. National level 4.7% of the labor force . . . seasonal factors influenced the drop.

All other non-agricultural employment estimated to be 7,550 . . . increased over February . . . minor gain March 1965.

Demand for workers 46.4% higher than February . . . 43.8% above March 1964 . . . 733 workers placed on jobs in comparison to 538 one year ago . . . local labor supply adequate to demands, except in some occupations . . . shortage of technical workers and stenographers.

Mild upturn indicated, partly seasonal . . . changes in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing . . . a corresponding decrease in unemployment during next sixty days.

INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT

Area's total employment moved upward to 41,425 in March with upturn in both manufacturing, nonmanufacturing and other employment. Increases were largely in contract construction, services and government establishments. Employment gained 1,825 over one year ago. Total wage and salaried workers increased approximately 125 in March over February as it reached the level of 31,175. March employment exceeded March 1964

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by an estimated 1,750 workers. The opening of new firms and vast expansion in other industries are the factors that have influenced the upward swing in employment during the year.

In nonmanufacturing, employment was up approximately 100 workers. Gains in contract construction and government were the largest. All types of construction showed a small increase. Heavy construction has been high throughout the year due to the large amount of highway construction underway in the area. Mining held last month's level. Wholesale trade followed the usual trend with a small increase. Transportation, communication and other public utilities was unchanged. Losses in employment in retail food offset seasonal gains in other retail groups; however, retail trade is approximately 2.7% higher than last year. Losses for the month were the heaviest in finance and real estate. Employment increases in medical services resulted in an overall gain in the service group. Gains in government followed the usual March trend, as street and highway work increased with advent of spring weather.

Manufacturing increased slightly over February, but scored a 2.2% gain over March 1964. Food and kindred products followed the usual trend with a small seasonal increase. This industrial group has increased approximately 7.7% during the past year as the result of expansion. Employment in the furniture and lumber industries has increased during the year due to expansion, but has been stable during March. Other manufacturing groups were unchanged.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS TO A LOW LEVEL

Unemployment in the Monroe Labor Market Area (Ouachita Parish) dropped last month to the lowest March level in several years as it reached 1,925. The unemployment rate (percent of work force unemployed) was 4.4% as compared with a rate of 6.1% for one year ago. The rate of 4.4% compares very favorably with the national rate of 4.7% Unemployment usually follows the downward course in March, due to seasonal factors and weather conditions. The area trend is greatly influenced by weather conditions.

INCREASE IN JOB DEMAND

The current demand for workers is indicated by new job openings received in the local office increased in March over February. The demand exceeded March 1964 by 43.8%. This increase was in most all occupational groups. There were 733 workers placed on jobs in comparison to 538 for March 1964. The number of youths under 22 years of age that were placed on jobs during March 1965 exceeded one year ago approximately 143.0%. There has been a decrease in the supply of available labor during the past month; however, the supply has been adequate. There is a shortage of stenographers and technical workers. The supply of labor is sufficient for new industry and expansion.

THE OUTLOOK

Employment is expected to rise within the next sixty days, with the advent of spring weather, which encourages outside employment. There are numerous construction projects underway that will be in full swing as soon as the weather permits.

Unemployment will continue the downward trend until June - June brings an influx of graduates, both college and high school into the labor force. The June and July rise in unemployment is of a temporary nature.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
Monroe Area
March 1965

	March 1965 1/	Feb. 1965 2/	March 1964 3/	Net Change From Feb.'65	Net Change From March'64
AREA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	43,350	43,325	42.175	+ 25	+1175
UNEMPLOYMENT	1,925	2,075	2,575	- 150	- 650
Per Cent of Labor Force	4.4	4.8	6.1	xxx	xxx
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	41,425	41,250	39,600	+ 175	+1825
NON-AGRI. WAGE & SALARIED WORKERS	31,175	31,050	29,425	+ 125	+1750
Mining (Oil, Gas & Gravel)	500	500	550	0	- 50
Contract Construction	3,625	3,575	2,525	+ 50	+1100
Manufacturing	5,800	5,775	5,675	+ 25	+ 125
Food and Kindred Products	700	675	650	+ 25	+ 50
Lumber and Wood Products	475	475	425	0	+ 50
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,000	1,000	1,025	0	- 25
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	1,975	1,975	2,000	0	- 25
Wholesale Trade	2,175	2,150	2,050	+ 25	+ 125
Retail Trade	5,800	5,825	5,650	- 25	+ 150
General Mdse.	1,225	1,225	1,125	0	+ 100
Auto Dealers & Ser. Stat.	975	1,000	975	- 25	0
Apparel & Accessories	575	575	525	0	+ 50
Eating & Drinking Places	875	900	875	- 25	0
Finance, Insurance & Real Est.	1,650	1,700	1,650	- 50	0
Services & Misc.	4,225	4,200	4,200	* 25	+ 25
Hotels & Lodging Places	425	425	425	0	0
Laundries & Dry Cleaning	575	575	575	0	0
Medical Services	1,500	1,475	1,450	+ 25	+ 50
Government Establishments**	5,425	5,375	5,100	+ 50	+ 325
OTHER NON-AGRICULTURAL EMP.*	7,550	7,500	7,475	+ 50	+ 75
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0

This employment series is based on a March, 1964 Benchmark, and includes all full and part-time workers who were employed during the pay period including the twelfth of the month. Totals shown are rounded to the nearest 25 and are therefore, not necessarily additive. Due to changes in industrial classification, estimates since January, 1958 are not strictly comparable with estimates for prior years. Revised data for 1963 and 1964 are available on request.

* Includes non-agricultural self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households.

** Includes government operated hospitals, institutions, health services and public schools.

1/ Preliminary - Subject to revision, based on later data.

2/ Revised - later data available.

3/ Revised on basis of March, 1964 Benchmark.

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 21, 1965

Miss Oretha Castle
103 North 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Oretha:

I have written to Mr. Howard P. Davis of the Consumer Food Programs Of the Agricultural Marketing Service for information about School Lunch Programs in Claiborne Parish. I'll let you know as soon as I hear from him.

I asked Mr. Elie about the law concerning corporal punishment in schools, and he said that such a decision would be made on a local and not a state level. Apparantly State Law does not cover this at all.

Your kids are great. This morning I heard Marty tell Wayne, "Look at the teeny little helocopter ! " Guess he saw a dragon fly or something.

Hope all's well.

Freedom,

Judi Nusbaum
Research/Federal Programs

Summary Report April '65

OUACHITA (MONROE)

~~No canvassing or clinics for voter registration have~~ & clinics

There has been no voter registration ~~or~~ canvassing in Monroe since the elections. The people themselves seem to be waiting for the passage of the voting bill before committing themselves to register. The attention of the staff has been focused on "building a structure." A foundation was laid when forty families joined toether to help ~~and~~ with and share in food and clothing distribution. The women involved have set up an organization which is now working on bringing the ~~food~~ stamp program to Monroe (the Police Jury seems willing to act if there is enough community support) and establishing a free day-care center for children of working mothers. ~~Garbage collection and location near schools.~~

Area restaurants desegregated immediately after the elections. High schbol students planned to retest ~~the~~ lunch counters and recreations during the Easter week-end. They also planned to see if they would receive service at Charity Hospital while sitting in the "white" reception room.

A fifth Army investigation of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. in West Monroe has apparently resulted in the hiring of one more Negro woman. At this writing, however, we have received no information relating to any ~~results~~ changes that may have been made in Mathieson's policies ~~which~~ of segregation ~~in~~ facilities ~~and~~ and discrimination in advancement opportunities. Negro employees who ~~have~~ are part of a negotiations ~~committee~~ group called the "Unity Committee" have been subjected to various harassments such as slashed tires, sugar in the gas tank, rock throwing.

A Negro man was fired from his job because he played golf on a newly-integrated golf course. A boycott has begun against ~~this firm~~ his former employer.

[1965, April-May]

file

OUACHITA PARISH

The following information is taken from voter registration complaints on file in the Louisiana CORE state office. The complaint forms were filled out by Negro applicants who were denied registration.

Years of schooling	Number of complainants
not given	8
1	0
2	1
3	5
4	8
5	13
6	13
7	11
8	17
9	7
10	10
11	11
12	4
13	2
14	0
total	110

Average years ofschooling of complainants (mean) - 7.48
Average years of schooling of adults in the parish - 6.3
(source: 1960 census) (non-white)

Reason for registration being denied

Errors on form and/or test 79
Identification refused 18
No apparent reason 9
Misc. 4

April 1965

Labor Market Trends

Ouachita Parish | APRIL, 1965 | Release Date: 5/11/65

HIGHLIGHTS

April employment continued to rise, reaching 31,475. . .up 275 from March. . .1,775 higher than one year ago. . .manufacturing 50 over April 1964. . .construction moves upward. . . 1,000 above a year ago.

Sharp decline in unemployment. . .April estimates at 1800. . . represents a decrease of 125 under March 1965. . .7.7% under one year ago. . .4.1% of labor force unemployed. . .4.6% in April 1964. . .seasonal factors influenced the trend.

All other non-agricultural employment estimated to be 7,575. . .slightly increased over March. . .100 over April 1964.

Nominal increase in job openings in April over March. . . demand still exceeds supply for qualified clerical, technical and some other specialized workers. . .demand exceeds April 1964 by 31.5%.

Mild upturn indicated for May. . .service and government will drop in June. . .summer vacation in the schools and college, causes change. Unemployment will follow same trend. . .influx of graduates will increase unemployment in June.

* * * *

AREA EMPLOYMENT INCREASED

Employment for the Monroe Labor Market Area (Ouachita Parish) pushed upward to 31,475 in April with increases from a seasonal rise in retail trade and contract construction. Current level of nonagricultural wage and salary workers is a new high for the area. Over the year, employment rose 1,775. Remarkable gains were noted in construction for the year, with retail trade and government holding second places. Contract construction has been at a new high for the area during the past year. The highway construction is the primary factor that has enabled construction to reach this level. Expansion in retail business and in the schools has influenced the other two in-

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dustrial groups. There has been nominal employment gains in all other industrial groups except in mining. Employment in gas and oil drilling has slackened during the past year. The monthly increase was in the non-manufacturing group. Manufacturing dropped slightly.

In manufacturing, employment has been remarkably stable during the year, netting only a gain of 50. For the month of April there was a drop of 75 workers. The monthly loss was primarily in food resulting from a seasonal drop in cottonseed and soybean milling. Lumber and wood products declined slightly and was fairly well distributed among most of the lumber and wood industries. Other manufacturing groups were stable for the month with minor changes for the year. Expansion in manufacturing has been minor since April 1964.

In non-manufacturing, contract construction had the largest gain of 150 workers over March 1964. This industrial group has hit a high level for the year, as it shows an increase of 35.7% over April 1964. All phases of construction have increased during the past year. Mining followed the yearly trend as it declined for the month. Long distance hauling increased with the advent of favorable weather in other areas. The gain was in the group moving pipeline supplies. Wholesale trade moved upward with a minor increase. The late Easter season resulted in an additional 150 temporary workers being employed by the local stores. These seasonal increases affected employment in the stores engaged in general merchandising and the sale of wearing apparel and accessories. Service stations have begun to put on summer workers to serve the tourist trade. Finance, insurance and real estate continued to move upward. The gain was primarily in real estate. Service held firm last month's level with a small increase for the year. There was a minor cut back in hotels. Federal government was steady while small losses occurred in state and local government. Expansion in the school systems and college has resulted in an increase in state and local government for the year.

FURTHER DROP IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Continuing the decline which started last month, unemployment dropped 6.5% in April under March. This decrease brought the level of unemployment to 1,800 which is 7.7% under April 1964. The unemployment rate is now 4.1% of the labor force compared to 4.4% in March and 4.6% one year ago. Increased activities in construction in the area and out-migration of workers to other areas are primarily responsible for the decrease in unemployment. Many of the workers who have migrated to other areas are construction workers. There was a decline of approximately 23.3% in the number of unemployed construction workers in April in comparison to March and 8.3% under April 1964.

LABOR DEMAND AND SUPPLY

With a steady increase in employment, labor demand during the month of April continued to remain approximately 3.2% above March with 31.5% increase over April 1964. The yearly increase in the demand for workers was in most all occupational groups. There has been a decrease in the supply of available labor during the past month; however, the supply has been adequate. The supply of local labor is sufficient for new industry and expansion, except in some occupational groups.

THE OUTLOOK

Total employment should drop slightly during the next sixty days. The decline in employment is of a seasonal nature and is temporary. The two industrial groups affected by this seasonal decrease is service and government. The closing of the schools and college for the summer vacation usually decreases employment several hundred and puts a large number on the labor market.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
Monroe Area
April, 1965

	April 1965 1/	March 1965 2/	April 1964 3/	Net Change From Mar.'65	Net Change From Apr.'64
AREA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	43,500	43,325	42,025	+ 175	+1,475
UNEMPLOYMENT	1,800	1,925	1,950	- 125	- 150
Per Cent of Labor Force	4.1	4.4	4.6	xxx	xxx
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	41,750	41,400	40,075	+ 350	+1,675
NON-AGRI. WAGE & SALARIED WORKERS	31,475	31,200	29,700	+ 275	+1,775
Mining (Oil, Gas & Gravel)	475	500	550	- 25	- 75
Contract Construction	3,800	3,650	2,800	+ 150	+1,000
Manufacturing	5,725	5,800	5,675	- 75	+ 50
Food and Kindred Products	650	700	625	- 50	+ 25
Lumber and Wood Products	450	475	450	- 25	0
Chemicals and Allied Products	1,025	1,025	1,025	0	0
Trans, Comm., & Utilities	2,000	1,975	2,025	+ 25	- 25
Wholesale Trade	2,200	2,175	2,050	+ 25	+ 150
Retail Trade	5,950	5,800	5,650	+ 150	+ 300
General Mdse.	1,300	1,225	1,175	+ 75	+ 125
Auto Dealers & Ser. Sta.	1,000	975	950	+ 25	+ 50
Apparel & Accessories	600	575	525	+ 25	+ 75
Eating & Drinking Places	875	875	875	0	0
Finance, Insurance & Real Est.	1,675	1,650	1,675	+ 25	0
Services & Misc.	4,250	4,250	4,175	0	+ 75
Hotels & Lodging Places	400	425	425	- 25	- 25
Laundries & Dry Cleaning	575	575	575	0	0
Medical Services	1,500	1,500	1,425	0	+ 75
Government Establishments**	5,400	5,425	5,100	- 25	+ 300
OTHER NON-AGRICULTURAL EMP.*	7,575	7,500	7,675	+ 75	+ 100
AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0

This employment series is based on a March, 1964 Benchmark, and includes all full and part-time workers who were employed during the pay period including the twelfth of the month. Totals shown are rounded to the nearest 25 and are therefore, not necessarily additive. Due to changes in industrial classification, estimates since January, 1958 are not strictly comparable with estimates for prior years. Revised data for 1963 and 1964 are available on request.

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1/ Preliminary - Subject to revision, based on later data.

2/ Revised - later data available.

3/ Revised on basis of March, 1964 Benchmark.

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
May 21, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Haley:

If you will recall, Tom Flowers and Glenn Paggett were arrested in Arcadia, Louisiana, while enroute from Jonesboro to Homer. You have a report on the incident from Judy Rollins in your office. We spoke to you by phone about this case and the trial of Leon Russell in Jonesboro and the possibility of CORE providing a lawyer for same. You later informed us 1) You had spoken to Collins, Douglas & Elie 2) Collins, Douglas & Elie, through James Sharpe of Monroe, would handle the Arcadia case 3) Collins, Douglas & Elie would not handle Leon Russell's case for it was not concerned with civil rights.

We told Flowers and Paggett to contact Sharpe in Monroe about an appointment concerning their case. They then said to us, "Thank you, CORE, very much; but we would rather take our chances with the 'white folks' of Arcadia than have Sharpe represent us." Needless to say, we did not attempt to get them to change their minds. Mr. Blankenship, who lives in Bienville Parish, posted the bond for the fellows. He advised me shortly after the incident that if we could not provide an attorney, he would see if he could secure a lawyer for them. Mr. Blankenship is a member of the Board of Directors for SECF. Ben Smith's law firm is going to handle the case.

Further, we are extremely disappointed that the attorneys would not take the Leon Russell case. After the attorneys took that position - the only thing left for us to do was to try and get the other party involved to drop the charge. Luckily for Russell we were able to do this. However, this incident raises for us two serious questions about CORE's legal program in Louisiana. These questions are not necessarily criticisms of Collins, Douglas & Elie.

The use of the words "legal program" may be in itself extremely presumptuous on our part, for CORE may not have and doesn't have any intentions of developing a legal program. If this is the case, it seems to us that the field staff should be very pointedly advised of that fact - that is, if CORE's legal work is limited to defending persons who are involved in such situations as can be clearly defined in traditional terms as a civil rights case and to initiating action in definitely defined areas of civil rights. If this is the case, then it seems to us there is a need for the re-evaluation of our field work to broaden the term "civil rights." For, it doesn't help a community very much for the

field staff to become involved in a community program that is inconsistent with its "legal program."

The other question is how much of a "say" (if any) does the field staff have concerning the filing and/or nature of legal work in a community where the worker is assigned. That is, if a worker recommends a certain legal activity and the attorney says no - is that the way it stands or what?

Another example of this is what has happened in the Jonesboro cases. The cases that we are referring to resulted from the "famous blockcade." Stone is taking care of those cases. He came to Jonesboro the Sunday after the incidents to talk to the parties concerned. We asked if a petition for removal of the cases could be filed; he said yes. We asked if he would do so, and Stone assured us that he would. He did not, and we were not given an explanation of why he did not file for removal. Stone came to Jonesboro the day that the parties were to appear in court for an arraignment. He consulted with the district attorney about the case, then told the parties concerned to leave, that their case would not be coming up. He then called us and said the district attorney wasn't willing to drop the charges but "they" thought it would be best not to call the case up, because tension was too high and "they" needed time to work out other things in the community.

Now we realize that attorneys have to make their own decisions about what, how and when concerning legal activities. O.K., the community quiets down, then the parties are tried, convicted and who could care less. Apparently, or it seems to us, Stone gave no thought to this possibility, or had no real feel for making the parish act on unjust arrests.

Maybe these questions are very clear to some of the staff; to a few of us it is not quite clear at all. We would be quite appreciative if some clarification could be given to us.

Freedom,

Oretha

(Miss) Oretha Castle

OC/sb
cc: Dave Dennis
Ronnie Moore

PROPOSED LOCAL COMMUNITIES MEETING
Alexandria, Louisiana
June 5, 1965
9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

9:00 a.m.	Statement - Purpose of meeting
	-Staff- Explanation of political arena re: Louisiana
12:00 noon	Buzz Sessions (people from various areas get a chance to talk to each other)
1:00 p.m.	Lunch
2:00 p.m.	Meaning of proposed voting legislation and Democratic National Convention re: desegregation of party
	Talk - Mrs. Annie Devine, MFDP and/or Film - Title VI

We really don't feel that this meeting should have much structure - just a little.

may 21, 1965
OC/sb

103 N. 10th St.
Monroe, La.
17 May 1965

FIELD REPORT : Monroe, May 3 to May 17, 1965
submitted by Dan Paik

It's just now that I'm beginning to get some kind of understanding of the situation here, so I thought I'd commit some thoughts to writing.

There is no such thing as a "structure" here that encompasses and attempts to deal in any general way with the wide range of problems in the Negro community. Rather, there are several groups, each of which is becoming more and more aware of the inter-relatedness of the problems of their own group to those of the others. I agree with Oretha that the consolidation of these groups is not an immediate necessity, for a central leadership might, at this point, tend to hamper rather than help the efforts of each group.

LABOR AND UNIONS:

One of the groups is the Olin-Mathieson Unity Committee, led by Roscoe Young, who is a canny and tireless worker. Plans are now in progress for a meeting with Adam Clayton Powell to discuss the tests which have been instituted at Olin. These tests purport to show the psychological and intellectual capacity of applicants-an those who wish to be placed in the line of progression. I took one of the tests which tests mathematical reasoning, spatial conceptualization (putting boxes together on paper), and straight logic. The test wasn't too hard for me, but the twelve-minute time limit made it practically impossible to finish if one doesn't have the mental tools sharpened and ready. One of the members of the Unity Committtee said that he if this test were given to all of the men already in the line of progression they'd have to shut the plant down.

This area of labor and unions is probably going to be my prime center of concentration in my time here, however long that is. Right now I'm bringing Roscoe together with members of the local International Hod Carriers and etc. union. In Monroe, the union has some 700 members of whom not more than 12 are white. By some odd coincidence, these twelve are the only ones who get the high-paying jobs, while the Negroes, whatever their actual skill-level, are relegated to the pick-and-shovel brigade. The union Business Representative, a white man named Miley, runs the [illegible] show and he is cleaning up — he just bought a second car to put in the garage of his expensive home. As soon as we talk to a few more people, we're going to start filing grievances and complaints with government and union.

Besides this, I'm going to establish contact with men in as many unions and plants in the area as I can. It's going to be slow work, for I don't think that contacting union heads is going to yield anything, and thus I'm goingto try to find people who know other people who know etc. It's chancy, but I don't see any other way. I'm very open to suggestions on this line. In making these contacts, I hope to lay some ground-work for the Summer project, at which time the workers could help unleash a wave of complaints under Titles 6 and 7 of the Civil Rights Act.

In line with this, I think that it is imperative that the workers be given implicity instructions in regard to filling out complaints, in figuring out which channels will yield results. I think a good workshop would be one in which an imaginary company would be analysed. Is there discrimination here and how do you spot the subtler forms? What discriminationatory acts are covered by this agency or law, and which are not? What do complaint forms look like and how do you fill them out (what kind of information is needed?)? How much organizing must be done among the men themselves? What problems do these men face when it comes down to making sure that "Plans for Progress" are getting more than token actions by companies and unions? What kinds of reprisals will the complainants face from the management and the Klu Klux? I knew that I could benefit greatly from such a work shop.

PUBLIC FACILITIES

One of the members of the Unity Committee, Alvin Hicks, is also a coach of a Negro baseball club (teen-agers) in West Monroe. The field that they use is practically unplayable, although it is a city playground. As he said in a letter to the Commissioner of Streets and Parks, "Removal of both the light post and the pump house out of the playing field is also essential." I am ~~now~~ today ~~writing~~ rewriting that letter for this reason: he says in the second paragraph that unless the Negro playground is improved, "we will begin using all public recreational facilities." I don't like the either/or situation he sets up. Certainly the kids need a better playground, but I think it would be best to avoid bringing the race situation in at all, if ~~po~~ it's possible to avoid it. I don't think we want to imply that improving the playground will in any way appease us and prevent us at sometime from integrating. However, if the city refuses to talk, Hicks is ready to use direct action; he's already lined up somebody to go his bail. His ball-club is all behind him too, but he doesn't want to take any action there without the ~~great~~ parents knowledge and permission. Thus, he's ready to picket by himself, if necessary.

OPERATION HEADSTART

Sharon, Gary and I attended a meeting last week of the group who is sponsoring Headstart, and they have things pretty much under control. The only hitch is that their program included only a part of the kids who might benefit from it. I pointed out at that time that the deadline had been extended, and that they might therefore send in an upword revision. I don't know what action has been taken along these lines.

Last Thursday, Al and I went to Faraday and part of our visit was devoted to talking to Father Thompson, who had heard about Project Headstart. We ~~gig~~ gave the forms to him and another guy, and by the time we left town, they had them filled out. A lot of it was guessing and speculation, but at least it got in.

DIRECT FOOD DISTRIBUTION

On May 10, 70 persons attended the Police Jury meeting, asking that the Direct Feed distribution program be brought to Ouachita Parish. At that time, the matter was delega ted to a committee, since two Jury members were strongly for it, two strongly against, and eleven were strongly ignorant, they said. On May 17, two Negro ladies went to the meeting, but were refused entry, and were told that they needn't come to any more meetings because they would be notified in a letter of the Jury's decision. It looks shady to me, and I'm going to do some sha rp digging to find out what the hell is going on. I know for sure that I'm going to try to get a big turnout for the next meeting.

********** s

Well, which is to say that there's mean thing happening in this land. Right now I'm trying to get as much in formation as I can about housing, for this is a major problem here. Perhaps this summer would be a good time for a rent-strike or some such action, for such a job requires a lot of workers to do the enormous amount of leg-work involved. If you have any information on how such actions have been conducted in the past, I would much appreciate receiving it.

FREEDOM INTHENEARFUTURE

Dan Paik

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 21, 1965

Miss Oretha Castle
103 N. 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

Dear Oretha,

I have a letter from Carl Rachlin containing an urgent request that we find plaintiffs for the school bond cases in Shreveport and Jonesboro. I am not surprised at the trouble in Shreveport; could we not rather find a plaintiff in Greenwood, thus making it unnecessary to search for one in Shreveport?

I am surprised that this pessimism concerning Jonesboro; I really thought there would be no problem there. However, I feel sure you can find a suitable person. The important thing here is immediacy; please help us on this as soon as you can.

As to the case coming up on the 20th, there is more to say. It seems to me we have two primary obligations to CORE lawyers just as to other court staff members. We have first an obligation to cooperate with them, both publically and privately. Second, we have an obligation to speak frankly and completely to them about their affectiveness and their attitudes; to hammer out a working relationship. Failing this---and failing all else---we are further obliged to communicate to the appropriate parties that we can no longerwork with that staff member, lawyer or other wise. Needless to say, a decision of such finality should be supported by a thorough explanation and rational. By the same token, it cannot be that one part of our staff continues to recommend any particular auxiliary person while another equally important part of the staff will not use the person, yet the latter status remains unchanged.

To get to the point:

1. What recommendation do you make concerning our continued liaison with attorney's Sharp and Stone?

2. Please elaborate on your position.

3. What do you expect would be the general community response to our continued continued use of these two lawyers?

Please impress on Chris and Claudia the need for keeping you fully informed on their situation and progress.

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 21, 1965

Mr. Carl Rachlin
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Carl,

I have communicated with Oretha Castle in North Louisiana concerning the matter of getting plaintiffs for the school bonds suits. I don't really anticipate too much trouble in Jonesboro; there may be even less in Greenwood (suburb of Shreveport), since CORE's stock in Greenwood is very high at present. I do know it is very hard to successfully challenge an election through the courts, and I am not looking for legalistic flamboyance. But I don't wish to brush aside any possibility because it is new or unconventional. I can see the need to observe the results of the new voting bill in our worst counties; there should very quickly---I hope---appear indications of the effectiveness of that bill or the lack of it. At that point it seems to me it would be well to reopen this question.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE SOUTHERN DIRECTOR

RH/vjj

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
May 26, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Haley:

We received your letter concerning the school bond cases in Jonesboro and Shreveport. Staff in Caddo Parish were unable to secure plaintiffs from Greenwood because all the property owners are in some kind of homestead cooperative or something like that.

We are surprised to a greater degree than you are over the pessimism expressed in Carl Rachlin's letter about plaintiffs in Jonesboro. A few weeks ago when I came down to New Orleans, I brought Collins, Douglas & Elie signed retainer agreements and some other signed forms that had been given to us by Douglas as the necessary papers for the school case in Jonesboro.

Bruce Rogow, from L.C.D.C., was in Jonesboro two (2) weeks ago about the school case. He took with him a signed retainer and the information that he said was needed on one plaintiff. He took the information from another prospective plaintiff, and Sharon later mailed him the retainer agreement signed by the second plaintiff. Therefore, we are not pessimistic about Jonesboro, but just a wee bit confused.

We tried to reach Bronstein in Jackson today to find out exactly what the mix-up is, but were unable to reach him. We will try again tomorrow.

Freedom,

Oretha

Oretha

OC/sb
cc: Carl Rachlin

[1965, May 27]

Ronnie -

Copies of the enclosed hospital letters were sent to the following places as of May 27, 1965:

Mr. Louis Mitchell
State Dept of Hospitals

Newspapers;

Jackson Independent
Shreveport Sun
Shreveport Journal
Shreveport Times and
Monroe News-Star-World

A copy of Mrs Robert Weaver's letter was sent to the Regional Office Housing and Home Finance Agency in Fort Worth, Texas.

With aims for freedom -
Sharon L.P.S.

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
May 27, 1965

Mr. Robert Weaver
Housing and Home Finance Agency
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Weaver:

In Arcadia (Bienville Parish) Louisiana, two seperate public housing projects are now being constructed. Federal funds are being used for this construction. We have reason to believe that these projects will be racially segregated.

We urge you to hold an immediate investigation in accordance with the rules that became effective January 4, 1965. We further urge you to take all steps necessary to ensure that these housing projects are not segregated, including the withholding of federal funds.

Respectfully,

(Miss) Oretha Castle

OC/sb

COPY

1412 Louise Anne Avenue
Monroe, Louisiana
March 24, 1965

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I was recently a patient at the E. A. Conway Memorial Hospital in Monroe, Louisiana. There is a policy of racial discrimination still practiced in almost every aspect of the hospital's service and activity. According to a January, 1965, article in a local newspaper, Conway Memorial is receiving $18,000 in federal food commodities this year; and the Louisiana State Department of Hospitals has requested $1,905,000 from Louisiana's governor to renovate the hospital. The requested amount includes $900,000 in federal funds.

I strongly urge you to hold an investigation in accordance with the rules that became effective January 4, 1965. Further, I ask you to immediately take whatever steps are necessary to eliminate racial discrimination at the hospital, including the withholding of federal funds.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Alvin N. Culpepper III

cc: Superintendent Ray Rhymes
News-Star & World Publishing Company

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
March 24, 1965

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We are writing with reference to the Jackson Parish General Hospital located in Jackson Parish, Louisiana. The hospital is parish (county) owned and maintains a policy of racial segregation. According to figures available to us, the hospital requested $407,482 in federal funds for new construction; and initial approval was given in January, 1960.

Because this hospital does receive federal funds and because it does practice discrimination, we urge you to hold an investigation in accordance with the rules that became effective January 4, 1965. We further urge you to take all steps necessary at Jackson Parish General Hospital to end racial discrimination, including the withholding of federal funds.

Respectfully,

(Miss) Sharon Burger

COPY

COPY

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
May 27, 1965

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We are writing with reference to the St. Francis Hospital which is located in Monroe (Ouachita Parish) Louisiana. Ownership of the hospital is voluntary and non-profit, and St. Francis maintains a policy of racial segregation. According to figures available to us, in October of 1952, initial approval was given for an addition to the hospital with an estimated cost of $2,519,486 and a federal share of $487,500. In January of 1956, an addition with an estimated cost of $511,373 and a federal share of $198,490 was given initial approval. Again in August of 1962, initial approval was given for two (2) additions, each with an estimated cost of $300,000 and a federal share of $150,000.

Because this hospital does receive federal funds and because it does practice discrimination, we urge you to hold an investigation in accordance with the rules that became effective January 4, 1965. We further urge you to take all steps necessary at St. Francis Hospital to end racial discrimination, including the withholding of federal funds.

Respectfully,

(Miss) Oretha Castle

OC/sb

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
May 27, 1965

Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We are writing with reference to the Jackson Parish Health Center located in Jackson Parish, Louisiana. The health center is parish (county) owned and maintains a policy of racial segregation. According to figures available to us, the health center requested $16,904 in federal funds for construction; and intial approvas was given in December, 1956.

Because the health center does receive federal funds and because it does practice discrimination, we urge you to hold an investigation in accordance with the rules that became effective January 4, 1965. We further urge you to take all steps necessary at the Jackson Parish Health Center to end racial discrimination, including the withholding of federal funds.

Respectfully,

(Miss) Oretha Castle

OC/sb

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
May 27, 1965

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We are writing with reference to the Ouachita Parish Health Center located in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. The health center is parish (county) owned and maintains a policy of racial segregation. According to figures available to us, the health center requested $169,000 in federal funds for new construction; and initial approval was given in November, 1961.

Because the health center does receive federal funds and because it does practice discrimination, we urge you to hold an investigation in accordance with the rules that became effective January 4, 1965. We further urge you to take all steps necessary at the Ouachita Parish Health Center to end racial discrimination, including the withholding of federal funds.

Respectfully,

(Miss) Oretha Castle

OC:sb

COPY

COPY

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
May 27, 1965

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We are writing with reference to the Ouachita Easter Seal Rehabilitation Facility located in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. Ownership of the Rehabilitation Facility is voluntary and non-profit, and the facility maintains a policy of racial segregation. According to figures available to us, in May of 1956, initial approval was given for new construction at the Rehabilitation Facility with an estimated cost of $145,946 and a federal share of $89,371.

Because this facility does receive federal funds and because it does practice discrimination, we urge you to hold an investigation in accordance with the rules that became effective January 4, 1965. We further urge you to take all steps necessary at the Ouachita Easter Seal Rehabilitation Facility to end racial discrimination, including the withholding of federal funds.

Respectfully,

(Miss) Oretha Castle

OC/sb

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
May 27, 1965

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We are writing with reference to the T. E. Schumpert Memorial Hospital located in Caddo Parish, Louisiana. According to figures available to us, the hospital has received $1,071,250.00 in federal funds. This hospital maintains a policy of racial segregation.

Because the hosptial does receive federal funds and because it does practice discrimination, we urge you to hold an investigation in accordance with the rules that became effective January 4, 1965. We further urge you to take all steps necessary at the T. E. Schumpert Memorial Hospital to end racial discrimination, including the withholding of federal funds.

Respectfully,

(Miss) Oretha Castle

OC/sb

COPY

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
May 27, 1965

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We are writing with reference to the Confederate Memorial Hospital located in Shreveport (Caddo Parish) Louisiana. According to figures available to us, the hospital has received $533,155.00 in federal funds. This hospital maintains a policy of racial segregation.

Because the hospital does receive federal funds and because it does practice discrimination, we urge you to hold an investigation in accordance with the rules that became effective January 4, 1965. We further urge you to take all steps necessary at Confederate Memorial Hospital to end racial discrimination, including the withholding of federal funds.

Respectfully,

(Miss) Oretha Castle

OC/sb

COPY

103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
May 5, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Director
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Mr. Haley:

Enclosed you will find the last bank statement received and the cancelled checks. A financial report covering the Louisiana Project from February 1 through April 30, 1965, has been submitted to the State Office and should be forwarded to you by the end of the week.

There is a fund raising drive for the Louisiana Project now in progress in South Bend and Mishawaka, Indiana. I am assuming that the National Office should be notified when money is received rather than at this point. The drive is being sponsored by the Algonquin Civic Club, Inc. of South Bend, Indiana. The club is composed of Negro businessmen; they provided my expense money last summer and have sent money to the project once or twice in the past year. A sixty (60) day drive with a goal of $2,000.00 was begun on May 2, 1965 for the "Sharon Burger Voter Registration Fund." The feeling of the club was that they could raise more money under such a title than would be possible with CORE's name. My understanding is that checks will be sent to me personally, and I am being trusted to deposit them in the project account. I will write acknowledgements for whatever money is received. Is this the correct proceedure allowing for the fact that the money will be in my name, or are there other things that should be done? I have further information on how the fund appeal itself is being handled, if you need or would like more specific details.

Financial reports will be submitted monthly for the next four (4) months, if that will be sufficient.

Freedom,

Sharon

Sharon Burger

[1965, May ?]

OUACHITA PARISH

CORE has been in Monroe, the parish seat of Ouachita Parish, since the beginning of 1964. The Summer Project of 1964 placed emphasis on voter registration and the desegregation of public facilities and accommodations, and many local high school students were actively involved. There were arrests at the libraries and harrassment and intimidation of voter registration canvassers by officials of Monroe and West Monroe was frequent. The beginning of school in the fall brought a decline in activities. The interest of local students shifted to school activities and the CORE chapter which had formed in the summer became non-existent.

In November, all of Monroe's public facilities and accommodations desegregated voluntarily. Several things might be considered part of the cause: Monroe's mayor had been the vice-president of the state's Goldwater campaign and was shaken by the election results, CORE's sustained effort of the summer had had its effects, and a deal had been made to drop the charges resulting from the picketing of the library and desegregate the library if suits against the library and the city were withdrawn. The desegregation of public facilities and accommodations did not mean, however, an end to harrassment and intimidation of Negroes who chose to take advantage of their new "freedom."

In January of 1965, the Louisiana Advisory Committee to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights held an open hearing in Monroe. The city officials ignored their invitations and the local press followed the example. The hearing took more time than scheduled as people whom CORE had been able to contact presented statements and gave testimony. Only recently, various departments and agencies of the federal government have begun to contact us relative to complaints made at the hearing.

Our work in the last few months has been primarily with two groups: the Unity Committee and Project for Uplift.

The Unity Committee is composed of seven Negro employees of Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation. Olin employs 2700 (the largest employer in the area); 100 - 115 employees are Negro. The unions are segregated, and although the members of the Unity Committee are active in their union, they are not a union group. Their primary objective is to "achieve racial harmony" at Olin. To date they have brought about five investigations by the Army, with whom Olin holds a contract. The correspondence of the Committee is voluminous, and some changes have been made at Olin as a result of pressures the Committee has brought to bear. Three of the men on the committee are interested and actige in working with us on other programs.

Project for Uplift is a group of people trapped in the "welfare cycle." CORE's first contact with these people was through our limited program of food and clothing distribution. They are loosely organized and have for the past month or so been trying to bring the federal governments Direct Food Distribution Program into the parish. Several letters were written, and the matter was finally put on the agenda of the Ouachita Parish Police Jury - the legislative body of the parish which must decide whether or not to participate in such a program. Approximately seventy Negroes appeared and the police jury

meeting - surely an historical event in Monroe. The proposal was given to a committee for study; and Monday, June 14, on recommendation of the committee it was tabled with a statement that the parish was at this time unable to bear the expense of the program. There are alternatives, and we would suggest that they b3 investigated as part of the Summer Project program in Monroe:

1) Possible handling of the food program by an independent group such as Project for Uplift itself or the Colored Welfare (an agency supported by the United Givers' Fund and administered by the Twin City - Negro - Chamber of Commerce

2) Forcing the police jury to accept the program

There is a booklet available in the Monroe office entitled "Programs for Change" which was prepared by the Monroe staff. It gives facts and figures concerning housing, employment, city services, public welfare, local politics, publich facilities and accommodations; attempts to define the conditions created by these facts; and suggest possible programs to change the conditions. The suggestion offered here is that primary consideration be given the possibilities of developing a program to deal with housing conditions in Monroe and West Monroe.

1. Availability of local transportation:

City bus service is extensive, but there is no bus into West Monroe. In cases of dire emergency, it is sometimes possible to use the car of Dr. John Reddix whose office is located across the street from the CORE office. At this time there is no transportation available from within the community.

2. Housing:

Mrs. James Henry 2217 Breard St. 323-1061	Mrs. Henry can house 6 people at $5.00 per week per person.
Mrs. Lovenia Leppool 1709 Rear Wallace 322-5326	Mrs. Leppool can house 4 persons at $5.00 per week per person, but at the present time she is caring for her ill brother in her home. This makes living there less than comfortable.

No other housing has been located, and prospects are not very good.

3. Availability of assembly places:

Calvary Baptist Church of West Monroe is usually available to us unless something else has been scheduled (and the church does have a heavy schedule.) The pastor of Calvary Baptist has suggested that some of the Methodist Churches in the area are interested in becoming involved and would probably be willing to let us use their churches. He has the names of the churches and the pastors.

For meetings of less than 30, we may occasionally use the reception room of the Collored Welfare office down the hall from our office. Arrangements should be made with Dr. Thompson, who is also down the hall from our office.

4. Suggest contacts:

Unity Committee-

Mr. Roscoe Young
325-2222

Mr. Emphriam Briggs
325-1821

Mr. Alzie Hicks
323-5582

Project for Uplift-

Mrs. Addie Johnson
323-2931

The woman who was acting in a "leadership position" in Project for Uplift had to withdraw for personal reasons. Mrs. Johnson seems the strongest person in the group at the present time.

Rev. P. Rayfield Brown
Calvary Baptist Church
West Monroe

Rev. Thurston Callier
Dyer's Chapel, West Monroe and Keystone Life Insurance (down the hall

5. Possible programs:

Included in summary report.

June 27, 1965
2pm

Ouachita
Monroe

Bob Mason and Walter Lowny were bailed out around 11:30 am. Also bailed out (at $150 each) were two Monroe Negro girls arrested with Mason and Lowny: Ella Mae Crow and Florence Mae Duncan. The charge against Lowny wa driving without a license; against the other three was disturbing the peace. Mason says the police inter preted his petting in the back seat as disturbing the peace. All four admitted to the officers of having a few beers.

jr

Wats Report
June 27, 1965
2:30 am
JAR

OUACHITA
Monroe, La.

Michael Clurman called to report the arrest of Bob Mason, a volunteer, and Walter Lowny, an LCDC lawyer. The charge against Mason is disturbing the peace; his bail is set at $150.00. Lowny'scharge is not known; his bail is $100.

F. A Morgan Bonding Company contacted at 2:35 from the Baton Rouge office.

********** 5:30am

Jesse Gomez and Edna Baker at F.A, Morgan fooled around until 5am before they let us know that the boys couldn't be bailed out until 8am.

Steve Miller was arrested Saturday night in Monroe for running a stop sign. He was released when he posted $8 bond. Steve says he definitely did not run the stop sign. He feels these arrests were caused by many new cars and CORE workers around the Town House restaurant on Saturday night (workers were in Monroe from Jonesboro and Ferriday).

Steve Miller will be at the Ouachita Parish jailhouse at 8am to meet Mason and Lowny.

WATS LINE REPORT

6/28/65

Ouachita: 9:50 am

Questions:

1. Who is state's ASCS representative, and the address?

2. Information on parish election of ASCS.

3. When ever you get in touch with Pamela Smith ask her to please return files to Monroe office.

CALL FA 3-1061 WHEN PHONING AT NIGHT - (Mrs. Henry)

icd

10:10pm
Steve Miller:
We ran off leaflets for Wednesday night's meeting. Laid the groundwork for a possible CORE chapter. Talked to kids about reactivating an old chapter.
We contacted a minister in Bastrop interested in civil rights but very frightened

jr

6/29/65

9:50 am

Would like to have material on Federal Food distribution.

Send one feild fellowship form up.

Tell Jonesboro workers that the Monroe office will be sending material on Voter Registration soon.

icd

WATS LINE REPORT

OACHITA

MONROE

6/28/65

9:40 pm

Walter Lowny:

We went to get information on an apprenticeship program in this area....but no luck. We went and talked to local people to see if any farmers had applied for ASC loans

We printed and distributed leaflets complaining about garbage collecting in the Negro area (it is only collected once a week. We also complained about the location and condition of the garbage dump.

jr

WATS LINE REPORT

6/30/65

Ouachita: 9:55 am

Quiet night.

ICD/lr

9:55 pm. 6/30/65

1. Walt Launey left today.
2. Had mass meeting about garbage. Few attended because ill informed.
3. Arranged meeting with NAACP over ASCS election.
4. FBI Cox nosed around.
5. Tell Pam Smith used machines can be bought here.
6. Send at least 30 copies of Freedom Songs.
7/ Lokked for Freedom House - did office work.

Package sent to Jonesboro.

MK/lr

7/1/65

9:50 am

1. Want more people on project!!!

LR/icd

7/1/65

10:08 pm

We want 500 copies of"ASC:They Did It In Mississippi", by Sunday.

WE would like Mike Robenson on the Task Force until his Field Fellowship comes through in three weeks.

We had a preliminary ASC meeting tonight. We are also having a contact meeting about organizing aprentices to join skilled labor union.

We are trying to start a youth CORE chapter, and are still checking into Head start program

km

WATS LINE REPORT

Ouachita
7/2/65 10:30 am

Want more volunteers- have accpmadations only for girls.

Want ideas about working with the white community.

LR

7/2/65
12:04 pm

Many harrassing calls especially for Robinson. A young local Negro was chased by a car after leaving Picadilly restaurant which was integrated recently.

We set up a meeting for taking statements from people on segregated facilities. Also set meeting for making plans for ASC.

km

7/3/65

9:50 am

Meeting with people from skilled labor union about complaints under Title VII. Also with people about the ASCS.

LR

7/3/65 ~~10:21 pm~~ - 9:55 pm

Continued canvassing for ASC.

km

7/4/65 9:50 am

Went to several churches today speaking on the ASCS program to farmers.

ICD/lr

/

WATS LINE REPORT

Ouachita 11 pm 7/5/65

Rested today. Tonight a green and white ford seemed to be checking ~~their~~ home out to see if the car was there and if anyone was home. Last night Negroes circled the house with what seemed the same intention.
lr

---

all Steve miller

7/6/65 9:50 am

Quiet night. We are going to find information from local officials on ASC.
km

6:25 pm

Went to courthouse to do legal research on arrests. Meeting tonight.

icd

7/7/65

9:50 am

Last night we had a meeting with Local no. 805. 700 members (Negroes); 12 white men in charge. However, there were 40 Negroes present. They would like to do something about the 12 whites over them. Another meeting with them tomorrow night.

icd

5:15 pm

Found out stuff on ASC from city finally. Took further steps in forming student CORE group.

icd

7/8/65

9:52 am

Want to find someone very good for CPA. Ask Murphy Bell (Guy who runs union ~~(Internation~~ is cheating. Call N.O. or Collins, Douglas, or Eli.) Were invited by farmers to go to ASC in ~~Caulwell~~ Caldwell Parish. Want information on that parish.

leave out

KM/icd

WATS LINE REPORT

Ouachita -- 10 pm 7/8/65
Want information on CPA.
ICD/lr

7/9/65 11:16am

Mike Robinson: Meeting last night with local hod carriers. Poor turn out (due to rain?) Started Freedom School methods on discussing constitution of union. Going to meet next week. Need CPA. Dan and Steve in Caldwell Parish talking about ASC. We might not make it to the Community Conference because we feel we must continue to canvass on ASC.
km

WATS LINE REPORT

7/9/65

Ouachita: 5:35 pm

Went to Caldwell to fine out information on ASC (got it). We asked the Sheriff to give us direction. We did not know he was a Sheriff, and he order us into the office and checked our ID. We told him we were from the Southern Reginal Office on Federal Program of ASC ~~and DS him all around~~. He said "If any body shoves some rights down my throat I will retaliate". Then we talked our way out. Did research,today.

icd

7/10/65

10:15 am

Mike Robinson: Last night we went to Grambling College. Spoke to students to get volunteers to canvass for ASC. Steve is on his way now to pick up a carload. No community people went to Community Conference. We expect trouble today in Caldwell Parish because of sheriff's remarks yesterday. Steve Miller is going to Crown Zellerbach today.

JR/icd

7/10/65 5:12 pm

Caldwell

Mike Robinson: We did not go to the Community Conference because we were working on ASC in ~~Caulwell~~. We ~~ere~~ were chased by a car while canvassing. We had been talking to a farmer and left to talk to another. We saw the first heading toward the big house and assumed he was about to tell the owmer why we were there. We left immediately and spotted a car coming toward us. The car is a station wagon owned by the Rolland Bros. It chased us at speed up to 90 mph to Richmond where we picked up the other workers and returned to Monroe, still being chased. We consider this routine and did not notify FBI (~~They were instructed to do so immediately~~). We are about to take the students from Gramling who helped us work on ASC back.

(Baton Rouge instructed Monroe to notify km FBI immediately)

Ouachita
7/12/65

10:05 am
Steve Miller: Quiet night. We are going to talk to Henry Bonner, the Negro extention agent for this parish. We want to get information on Negro employment and unemployment.

km

5:45 pm
Dan Rosenberg: Steve wrote field report today. Dan did some research conserning the Health Code and application of it at City Hall - also concerning application of the Water Pollution Control Act in West Monroe parish.
Looked for Freedom House.
Met with the Negro Agricultural Extension Agent from Ouachita named Mr. Bonner - concerning finding out where Negro farmers are in the parish, who the leaders are, etc..
Mike and Steve are out canvassing for the ASCS.
Mike didn't get his field fellowship. Can he be put on subsistence?
LR

OUACHITA PARISH
(Monroe)

July 13, 1965

1:05 pm
Mike Robinson: Yesterday we canvassed for ASCS in Calhoun. In Ward 6 we are canvassing on ASCS, contacting farmers. Today we are getting leaflets leaflets and going back to school program. We are also going out into Richmond to canvass on the ASCS election.
icd

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4 pm
Dan Rosenberg: A Manpower and Development Program has begun in Ouachita parish. They received $290,000 from the federal government. This includes retraining for auto body repairmen and secretaries. They have one Negro applicant . They put up posters for the program this morning.
Also got copy of the Sanitary Codes in La..
Going to Grambling College today to get students to help with canvassing for ASCS.
Also encouraging free speech movement at Grambling called SIC (Student Improvement Committee).
lr

7 pm
Steve Miller: Had a call earlier today from a member of the Klan who said the Klan would be night riding tonight. Later today the 3 workers were coming home from canvassing when they noticed they were being followed by a late model red volkswagon, license no. 864-096, with two white men inside. The car had an aerial right in the middle of the roof. They were followed for about five miles until they reached the CORE office, at which time the volkswagon parked across the street and the two men in the car stayed inside. The workers walked across the street and got the license no. while the men glared at them. The car had a red sticker on the back bumper saying "Never". The workers then called the FBI office and talked with agent COx, who only said that he would keep the license no. and incident on file in case anything else happened.
lr

10:45 pm
Steve Miller: Sometime between 8 and 10:45 pm tonight the fron windshield of Steve's car was smashed in with something heavy - and a sticker was placed on the window saying, "The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is watching you".
lr

11pm
Baton Rouge note: The FBI in New Orleans was called and the agent said he would call Monroe FBI and advised the workers to call city police. The workers did so and the city police came and conducted the briefest of investigations.

But they also said not to worry about the men who followed them earlier in the day - said they wouldn't bother the workers again.

lr

OUACHITA PARISH
(Monroe)

July 14, 1965

10:00am
Steve Miller: We are going to distribute leaflets on garbage. There is an open garbage dump in the middle of the Negro community. The leaflets also announces the community meeting tomorrow night at 7:30 pm.
Meeting tonight on ASC as announced in church Sunday in Bosco.
km

5:10 pm
Mike Robinson: Canvassing on garbage dump problem.
Police wanted full report on last nights incident. We gave them all requested information that we could.
km

11:45 pm
Meeting with farmers of Caldwell Parish (20 men attending) and Ouachita Parish (only 3 men attending) -4 candidates for ASC elections in Caldwell, 2 for elections in Ouachita.
Another meeting will be held with Ouachita people because of tonight's low attendance.
mf

OUACHITA PARISH
(Monroe)

July 15, 1965

9:45 am
Dan Rosenberg: We had a successful ASCS meeting last night. Seven people will run and we will try to get three more at the meeting Friday.
Today Mike Robinson is going to Grambling to recruit students who will help with ASCS canvassing.
Steve Miller is going to a hod carriers union meeting.
Dan is going to a meeting on the garbage dump. A sixteen year old boy was drowned there the day before yesterday and the dump has become a major issue there.
km

OUACHITA PARISH
(Monroe)

July 16, 1965

10:22 am
Mike Robinson: Canvassed for ASCS in Ouachita to set up meeting tonight.
Garbage meeting - discussion.
Union meeting - going down Saturday to see books, contracts, of the hod carriers union.
Meeting at Grambling before Student Improvement Committee (SIC) to recruit for ASCS elections.
Meeting tonight for ASCS.
km

11:15 pm
Dan Rosenberg: Got the usual am phone call from the Klan.
Went to the ASCS office in the morning with Steve to check out records.
Mike canvassed for the Manpower and Development Program - spoke to several candidates for it.
The newsletter was handed out today.
All went to Caldwell to canvass for the ASCS. Ouachita has three candidates and Caldwell has five.
lr

OUACHITA PARISH
(Monroe)

July 17, 1965

9:25 am
Dan Rosenberg: We're going to canvass with Grambling students for ASCS today.
lr

OUACHITA PARISH
(Monroe)

July 20, 1965

11:20 am
Mike Robinson: Had a meeting last night on ASCS.
Have gotten all petitions signed (5 for Caldwell Parish and 5 for Ouachita.). Will mail today.
Dan and Steve are scouting all of Caldwell.
Dick is canvassing for Man Power Development Program. Mike will also join Dick later. He's been waiting for the people from the Medical Committee.
icd

5:30 pm
Steve Miller: 5 silent phone calls today were received.
They all canvassed for Man Power Development and Training Program today.
Also they took a map of Caldwell Parish and marked all Negro homes so they won't visit the wrong houses.
Suggestion: After elections: Negroes concerned with ASCS, elected or not, should get together at a state wide meeting for organizational purposes.
lr

OUACHITA
(Monroe)

July 21, 1965

10:40am
Steve Miller: HEW investigaters were here. White cops came by, talked to us. Negro cop kept circling and protecting us.
kn

5:15pm
Steve Miller: The ASCS men in Caldwell accepted five petitions politely. HEW men from Dallas came to Monroe to see about complaints; but Oretha hadn't given any names. The men are now on their way to Baton Rouge. Steve Miller signed affadavits on Bogalusa so that the men from HEW would investigate hospital conditions there.
Meeting tonight with five candidates from Caldwell ASCS
lr

OUACHITA PARISH
(Monroe)

July 22, 1965

9:40 am
Dan Rosenberg: Last night we had a meeting with the farmers to talk about what should be done after the ASC election. They seemed to be interested in co-ops.
ICD/km

5:55 pm
Steve Miller: 2 silence phone calls today.
Put out the newspaper also. Work on the whole project has been redivided so there is an equal amount of work, and also sothat there is more field work done.
Dan and Mike went to Grambling College for a discussion on civil rights.
Steve has a hod carriers meeting tonight at 7:30 pm.
lr

OUACHITA PARISH
(Monroe)

July 23, 1965

9:50 am
Dan Rosenberg: Last nightSteve Miller met with seventeen people from the hod-carriers union. No program was set up. The people will try to get more interested enough to come to the next mmeting. We consideded the meeting a success.
Eddie and I went to a rally at Gramlin which was called over the death of a boy at the hands of police in Rustin last week. The kids may h ave a protest march after the funeral tomorrow.
km

6:10 pm
Mike Robinson: Canvasse dtoday. Tried to get the wives of farmers registered to vote in the ASCS election. There are five candidates in Caldwell and 3 in Ouachita.
Five of the candidates and the 3 workers are going to the Co-op and Credit Union Conference in New Orleans next week.
There is a Klan Rally on Saturday night three miles out of Monroe on Rte. 80. It will be held in a field. Steve Miller was invited to come and bring Mike Robinson. It was announced on radio.
The workers are going to Grambling to a Freedom Hootenanny tonight.
lr

OUACHITA PARISH
(Monroe)

July 24, 1965

9:45 am
Mike Robinson: We are meeting with Project Uplift to talk about food distribution. We are canvassin g with the goal of beginning to organize apprentices. This afternoon will be spent taking statements about Olin Matheson and the Negro and white local unions.
km

4:30 pm
Steve Miller: No one came to Project Uplift's meeting this afternoon.
Lou Mitchell called. He said someone from the Civil Rights Commission is coming tomorrow.
There was a strategy meeting with the Unity committee at 3 pm, and 6 people attended.
lr

Miller
103 W. 10th
Monroe

12 July 1965

George Alexandria
848 France St.
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Mr. Alexandria,

Here is the information you requested about Local 831, United Hod Carriers.

This local is an unskilled labor local which does basic construction work such as making and carrying morter. It is a local of about 700 men, tweleve of whom are white. Whites pass in and out of this union rather frequently; they use it as a stepping stone to higher paying, skilled labor jobs.

In 1957 a representative from the International appeared around election time and told the men that Ralph Miley, a white man whom they had never seen before was to be their business representative. Since then he has been elected twice and now holds the offices of secretary-treasurer as well. This gives him complete economic control of the local.

In 1963 a Negro named Carson Moore was elected president of the local. This was when Miley brought the local out on strike because he wanted the contractors to pay ten cents out of the wage of 65 cents an hour directly to a fund that he set up for insurence, rather than pay the money directly to the workers. Moore said that he wanted Negroes to walk the pickett line (whites were the only walkers; men who picket get a certain wage). Moore also refused to sign blank checks that Miley gave him and demanded that the books be audited. At the next meeting, Miley and International representative Eddie Miller took over the meeting and deposed Moore from the presidency. They refused to let him speak. Their reasons were that he held an unschedualed meeting on the job (they were at lunch) and that he refused to sign checks, one of the duties of the local president. Then they put an Uncle Tom president in who will stay until the next elections in 1966.

Moore has evidence that Miley has been embezzling from the union account. When he was president he had one chance to check the books and he saw that there was around $3000 in the account. Miley had previously told him that there was about $7000. According to the local

COPY

constitution, Miley is supposed to have the books audited by an accountant (not necessarily a CPA I am fairly sure) every quarter. They have not been audited for seven years. Miley is bound by the constitution of the International and the local, and the Labor Management Reporting Law of 1959 to give each member of the local a copy of the contract agreement. He has not done so. He is bound by the same to give each member a copy of the constitution which he has not done. Each local is supposed to have working rules, but this local has none. For all intents and purposes, Miley and Miller control the meetings.

Whenever anyone in the local asks a question (a fairly rare occurence) or brings up a suggestion, Miley runs to Miller who comes in and squelches it by a new regulation that he just made up.

This is a fairly complete picture of the union. Now men are beginning to get together and want to do someting about the whole mess. Each constitution for any union has a clause, which is also included in Federal laws concerning unions, which states that all constitutional methods must be exhuasted before any other remedy is tried. The penalty is expulsion from the union. What the union, or rather the men, want to do is get the books. This can be done fairly simply, barring any finaggling by Miley which should be expected. Since there has never been an audit for seven years, and since the last quarter recently ended, an audit is in order. The local has elected auditors who supervise the work. They have the power to call in an outside accountant and pay from the union funds. If Miley has already had some phony audit, then the auditors should be able to see it. You are desprately needed, because no one in the union is competent. It will definately be after the 15th of July.

We will inform you as to the exact date.

Sincerely,

Steve Miller
103 N. Tenth St.
Monroe, La

cc: Richard Haley, CORE Southern Regional Office
Collins, Douglas and Elie, Attornies at Law

comments will be appreciated
Steve

[1965, July]

1st Congressional District

Orleans (New Orleans)
Plaquemine
St. Bernard

2nd Cong. District

Jefferson
St. Charles
St. James
St. John the Baptist

3rd Cong. District

As
Assumption
Iberia
Lafayette
LaFourche
St. Martin
St. Mary
Terrebonne
Vermilion

4th Cong. District

Bienville
Bossier
Caddo (Shreveport)
Claiborne (Homer)
DeSoto
Red River
Webster (Minden)

5th Cong. District

Caldwell
Catahoula
Concordia (Ferridsy)
East Carroll (Lake Providence)
Franklin
Jackson (Jonesboro)
Lincoln (Ruston)
Madison (Tallulah)
Morehouse
Ouachita (Monroe)
Richland
Tensas
Union
West Carroll

6th Cong. District

Ascension
East Baton Rouge
East Feliciana (Clinton)
Iberville (Plaquemine)
Livivgston
Pt. Coupee (New Roads)
St. Helena (Greensberg)
St. Tammany

cont. 6th

Tangipahoa
Washingotn (Bogalusa
West Baton Rouge
West Feliciana (St. Francisville)

7th Cong. District

Acadia
Allen
Beauregard
Calcasieu
Cameron
Evangeline
Jeff. Davis
St. Landry (Opelousas)

8th Cong. District

Avoyelles
Grant
LaSalle
Natchitoches
Rapides (Alexanderia)
Sabine
Vernon
Winn

[1965]

2

In addition to the time I spent in Monroe I wa s able to see other parts of the CORE program in Louisiana. There aresix Task Force workers in Jonesboro (Northeast Louisiana) I met four in New Roads. I was unable to contact those working out of St. Francisville. All of these groups are working on actual registation and freedom registration. Their areas are largely rural, hostility is naked, harassment and intimidation are practically a matter of course. It must be noted that the summer Task Force people show a courage and tenacity, fully as strong as that of perminent staff people uf much more experience.

Bruce Baines is presently working in Texas; Isaac Reynolds in New Orleans; Jerome Smith has resume active status and is in Canton, Mississippi.

2nd pd

To be sent to Reg. Reps. + all So. Chapters.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs Dorothy G. Chapple

Address 304 McKassele St. West Monroe FA5-0108

Length of Residence _____ Schooling 10th grade

Date of application 24 Jan 64 Time 9:50AM

Name of Registrar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Would not accept identification with mailing address on it. Said she required home address

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Chester Harris

Address 704 Louisiana Ave.

Length of Residence 1898 Schooling 4th

Date of Application 1-30-64 Time 3:40

Name of Registar Mrs M. Lucky

Comments Registar said he mark the wrong I have not ?

PARISH- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Lois Henry

Address 502 Phillips St. FA2-4030

Length of Residence Since 1946 Schooling 11th grade

Date of application 27 Jan 64 Time 4PM

Name of Registrar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Registrar said she filled out appl. card wrong

PARISH- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs O. Holly

Address

Length of Residence Schooling

Date of application 1/27/64 Time

Name of Registrar Mrs. Lucky

Comments She figure out her birthday Wrong

Parish _____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Nora Hutcherson

Address 2405 oak st.

Length of Residence 1931 Schooling 7th

Date of Application 1-31-64 Time 1:45

Name of Registar Mrs. M. Lucky

Comments Registrar said that her age was wrong and she did Speel the ~~month~~ something Please and tell her to come back on the 5th day

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Tom Taylor

Address 713 S. 10th St. FA3-5267

Length of Residence Since 1952 Schooling 6th grade

Date of Application 31 Jan 64 Time 2:20

Name of Registar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Registrar would not accept Key Finance Corp. bill 20 Oct 62, 1963 Driver's license, and Bankers' Life and Casualty Co, Jan 63 identification card as identification.

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Goldien Bell Williams

Address 207 Lee st West Monroe

Length of Residence 1945 Schooling 10th

Date of Application 1-28-64 Time 3.30

Name of Registar Mrs. M. Lucky

Comments Registar would take old Receipt. Oct, 5/1960 tax Receipt. Eastern star Identification Nov. 17, 1960

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Eula Howard Wyatt

Address 732 Coleman St. West Monroe

Length of Residence 15 Years Schooling 11th grade

Date of Application 27 Jan 64 Time 3:30 PM

Name of Registar Mrs Lucky

Comments Insufficient identification and proof of residence.

Mrs. Wyatt presented the following: Copia Furniture Co. bill - 5/18/63 with address on it. 2 Other bills - 8/15/62, ~~8/15/62~~.

Parish _____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Elliott Brewer

Address 1075 th 16 th St

Length of Residence 1900 Schooling 9 th G.

Date of Application 1-27-64 Time 3.00

Name of Registar Mrs. M. Lucky

Comments (have not)

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Joe Bsown

Address 203 PINE St. 71.23881

Length of Residence 1931 Schooling 8 th G.

Date of Application 1-27-64 Time 3.30

Name of Registar Mrs. M. Lucky

Comments (MONTHS, drunk)

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Rachel Brown

Address 701 S. 27th St.

Length of Residence Since 1948 Schooling 7th grade

Date of Application 31 Jan 64 Time 10:20

Name of Registar Mrs. Lucky

Comments She overlooked the back of the card, and when she realized it the registrar would not let her fill it out. She was told to return on March 5, 164

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Julius Greggs

Address 2908 Renwick St. 71111 3-5 6/13

Length of Residence 1976 Schooling 10th

Date of Application 1-30-64 Time 4:30

Name of Registar Mrs. M. Lucky

Comments Registar said he mark the Wrongs (have not)

Parish _____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Mary Estin AA 56912

Address 2005½ Toms St

Length of Residence 1948 Schooling 8th

Date of Application 1-31-64 Time 4:00

Name of Registar Mrs. M. Lucky

Comments He Registrar said that she didn't fill the card out right. and told her to come back
Mon 2-3 1964

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Harvey Epps

Address 1708 Hollywood Drive, Monroe, La.

Length of Residence present address-2 yrs. in La. since 1936 Schooling

Date of application 22 January 1964 Time 2:30

Name of Registrar Mae Lucky

Comments Placed Ouachita in space for party affiliation.

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Victoria Dossey

Address

Length of Residence Schooling 6th (Pub)

Date of Application 24 Jan 64 Time 3PM

Name of Registar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Crossed out a "have not" on the card

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Victor Copper

Address Rt. 1, Box 780

Length of Residence Since 1915 Schooling 10th grade

Date of Application 31 Jan 64 Time 1:30

Name of Registar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Registrarsaid he filled out card wrong. Told him to come back on 5 March . This is two days

PARISH- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Victoria Dossey

Address 3801 Carver, Booker T. Addition

Length of Residence 1951 Schooling 6th grade

Date of application 27 Jan 64 Time 3:45 PM

Name of Registrar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Mrs. Dossey put birth date, 1893, for length of residence in parsih instead of 1951. Has lived in state since birth

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Lula Cook

Address 2401 Adams St. Monroe FA 2(3)-6206

Length of Residence Since 1900 Schooling 8th gr.

Date of Application 27 Jan 64 Time 4:45

Name of Registar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Registrar said she did not sign name on back of application card

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Jenora Clark

Address 824 Mart st Zip 24654

Length of Residence 1933 Schooling 8th

Date of Application 1-31-64 Time 10:15

Name of Registar Mrs. M. Lucky

Comments Registrar said that she didt have her age right, and told her to come back March. 5, 1964

PARISH- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Miss. Rose Lee Carter

Address 2062 20th st. Zip. 2-6715

Length of Residence 1919 Schooling 4th

Date of application 1-28-64 Time 11.26

Name of Registrar Mrs. M. Lucky

Comments The Registrar say that she didt like her Card out Right.

PARISH- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Etta Mae andrews

Address 912 S. 18th St. 71-65780

Length of Residence 1954 Schooling 11th

Date of application 1-30-64 Time 11:15

Name of Registrar Mrs. M. Luckey

Comments Registrar says she didn't mark I (have not)

PARISH- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Susie Scott Anderson S. Scott ANDERSON (PWP)

Address 402 Ridge Dr.

Length of Residence 1944 Schooling 3th

Date of application 1-29-64 Time 10:50

Name of Registrar Mrs. M. Luckey

Comments Registar said that she mark the Wrong (have not)

PARISH- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Leona ~~Berry~~ Berry

Address 907 Atkinson St Phone Fa-5-7644

Length of Residence 14 yrs. Schooling 13

Date of application 29-1-64 Time 9:30

Name of Registrar M. Lucky

Comments ~~Was told to~~ (Name) Phone not part of test

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Sol Johnson

Address 1600 Hudson St. FA 3-2856

Length of Residence 20 years Schooling 8th grade

Date of Application 24 Jan 64 Time 9:45

Name of Registar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Put wrong information by "householder"

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Marie Jenkines

Address 7909 Cooper F.A. 36724

Length of Residence 1948 Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application 1-27-64 Time 2:30

Name of Registar Mrs. Luckey

Comments (SEX)

PARISH- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Lula Jackson

Address South 2 Box 215 West Mon. F.A. 58263

Length of Residence 1923 Schooling 12th

Date of application 1-28-64 Time 4:30

Name of Registrar Mrs. M. Luckey

Comments The Registrar said she Miss the (have not)

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Lawrencia James

Address 1412 Cedl st. 7th. 24544

Length of Residence 1932 Schooling 5th

Date of Application 1-31-64 Time 1:35

Name of Registar Mrs M. Lucky

Comments The Registrar said that she miss (have not) and told her to come back march 5, 1964

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Ella James

Address 403 north 23rd Street

Length of Residence 1914 Schooling 6 years

Date of Application 1/27/64 Time

Name of Registar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Fail on the application test
Mrs James

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name [redacted] Reola Jackson

Address 1206 Joe Bill st 5-1979

Length of Residence 1930 Schooling 9th

Date of Application 1-31-64 Time 4:35

Name of Registar Mrs. M. Leeches

Comments Registrar said that she miss [illegible] and tell her to come back mail 5/1964

PARISH- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Lucille Freelon

Address 1713 Breard St., Monroe FA#3-2453

Length of Residence Since 1949 Schooling 11th grade

Date of application 27 Jan 64 Time 3:30

Name of Registrar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Registrar did not comment

PARISH- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. M. Turnes

Address 504 Miller St. FA3-6942

Length of Residence Since 1926 Schooling 10th grade

Date of application 27 Jan 64 Time 20 minutes

Name of Registrar MRs. Lucky

Comments turhed down for third time

PARISH- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Nellie McCoy

Address 1611 Breard

Length of Residence 1946 Schooling 6th

Date of application 1-29-64 Time 2:15

Name of Registrar Mrs. M. Turney

Comments She Registar didn't let her fill the Back of the card.

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Hagar Davis

Address 2007 Flynn St., Monroe FA3-3680

Length of Residence Since 1923 Schooling 6th Grade

Date of Application 24 Jan 64 Time 9:30

Name of Registar Mrs Lucky

Comments Registrar claimed she could not understand applicants writing. Told her not to return until books repened in March

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Alice Reed

Address 509 Magnolia St. , Monroe

Length of Residence 36 years Schooling 8th Grade

Date of application 22 Jan 64 Time 2:45 PM

Name of Registrar Mrs Lucky

Comments Following identification not acceptable: phone bill-Apr. 63 tax receipts from 1962 AND Oct 7, 1963. Bills and receipts of similar natuer and dates were accepted by Mrs. Lucky this morning.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs Hagar Davis

Address

Length of Residence Schooling 6 years

Date of application 22 Jan 64 Time

Name of Registrar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Registrar said her identification was too old and would not let her take the test

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Mary Nappier

Address 809 South 28th St Monroe

Length of Residence Schooling

Date of application 24 Jan 64 Time 3:30 Pm

Name of Registrar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Turned down because of lack of identification and proof of residence. Presented following items: Tax receipt 17 Dec 62 (2)
Telephone bill receipt 2 March 62
insurance receipt 17 Dec 62

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Brewster Lone

Address 2609 Wood st.

Length of Residence 1895 Schooling 5th

Date of Application 1-31-64 Time 11.35

Name of Registar Mrs. M. Lucky

Comments Registrar would take old Bill Frank J. Scalia 2-12-63 And tell him to come back march the 5, 1964

PARISH- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Louvenia James

Address 501 N. 22d St.

Length of Residence 1933 Schooling 5th grade

Date of application 31 Jan 64 Time 11AM

Name of Registrar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments Registrar said identification was of wrong date. Told her to return after 5March 64 .

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Rosie Lee Green

Address 506 Lamy Lane

Length of Residence 1948 Schooling 4th

Date of Application 1-29-63 Time 1:30

Name of Registar Mrs M. Lucky

Comments Registar Would'nt take old Receipt trans w. life insurance co. 2-6-63 United insurance Receipt 6-4-63

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Lovella Filhid

Address 915 Atkinson Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 16 Years Schooling 8th Grade

Date of application September 25,1964 Time 10:15 AM

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments Identification papers to old this is the second time she has tried but her papers wasto old so said Mrs. Lucky.

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Ellis

Address 1109 White St., Monroe

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application 24 Jan 64 Time _____

Name of Registar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Mrs. Ellis presented bills from 1959-60 as identification. Mrs. Lucky said they were too old

1964-1-31
1928-11-26

PARISH _____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name David Henry Edwards

Address 2206 Washington

Length of Residence 1913 Schooling 7th

Date of application 1-31-64 Time 10:20

Name of Registrar Mrs. M. Lucky

Comments Registrar said that he still have No Identification and told him to come back March 5, 1964

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Mary West 325-8817

Address 701 Moore st

Length of Residence 1931 Schooling 5th

Date of Application 1-30-64 Time 2:00

Name of Registar Mrs. M. Lucky

Comments Register said that she
Must The Wrong (have not)

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Rosie Lee Beard

Address 815 Camp st 38397

Length of Residence 1950 Schooling 11th

Date of application 1-31-64 Time 10:30

Name of Registrar Mrs. M. Lucky

Comments Registrar said that she didn't
have no Identification, and told her
To come back mach. 6, 1964

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

1910-3-10

Name Mrs. Mary Taylor

Address 2034 Polk. st FA3-4379

Length of Residence 1944 Schooling 5th

Date of Application 1-30-64 Time 5:00

Name of Registar Mrs. M. Lucky

Comments Registar said that that age was wrong and she had 53-10-25 and she said it was wrong.

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Elizabeth Tugwell

Address 510 Marion St., Monroe FA3-9847

Length of Residence Since 1950 Schooling 11th Grade

Date of Application 28 Jan 64 Time 9:45

Name of Registar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Did not write address and signature

PARISH- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Tyms

Address 890 South 25th Street

Length of Residence all her life Schooling 8 years

Date of application 1/22/64 Time

Name of Registrar Mrs Lucky

Comments Make one mistake. She maked a mistake and put county where State belongs.

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Olivia Wadley

Address 707 Louisiana Av. 71 2-2257

Length of Residence 1901 Schooling 8th

Date of Application 1-30-64 Time 11:00

Name of Registar Mrs. M. Lucky

Comments Registar said that she did'nt have her age Right.

PARISH- - Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Lucinda Ward

Address 2604 Coolidge St

Length of Residence Since 1911 Schooling 6th grade

Date of application 30 Jan 64 Time 1:30

Name of Registrar Mrs Lucky

Comments Said she marked out wrong "have"

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Eliziae Washington

Address 1607 Olive St. FA5-0047

Length of Residence Since 1926 Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application 30 Jan 64 Time 4:20

Name of Registar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Registrar said she crossed out wrong "have". She claims she did not cross out wgong one

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Isabella B. Smith

Address 1117 Wood St. FA2-4004

Length of Residence Since 1942 Schooling 11th grade

Date of application 27 Jan 64 Time 10AM

Name of Registrar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Crossed out wrong have

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Alfred L. Short

Address 3005 Brunson St. FA3-5558

Length of Residence Since 1922 Schooling 11th grade

Date of application 30 Jan 64 Time 3:35

Name of Registrar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Registrar said his age was figured out wrong. This was second time her was turned down for this

PARISH- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Dixie Boggs

Address 1807 Breard

Length of Residence 19-47 Schooling 10

Date of application 1-29-64 Time 4:00

Name of Registrar Mrs. M. Lucky

Comments The registeran said that she miss two of her (have not)

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Laurl Pierce tele 7A 2-3675

Address 1807 Breard

Length of Residence 1925 Schooling 9 grade

Date of Application 1-29-64 Time 4:15

Name of Registar May Lucky

Comments The Registar Say's that She Missed to (Have Not)

PARISH--- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. James Pastor

Address 3900 White St.

Length of Residence Since 1960 Schooling 6th grade

Date of application 31 Jan 64 Time 11:35 AM

Name of Registrar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Registrar said he crossed out wrong "have" and told him to come back on %- 5March 64

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Oscar Nelson

Address 1012 Joe Bill street Ph. 31129

Length of Residence 1945 Schooling 9th

Date of Application 1-28-64 Time 4:45

Name of Registar Mrs. M. Lucky

Comments The registar said he Miss the (have not)

PARISH- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Jesse Manning

Address 2213 Washington St, Monroe

Length of Residence Since 1898 Schooling 5th grade

Date of application 21 January [1964] Time 40 minutes

Name of Registrar Mrs Mae Lucky

Comments Registrar told him mistakes put stats + parish in wrong place + crossed out have not instead of have. Has tried to register several times

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Nancy Kelley

Address 1723 Rogers St

Length of Residence Since 1928 Schooling 12th grade

Date of Application 31 Jan 64 Time 4:15

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments Registrar said she didn't fill out appl. card correctly. Told hervnot to return before 5 March 64

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Hattie Williams

Address 3921 Elm St. Apt. 2 1137

Length of Residence 1927 Schooling 4th

Date of application 1-31-64 Time 3:30

Name of Registrar Mrs. M Lucky

Comments The registrar said that she would (have not) miss her (have not) and told her to come back march. 5, 1964

Parish Ouachita

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs D. Young

Address 3908 Barlow street

Length of Residence 1916 Schooling 10 years

Date of Application 1/22/64 Time

Name of Registar Mrs. Lucky

Comments Bail on her birthday

PARISH_____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Sarah Williams

Address 402 Cedar Street

Length of Residence 1940 Schooling 8

Date of application 3-4-64 Time 3:30

Name of Registrar Mae Lucky

Comments The Registrar put Louisiana in to many Places.

PARISH- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Lillian Ingram 74.3-9892

Address 4203 Grayson Street

Length of Residence 1955 Schooling 7th

Date of application 3-25-64 Time 10:15

Name of Registrar Mae Lucky

Comments Registrar said she didn't mark thought the word (haven't).

Name Jimmlas Hermon

Address 301H White St

Length of Residence 1936 Schooling 5

Date of Application 3-4-64 Time 3:45

Name of Registrar Mae Lucky

Comments miss spell. come back ten days.

947

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name GENEVA SMITH

Address 3810 GAYTON ST 20359

Length of Residence 1901 Schooling 5TH

Date of application 3-4-1964 Time 2:00

Name of Registrar MRS. MAE LUCKY

Comments REGISTRAR SAY her BILL WAS TOO OLD BILL WAS DATED 1952

PARISH_____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs LUCENDIA LONGS

Address 40000 ELM St.

Length of Residence 1946 Schooling 6th

Date of application 3/5/64 Time 10:00

Name of Registrar Mae Lucky

Comments Registrar take applicat
Card and tell her to come
back in ten days.

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Jim WADLEY

Address 207 LOUISIANA AV.

Length of Residence 1897 Schooling 6th

Date of application 3-4-64 Time 9:30

Name of Registrar Mrs. MAE LUCKY

Comments Registar didn't say
all she say he didn't pass

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Jimmie Lee Herman

Address 3814 White Street

Length of Residence 1936 Schooling 5th

Date of application 3-25-64 Time 2:00

Name of Registrar Mae Lucky

Comments Registrar said that she put her name in the wrong place.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Lou Taylor

Address 3809 ELM St

Length of Residence 1953 Schooling 6th

Date of Application 3/13/64 Time 10:00

Name of Registrar Mae Lucky

Comments Registrar take applicat
cared and tell her to
come back in ten day

Parish Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Louis Joseph F.R. 33625

Address 313 Cedar Street

Length of Residence 1940 Schooling 4th

Date of Application 3-25-64 Time 10:25

Name of Registar Mae Lucky

Comments Registrar Said he didn't mark thought the word (have not).

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name ONENER WILLIAMS F.R. 54834

Address 814 MARX

Length of Residence 1933 Schooling 5th

Date of Application 3-4-64 Time 10:30

Name of Registrar MRS. MAE LUCKY

Comments Registrar say she didn't put the name of her street. and tell her to com back on the 10th of march if she want too The Residence tell her to don't be 2th time she were Reject. come.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Sarah D. Williams sn 52612

Address 204 Cedar Street

Length of Residence 1940 Schooling 8th

Date of Application 3-25-64 Time 2:35

Name of Registrar Mae Lucky

Comments Registrar said that she put her name in the wrong place.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Lucky Jones

Address 300 Makaulia Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application September 30, 1964 Time 10:45 A. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments She Said that I put Ouachita where Louisiana belonged. I have a caturyce CATARACT on my right eye and I can hardly see.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Barliner Harrington

Address 809 South 14th Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 10 years Schooling 10th grade

Date of Application September 24, 1964 Time 5:05 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments The Registrar said I missed two blanks I recall no blanks. They stood and talked 30 min. Before giving me the form.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Sadie Gray

Address 4302 White Street

Length of Residence 59 Years Schooling 5th Grade

Date of Application September 29,1964 Time 5:15 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments The registrar said that we filled them out the other day why couldn't we fill thm out right this time

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Rosie Glover

Address Calhoun, Louisiana

Length of Residence 56 Years Schooling 7th Grade

Date of application September 28,1964 Time 12:05 P. M.

Name of Registar ~~Mrs. Mae Lucky~~

Comments She got nervous because time was nearing for her to come out and she put the wrong thing in the wrong place.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs Mary Ford

Address Rt. 2, Box 106 Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 63 Years Schooling 3rd Grade

Date of application September 29,1964 Time 5:15 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments The registr ar said the whole sheet was wrong and I know the whole shhet could not be wrong

PARISH Ouachita

JULIA (248)

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. ~~Gulia~~ Fields

Address 3315 Jackson St. Monroe, Louisiana 6/16

Length of Residence 13 years Schooling ~~5th~~ grade

Date of Application September 17, 1964 Time 10:10 A. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments She said that she made the one out for the judge was ok, but the one for her was not correct.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Julia Fields

Address 3215 J~~a~~ckson Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 62 Years Schooling 6th Grade

Date of application September 28,1964 Time 3:30 P.M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments The Registrar said tha I crossed out the habe and it was wrong

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Arlunie Douglas

Address 73B Ray Drive Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence _____ Schooling 10th grade

Date of Application September 23, 1964 Time 2:30 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments She crossed out the have not instead of the have.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Gladys Cooper

Address 1414 Ouachita Avenue Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence All her life Schooling 12th Grade

Date of application September25,1964 Time 10:58 A. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments She recall making minor errors on ward and precinct section of the form. This is her second time trying to register.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Henry Causey

Address 1412 Louise Ann Ave. Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 20 Years Schooling 7th Grade

Date of application September 29,1964 Time 11:00 A. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae LUcky

Comments The Registrar said that I crossed out the have not instead of the have

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Opelia Burde

Address 3010 Jackson Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 35 Years Schooling 5th Grade

Date of application September 28,1964 Time 2:45 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae L U cky

Comments She said that I wrote female beside Negro and she wouldn't tell me my ward and precinct.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Issac Parnett

Address 4800 Jackson Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence _____ Schooling 3rd Grade

Date of application September 21, 1964 Time 1:25 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lusky

Comments She couldn't read his writing

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Jack Bass

Address 2515 Burg Jones Rd. Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 27 years Schooling 3rd grade

Date of application September 30, 1964 Time 4:50 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments The registrar said I left out some things.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Sera Brown

Address 3110 Bailey Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 43 years. Schooling 8th grade

Date of application September 24, 1964 Time 3:40 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments She wouldN't tell me why I failed.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Sam Bray

Address 716 Breard Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 67 years Schooling 2:35 P. M.

Date of application September 30, 1964 Time 2:35 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments The registrar said that the long white paper wasn't filled out right.

The registrar kept rushing me until I get nervous. They was giving us 45 mins.

But now she is only giving us 30mins., I wasn't in there 30minutes.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Charlie Bradford

Address Rt. 2, Box 263 Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 8 years Schooling 4th Grade

Date of Application September 28,1964 Time 3:00 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments The Registrar said that I don't know what she was ~~tx~~ telling a white man everything . She ketp hurrying me until I got nervous anddmade some minor mistakes.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Elmies Moore

Address 1504½ Adams Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 39 years Schooling 7th grade

Date of application September 15, 1964 Time

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments She has to get some insurance policy

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Jessie Clark

Address 3927 Dunlap Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 34 Years Schooling 2nd Grade

Date of application September 15,1964 Time

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments Didn't have any old bills to show his residence.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Adlie Hawkins

Address 117 South17th Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 3 Years Schooling 11th Grade

Date of application September 24,1964 Time 8:30 a.m.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments I don't know why I failed she rushed me so.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Matilda Johnson

Address 412 North 24th Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 69 years Schooling 8th grade

Date of ~~Application~~ September 28,1964 Time 2:00 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments The Registrar said that I wasn't suppose to tell me my mistake and she was telling the white people everything

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Rosie Blackman

Address 118 South 21st Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence Schooling 8th Grade

Date of Application September 28,1964 Time 8:00 A. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments She said that I had failed but I know I passed this is my second time.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Samuel Johnson

Address 1805 Adams Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 24 Years Schooling 1 year of College

Date of Application September 15,1964 Time

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lusky

Comments She has to get a insurance policy.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Festeria Marie Washington

Address 2212 Cypress Street West Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 1956 Schooling

Date of application September 24, 1964 Time 4:00 P.M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments She put the year she came to Ouachita Parish where she should have put her Residence.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Minira Swift

Address 504 Dixie Ave. Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence _____ Schooling 7th Grade

Date of Application September 21,1964 Time 1:55 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments She crossed out the have not instead of the have.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Minnie Sumter

Address 3407 Pearl Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence _____ Schooling 5th Grade

Date of Application September 25,1964 Time 3:30 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments She mis-spelled Morehouse and she said that the Registrar helped the whites people but wouldn't tell her anything.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Alfred Shaw

Address 609 Thomas Street

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application September 15,1964 Time 2:30 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments He crossed out the have not instead of the have.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Willie Ann Robinson

Address 2011 Olive Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence _____ Schooling 12th Grade

Date of application September ;6,1964 Time _____

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments Failed because she crossed out the have nots.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Geneva Payton

Address 102 South 19th Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 22 years Schooling 8th Grade

Date of Application September 29,1964 Time 4:10 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments The Registrar said that I should have put 1942 in the blank. I didn'T put anything.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Mert Lanpoul

Address Rt. 1,Box 216 WestMonroe, Lousiana

Length of Residence 20 Years Schooling 9th Grade

Date of Application September 25,1964 Time 2:00P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comment She put September where her residence was suppose to be.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Levinia Lappeal

Address 1709 Rear Washington Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 1926 Schooling 5th grade

Date of Application September 24, 1964 Time 10:35 AM

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments ~~Mistaker~~ I don't fully recalled what the mistaker was.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Ella Lark

Address 111 South 27th Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 7 Years Schooling 8th Grade

Date of Application September 24,1964 Time 4:30 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments She failed because she didn't fill out the respected form

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Marie Lloyd

Address 521 Morton Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 22 Years Schooling 11th Grade

Date of application September 25,1964 Time 10:58

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments The registrar said that I put Ouachita Parish where my house number belongs

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Geneva Wright

Address 3002 Pearl St. Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 1944 Schooling 10th grade

Date of application September 24, 1964 Time 10:00 A. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments I don't recall any mistakes other then one minor mistake dealing with residence.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Banks Jackson

Address Rt. 2 Box 262 Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 75 Years Schooling 7 years

Date of Application October 1, 1964 Time 1:20 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments The Registrar said that instead of putting the state of Louisiana he put Richland Parish.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. I. B. Smith

Address 1117 Wood Street Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 22 years Schooling 11th grade

Date of application October 1, 1964 Time 2:30 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments The Registrar said I misspelled Ouachita.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Will Simmins

Address 127½ North Stwart St Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 73 Years Schooling 4 years

Date of application October 1, 1964 Time 10:21 A. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments The Registrar said that I crossed out the have nots instead of the haves.

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Pealine Nelson

Address 1100 Riley Drive Monroe, Louisiana

Length of Residence 34 years Schooling 3 years

Date of Application October 1, 1964 Time 2: 45 P. M.

Name of Registar Mrs. Mae Lucky

Comments The Registrar said that didn't do nothing wright.

[1964]

PARISH Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mr. Sandy Matthers

Address 2000 Adm Ph 355655

Length of Residence 1942 Schooling 4 Jr

Date of application _____ Time 2:00

Name of Registrar Mrs. M. Lucky

Comments Registrar didn't say.

Parish Ouachita

[1964]

PARISH- Ouachita

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Rosie Mc Chambers

Address 1117 1/2 Rear Washington
at present address since July In State 2 years

Length of Residence In City May 1963 Schooling 9th Grade

Date of application _____ Time _____

Name of Registrar _____

Comments Gas bills, rent receipts presented.
Not accepted

PEABODY AWARD

An **EQUAL TIME REPLY** to a statement of Editorial Opinion by WDSU-TV and WDSU-Radio, 520 Royal Street, New Orleans 16, Louisiana

A. LOUIS READ, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER • JOHN CORPORON, NEWS DIRECTOR

[1963, Sept. 5]

LEANDER PEREZ REPLIES

(The following equal-time reply by Leander Perez, President of the Plaquemines Parish Commission Council, to the WDSU editorial of August 30, 1963 was broadcast over WDSU-TV and WDSU-Radio on Thursday, September 5, 1963.)

Your August 30th editorial criticizes our Plaquemines Parish Commission Council for accepting my recommendation to declare the Navy Base in our Parish off limits and also declaring bars and lounges where liquor is sold off limits for uniformed personnel.

Of course, we resent the Gesell-NAACP Report implemented by the Yarmolinsky-McNamara directive to use the military to browbeat and threaten our community with economic boycott and other offensive reprisals. We beat them to the draw and declared them off limits, and to avoid trouble with mixed military police, we barred all uniformed personnel from bars and lounges where liquor is sold in the parish.

This is not a move against our boys in the military, but is strictly a move to avoid trouble in the community. When the Gesell-Yarmolinsky conspiracy is carried out and the base commander is required to see to it that half the girls at social events are Negroes and all clubs totally integrated, the base will not be a fit place for our people to visit.

This military off-base directive, however, is only a scarecrow to conceal the real purpose of the Gesell-Yarmolinsky conspiracy, which is to give Negro military personnel authority to make secret, anonymous complaints against military officers who will be required to stand trial before military boards without the right to be confronted by or to cross-examine their accusers. This places the military at the mercy of the Communist dominated NAACP to lead a systematic campaign of harassment and persecution against military officers and, in the end, will destroy all semblance of discipline, morale and organization in our military forces. In effect, it could very well turn out to be unilateral disarmament of the U.S. leaving us helpless to resist ultimate Communist takeover and enslavement of the American people.

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PEABODY AWARD

A statement of **EDITORIAL OPINION** by WDSU-TV and WDSU-Radio, 520 Royal Street, New Orleans 16, Louisiana

A. LOUIS READ, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER • JOHN CORPORON, NEWS DIRECTOR

MR. PEREZ TAKES ON THE MILITARY

(The following editorial was broadcast over WDSU-TV and WDSU-Radio on Friday, August 30, 1963.)

Uncensored dispatches from Plaquemines Parish reveal that the forces of Leander Perez, Senior are pounding the enemy hard near Belle Chasse.

The Perez strategy apparently is to cut off communications between Plaquemines civilians and men in uniform who run the federal bastion at Alvin Callender Field. On the scene observers relate that Judge Perez, as he is called, is using a secret weapon, a weapon few would have suspected him of using, even as a last resort. His communiques so far do not indicate whether he will settle for a token or moral victory or whether he will demand unconditional surrender of the base.

Whatever the outcome, it's safe to say nothing like it has happened since the Little War of 1943-44, when Mr. Perez and Governor Sam Jones sent armed forces against each other in a squabble over appointing a sheriff.

Close analysis of intelligence reports does not yet indicate how great a role Mr. Perez' secret weapon will play. This weapon, as most citizens already know, is a kind-of public accommodations law he pushed through the Parish Council on Thursday in a series of ordinances and resolutions.

Under Council resolution, Plaquemines citizens are ordered not to enter the Alvin Callender base. Barrooms in surrounding towns are placed off limits to military men in uniform, along lines of a Gesell report in reverse. Those who disobey can be jailed, too. In addition, Plaquemines officials have let it be known that the Parish may quit educating children of military personnel next year.

WDSU believes the kids shouldn't blame Mr. Perez too much. After all, the Waterloos have been all too frequent in recent years, and even Mr. Perez needs a victory now and then.

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PEABODY AWARD

An **EQUAL TIME REPLY** to a statement of Editorial Opinion by WDSU-TV and WDSU-Radio, 520 Royal Street, New Orleans 16, Louisiana

A. LOUIS READ, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER • JOHN CORPORON, NEWS DIRECTOR

(The following is an equal-time editorial reply to an editorial broadcast over WDSU-Radio and WDSU-TV on April 16, 1963, which stated that the best interests of the South would be served by shunning the Dixiecrat movement. This equal-time reply, by Leander Perez, Sr. of Plaquemines Parish, was broadcast on April 19, 1963.)

In its Tuesday editorial, WDSU-TV 6 plainly showed its political partisanship for the Kennedy Anti-South Administration, when it criticized as a "Dixiecrat" movement the so-called unpledged elector movement.

But the editorial missed the point.

The plan adopted by the Mississippi legislature and by Alabama law simply requires the nomination of presidential electors in direct party primaries by majority vote, the same as every other officer in those states and in this state, from Justice of the Peace to Governor and U.S. Senator, is nominated for election.

Why shouldn't the voters have the same freedom of choice in the election of presidential electors, instead of the cold fish take-it-or-leave-it slate of electors picked by a one or two vote majority in a state party committee to support some unwanted candidate for President, who was hand-picked in a national convention by political machine leaders from a few large northern and eastern cities?

This direct primary plan for electors, when adopted by a few southern states could demonstrate that the South has a more potent bloc vote for the election of a President than Dave Dubinsky's so-called Liberal Party which gave Kennedy New York's 45 electoral votes and the presidency, or Walter Reuther's Detroit-controlled vote which gave Kennedy Michigan's 20 electoral votes.

The direct primary plan would make presidential candidates look more to the southern states for electoral votes than to the un-American pressure group blocs which now hold the balance of power and control the election of the President, and which direct the government's anti-South policy and its other destructive socialistic policies.

How else can the South hope to restore its position in the Democratic Party, which it lost when the two-thirds Democratic Party nomination rule was abolished?

Why should WDSU-TV 6, or anybody else, object to the democratic process of direct party primary nomination by majority vote for presidential electors, the same as our state laws require for all other officers?

Can TV 6 say why?

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PEABODY AWARD

An **EQUAL TIME REPLY** to a statement of Editorial Opinion by WDSU-TV and WDSU-Radio, 520 Royal Street, New Orleans 16, Louisiana

A. LOUIS READ, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER • JOHN CORPORON, NEWS DIRECTOR

LEANDER PEREZ REPLIES

(The following editorial reply by Leander Perez Sr. to the WDSU editorial of April 20, 1964, was broadcast over WDSU-TV and WDSU-Radio on Thursday, April 23, 1964.)

Your Monday editorial criticized the stockade we prepared at lower Fort St. Philip to imprison outside demonstrators who might come into our Parish to carry out the Communist conspiracy to stir up strife and turmoil and to create a condition of anarchy against state and local governments.

I say "Communist conspiracy" advisedly because I read in yesterday's morning paper where FBI Director, Hoover, again warns that Communists are back of these interracial disturbances in the country; and no less authority than the U. S. Supreme Court took official notice of the same Communist conspiracy in its decision of the Herndon vs. Lowry case reported in 57 Supreme Court Reporter at page 737 when it exposed the Communist plan for revolutions in this country supported particularly, and I quote, "by organized mass actions, such as demonstrations."

We invite this TV station to editorialize on Plaquemines Parish's stable agriculture and industry economy with over 99% of all employable people in our Parish holding good jobs; with the finest school system, highways, all public utilities including a purified water system, and now parishwide sewerage construction and the only mosquito abatement program in effect in this State.

We do not intend to let Communist directed outside trouble-makers destroy this ideal situation existing in our Parish. There are less than a baker's dozen of black and white people in the Parish of Plaquemines who would join in these outside demonstrations. Our Fort St. Philip stockade evidently set a good example as a deterrent, because the news comes from the New York World's Fair that a stockade has been constructed to imprison the Communist directed massive demonstrators in that area.

Any further editorial comment?

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[1963]

U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Voting

For sale by the Supt. of Documents
U.S. Gov't. Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402 $1

1963, pp. 22-23—Voting—Techniques of Discrimination. U.S. v. Fox, 211 F. Supp. 25 (E.D. La. 1962) (Plaquemines Parish, La.) Adverse ruling has been appealed to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Quotes court on constitutional argument for refusing to allow past discrimination to be permanently frozen into the rolls.

Voter registration statistics

1956 WHITE—5,031	91% of voting age		NEGRO—	46	1.6% of voting age.
1962 WHITE—6,731	78% of voting age		NEGRO—	94	3.2% of voting age.

Federal litigation filed Oct. 16, 1961—Plaquemines Parish Discrimination in registration. Injunction, Nov. 2, 1962. Court refused to find pattern of practice, register 40 Negroes or allow Negroes to register on the same basis as whites had in the past. Registrar using new strict statewide standards. 45 Negroes registered since trial (See interviews with Rev. Ragas and Earl J. Amedee, esq.). Government has appealed decision on pattern or partice and freezing.

La. Weekly, Dec. 9, 1961

State Atty. Gen. Jack P.F. Gremillion asked for dismissal of a suit charging Plaquemines Parish registrar of voters (Miss Fox) with discriminating against Negroes who sought to register. The motion was in answer to suit filed by the U.S. Justice Department.

In 1961, there were 4,135 non-white over 21 in Plaquemines Parish, of whom 44 or one per cent were registered, and 8,183 whites over 21, of whom 7,010 or 85.7 per cent were registered.

During the hearing, Miss Fox was placed on the witness stand and asked questions she asks prospective registrants. She failed.

Previous voting history

New Orleans Times-Picayune—[redacted] Plaquemines Parish—June 13, 1950

Larcenous elections have been going on in Plaquemines ever since 1844, when the Whigs got 37 votes, the Democrats 1,007.

In 1948, in Plaquemines, one-time Perez friend but then enemy Judge Robert Kennon got 121 votes in the race for the U.S. Senate. Russell Long got more than 3,100. In 1932, in St. Bernard's when it was under Perez's control, John Overton got 3,080, votes for the U.S. Senate, the opposition, 15—there were only 2,500 whites over 20 in the entire parish at the time. In a primary in Plaquemines in 1932, for the governor's seat, O.K. Allen got 3,152 votes, his opposition, none. That year, when voting for 28 amendments to the state constitution, the vote was 5,631 for to 3 against in the parish. (Additional voting statistics in this series, written by David Baldwin for the Times-Picayune in June, 1950).

THE FOLLOWING PAGES ARE THE BEST

AVAILABLE.

RE: Activities in Plaquemines Parish, La., New Orleans and Jackson, Miss.

FROM: Mary Hamilton

Thursday night was the first meeting of the New Orleans CORE chapter since I came six weeks ago. The attendance was very slight, only 14 persons being present, 3 of them white. It was a rather impromptu meeting, called mostly at my insistance. Previous meetings had been called off primarily because of Oretha's difficulties with illness at her home. The chapter has no one in it who is willing to take some of the responsibilities from Oretha. Hard feelings still exist from the purge of, I believe a couple of years ago.

It is my feeling that nothing can be done with the present group of people. At this time they are all rather inept, having proved their usefullness in the past, seem now to be devoid of enthusiasm. This is not meant to critize them at all, it is completely understandable in that this work does become trying at times, and for the most part, quite unrewarding considering the amount of energy it is necessary to use to get even the slightest thing done.

It has been my feeling for some time that what is needed is new people in the group. Towards this end I have already taken some steps. Two things are in the making: 1. The CORE chapter has formed an education committee, its specific purpose to prepare forums for discussion and lecture platforms, using the outline of suggested topics sent us by the Program Dept. The intention is to use local people and hope to be able to bring in big name once in a while. 2. Making contact on campuses to interest college students in CORE, holding workshops, etc. Some contacts have been made, a meeting is planned for tonight of about six persons, interracial, who want to work on voter registration.

This past weekend Ike, Ruthie and I went to Jackson to meet with Dave Dennis re joint Louisiana-Mississippi projects and a summer program for Miss. Dave feels that since SNCC plans to bring in 1,000 students from all over the country this summer to work in Miss., CORE must have recruits there also or stand complete inundation. The summer program in Miss. will center around voter registration, i.e., Freedom Registration as the project has been named. They intend to set up their own registration officers, etc. They hope to do with the Congressional and Senatorial elections what was done with the gubernatorial elections. After the Freedom Registration, they hope to have 1,000's to come Washington during the time of the Democratic Convention. Those persons will present themselves as being eligible to vote but denied the right and demand that their voices be heard at this convention. They intend to demand Federal registrars and Federal marshalls to be present in Miss. Along with this [illegible] state are to be called for equal voting rights are guaran-

I am hoping to develop a project around street repairs, etc., developthe community people towards taking direct action against their ward representatives to correct sewage, street lights and street signs. The main problem with this is that the workers I have now are all enexperienced, but we have to begin somewhere.

Southwest Louisiana

I have been able to get names for contacts in Southwest Louisiana through J.K.Haynes of Baton Rouge and several persons here in New Orleans. The areas I intend to cover are;

Lake Charles	Franklyn	Napoleanville
C^heron	Lafeyette	Alexanderia
Abbyville	Houma	Vacherie
New Iberia	Thibodeaux	Lutcher

I leave for Lake Charles tomorrow, (Sun.) and will be staying at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Price
309 Louisiana Ave.
No. 9-5765

I will be there until Thursday and then return to New Orleans in order to be at the CORE meeting.

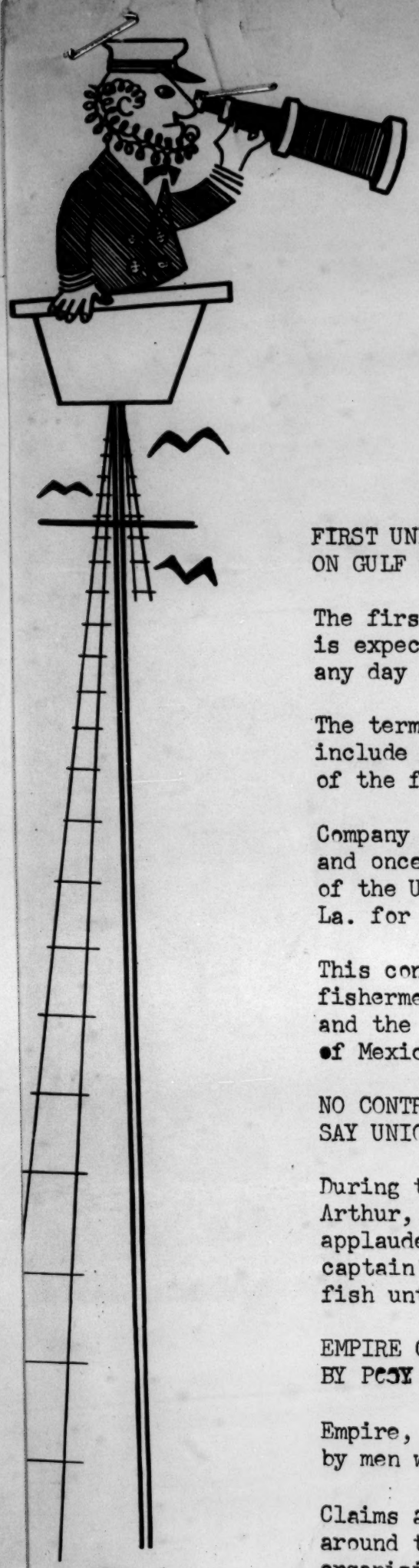
Regards,

Mary

Tues. Jan. 7, 1964

PLAQUEMINES PARISH Contacts

1.	Rev. Percy Murphy Griffin	Phoenix - fair
2.	Atty. Earl J. Ameedee	New Orleans - fair
3.	Ferdinand Proutt	New Orleans - fair
4.	Issac Jones	New Orleans
5.	Rev. Henry Hardy	Pointe Ala Hache - good
6.	Rev. John Taylor	Venice - good
7.	Rev. Joseph Taylor	Venice - good
8.	Ernest Turfan	Irvington
9.	Rev. E.W. Johnson	Braithway
10.	Rev. Enox Lewis	Scarsdale
11.	Rev. Emmitt Summers	Phoenix
12.	Rev. John Samuels	Phoenix
13.	Livingston Hardy	Pointe Ala Hache
14.	Rev. L. C. Merridk	Irvine
15.	Rev. Edward Riley	Irvine
16.	Rev. Norwood Williams	Port Sulfur
17.	Catholic Priest	Diamond
18.	" "	Happy Jack
19.	Fr. James " St. Martin de Porres	Davant
20.	Horace Johnson	Oldville
21.	Mr. & Mrs. Sapp	Boothville
22.	Rev. Victor Ragas	Port Sulfur good
23.	Lambert Duncun	Boothville good
24.	Mrs. Earlie Mae St. Ann	Triumph good



Velma Hill 153 Dudington Place S.E.
Washington D.C. LI 7-8962

The Lookout

[1964, ca. Feb 6]

LOCAL 300
AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS & BUTCHER WORKMEN
OF N. A. - AFL-CIO
BOX 5816 PHONE 477-4204
LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Don Slaiman — Director A.F.L.-C.I.O
Civil Rights Commission

FIRST UNION CONTRACT
ON GULF COAST

The first contract in the menhaden fishing industry on the Gulf coast is expected to be signed by one of the Smith companies and the Union any day now.

The terms which were worked out in a meeting in New York on February 6, include a provision that the practice of making deductions from earnings of the fishermen to pay extra men hired on boats shall be ended.

Company and Union lawyers are working on the wording of the contract, and once this is done it will be presented to Harvey Smith and to members of the Union working on boats fishing for Gulf Menhaden Co. at Cameron, La. for final approval.

This contract is expected to set a pattern for other contracts covering fishermen who are working on boats operated by and for the Wallace Co. and the Quinn Co., as well as other Smith owned companies on the Gulf of Mexico.

NO CONTRACT - NO FISHING
SAY UNION POGY BOAT MEN

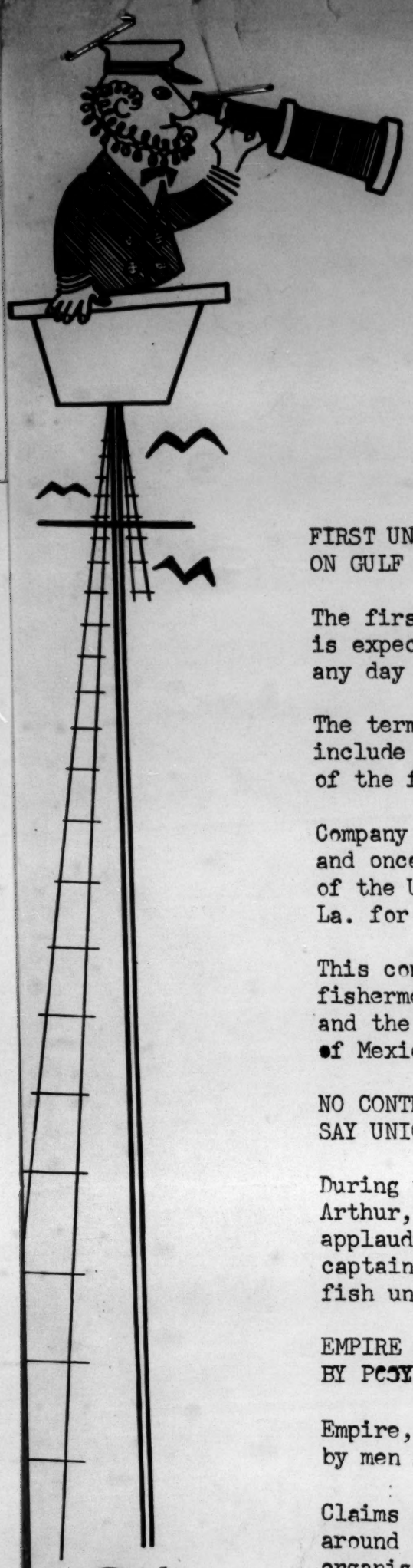
During the past month, Union meetings were held in Lake Charles, Port Arthur, Pascagoula and Morgan City. In every meeting fishermen have been applauded when they said, "If my company don't sign with the Union, my captain's gonna have to catch the fish by himself. Us men ain't gonna fish until they all sign with the Union."

EMPIRE CALLED "HELL HOLE"
BY POGY BOAT MEN

Empire, Louisiana is being called the "hell hole" of the fishing business by men who worked there last season.

Claims are made by the pogy boat men that the companies built high fences around the plants and docks soon after they heard that the Union was organizing. Gates are locked - no man can come and go without company permission. Foremen and other supervisors for the companies have all been made deputy sheriffs and now carry guns, the men say.

The fishermen say that they cheated worse in Empire than anywhere else. They say they have to pay $1 interest for every single dollar of their own money that they get in advance of pay day. One man reported that he was charged 35¢ for a loaf of bread that sells [illegible]



Velma Hill 153 Dudington Place S.E. Washington D.C. LI 7-8962

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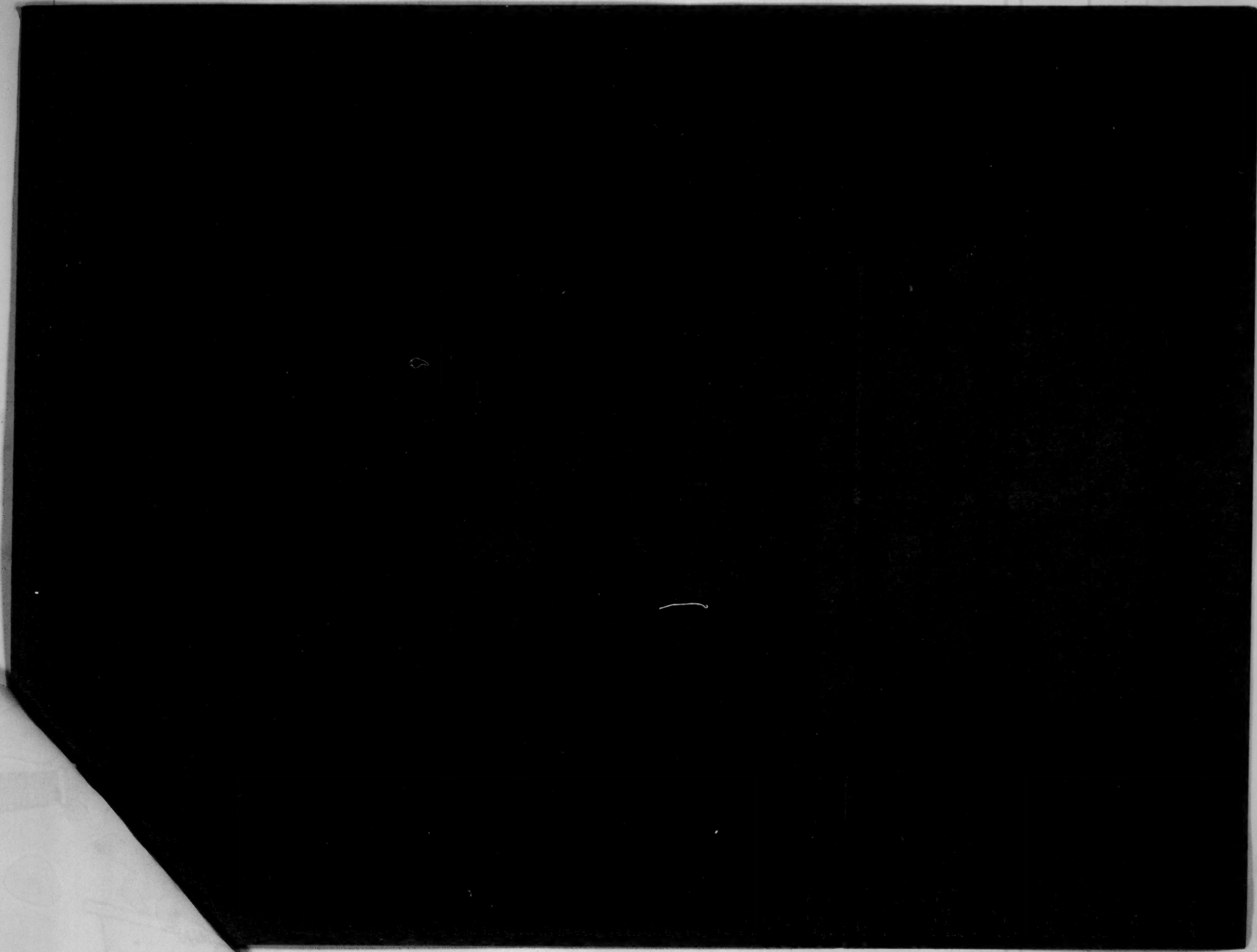
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The fishermen say that they cheated worse in Empire than anywhere else. They say they have to pay $1 interest for every single dollar of their own money that they get in advance of pay day. One man reported that he was charged 35¢ for a loaf of bread that sells to others for 20¢. Still another said he had to pay a $25 bar bill which was turned in against him. He had to pay this to a honky tonk he had never even entered.

Empire is located in Plaquimine Parish (county) Louisiana. Judge Leander Perez runs the parish and everything in it. Perez has recently opened a prison on a snake and mosquito infested swamp which he says will be used to herd "race agitators" who appear in his baliwick.

Pogy boat men say they won't return to Empire to work until the menhaden companies sign with the Union, tear down the fences, unlock the gates and disarm the bosses.



Summary Report

April 23, 1964

Report of contact with H. L. Mitchell, organizer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workman AFofL-CIO.

Mr. Mitchell stated that he has been busy for sometime organizing merchant fishermen along the Gulf of Mexico, from Mobile, Alabama to Texas. The fishing season runs from mid April to November.

A bottleneck in his program is that part of the industry located in Plaquemine Parish, presumablely around the town of Empire. In this area there are two processing plants which are served by fifteen boats, employing three hundred fishermen. Most of the fishermen are young, relative uneducated, transitive, militant and Negro. Mitchell is hopeful that CORE will find an trance into Plaquemine Parish. He feels that labor and civil rights could be mutually helpful in developing a militant program.

Mr. Mitchell may be contacted at Box 5816, Lake Charles, Louisiana, telephone 477-4204.

3130/64

Monroe office

PLAQUEMINE PARISH

I. Rationale for the Perez challenge.

A. The true image of Louisiana has not been projected. Our past isolated incidents in the towns of Monroe, Jonesboro, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine (town), St. Francisville, New Orleans, Clinton, Hammond, and Bogalusa have only partially dramatized the real picture of harrassment and political resistance to racial equality in La.

B. Gov. McKeithein is deeply concerned about projecting Louisiana as a good state in comparison to the radical, violent racists in the states of Alabama and Mississippi.

C. Perez can and will help us depict to the world the true nature of Louisiana's political power structure. Perez will make Sheriff Clark of Selma look like a protecter of human rights.

D. Only through a mass nonviolent direct CORE-Perez confrontation can ####### we ever have hope of rallying Negro support in Plaquemine Parish. The challenge must come first.

E. With mass attention drawn to Louisiana hopefully by Perez' reactions to our presence in his parish, we may be able to secure national concern over CORE's overall program of community organization in the state. Therefore, our entre into Plaquemine must not be a show but a step toward setting up a long range program of community organization.

F. Perez may help us keep fire under President Johnson for effective legislation toward protecting civil rights workers and those attempting to register to vote and toward assuring proper treatment to those violating civil rights of others.

II. Program for Plaquemine Parish

A. Community organization

1. Needs of the people as determined by the people

2. Organizational units around each need.

B. Voter registration as our initial program.

C. Other programmatic aspects

1. Desegregation of public facilities and accommodations

2. Economic projects aimed at discrimination in labor unions, businesses--particularly those with federal

contracts, equal job opportunities, food and clothing distribution, and acquisition of aid from federal food stamp and surplus food program, etc.

3. Organization of farmers into leagues for participation in federal programs.

4. Political action stemming from voter registration and directed toward securing political equality and equal representation.

5. Other programs,as outlined in 1965 summer project prospectus, like Freedom schools, medical assistance, organizing unorganized labering groups like fishermen, etc.

III. Appreach Methodology

A. Our present limited knowledge indicates that local people may later become interested and seek aid from us, but they will not join us from the jump.

B. We must be prepared to fight Perez through involvement of the masses outside of Plaquemine Parish and outside of Louisiana in terms of hundreds and thousands.

C. In addition to mass action we must from the beginning initiate legal action.

1. Injunctive relief against Perez. To be sought after initial arrests.
~~2. Removal of cases into federal court~~near end of challenge.

3. Other --see Rachlin, Elie, Douglas, etc.

D. Suggested Action Schedule

1.Before the beginning of our planned summer project --possibly May 28, 1965

2.Action timetable:

a. a group of 20 -- 5/28/65
b. a group of 40 -- 5/29/65
c. " " " 60 -- 5/30
d. " 80 -- 6/1
e. " 200 -- 6/2 ((led by Farmer)
f. " 100 -- 6/3
g. " 100 -- 6/4
h. " 100 -- 6/5
i. " 100 -- 6/6
j. " 100 -- 6/7
k. " 100 -- 6/8
l. " 100 -- 6/9
M. " 100 -- 6/10

Note: Hopefully by this time there will have been federal intervention. Therefore, we could file in federal court for removal cases and then start our long range program.
Approximately 150 workers should be recruited for community organization work in Plaquemine parish and in the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 8th congressional districts of La. beginning June 12 - August 31, 1965.

The following statements are very important and should be carefully evaluated.

1. A reserve of at least 700 persons should be assured before we attempt to take on Perez.

2. The Perez challenge must not interfere with the summer project as planned (to commence on June 12, '65).

3. We'll need at least 30 workers to remain in Plaquemine Parish for the summer, 80 workers for north La. (4th and 5th districts), and 50 workers for south La. (6th and 8th districts).

4. Although the same criteria of workers being self-supporting will be used for all project participants above the 44 paid workers, it is imperative for us to note the following financial problems.
   a. A special budget must be submitted for Plaquemine parish challenge and for the 30 workers remaining there for the summer.
   b. Since we are asking for 40 more workers above the initial request of 80 it is essential that $5,000 be added to our original summer project budget.

IV. Summer Project Budget for Plaquemine Parish.

A. (Now to May 27, 1965) Preliminary scouting essentials -- car rental, additional staff, gas, telephone, etc. $500

B. Regular mass demonstration costs, lodging and food of persons coming before scheduled activity, transportation by chartered bus & car, etc, should be estimated at $500 a day for 13 days (5/28 - 6/10) $5000

C. Emergency Bond $3000

D. Telephone ($100 a day) $1300

E. Misc. $1500

= $11800.00

(more)

f. Office supplies, office rental, car # maintenance, bond, etc., for 30 workers ## remaining for rest of summer should run $100 per day for 82 days $8200

= $20000

Legal costs and transportation to and from Louisiana for trials cannot be overlooked. I suggest that you review your Freedom Ride records.

V. From August 31, 1965 - May 31, 1966 : 9 month followup program.

5 staff members

Monthly budget:

Rental of 2 cars	...$250
Car maintanence	..$180
Office rental	..... $50
Phone	... $75
Office supplies	.. $50
Salaries	.....$500
Misc.	... $50
	$1155

VI. Total tabulations for the nine month program excluding bond and legal expenses $10,405

Summer project costs $20,000

$30,405

AT THIS POINT WE MUST CONSIDER THE FACT THAT A FOLLOW UP OF AT LEAST 25 WORKERS MUST BE LEFT IN LOUISIANA to assist in developing organizational units initiated during the summer project in the central and north Louisiana parishes beginning August 31, 1965 through May 31, 1966.

This is a discussion draft. It will be considered at a state staff meeting on April 12, 1965. By that time, I would like the La. staff to be able to consider the issues raised and I hope staff will be able to review the views of southern regional and national offices in regard to the same.
Whereas the challenge is important to the press, CORE, and national conscience, I personally feel that we in Louisiana who believe that the key to the racial problem is community

organization with a political orientation must first count the costs.
If we must give up our proposed project for Plaquemine parish, I am bitterly against it. If we can do both, I favor it but I have reservations about it.
From where we are with such a staff shortage and no cash, I have reservations about CORE's future period.
Finally, I leave the negative side of a Perez challenge to those who desire to state it.

RM/ms

March 1, 1964

REPORT TO: James McCain
RE: Plaquemines Parish, New Orleans, La.
Plans for Extension into Southwest La.
FROM: Mary Hamilton

Plaquemines Parish

The situation in the parish was beginning to show some promise until that fatal night of Feb. 13, where-in, due to my negligence, Farmer announced to the press that "we are already in Plaquemines Parish". Retribution against the Negro community was fast in-ocurring and is continuing up to this time. Perez's first re-action was to set up police barricades on the West Bank highway 23 at Belle Chase which is at the entrance of the parish. The police stopped all cars driven by Negroes, searched the cars and the passengers. They even searched the womens' pocket-books. When CORE material was found it was confiscated. One man was arrested, Edwald Aviet of Venice. He was charged with carrying a concealed weapon, (a pen-knife, according to one of the pass-engers), bond placed at $1,000. I was called at about 4 am that morning from the parish. The people reported that the police had detained them for 3 hours, questioning and intimating them. The following morning I checked with Elie and he began making arrange-ments to acquire the bond money. In the meantime I made arrange-ments with our contact, Rev. Regnas, to have Aviet come to see us as soon as he was released. This happened on Thursday night and Friday. By Saturday Aviet's grandfather had put up his bond. Rev. Regnas reported to me that Aviet, along with Rev. John Taylor would be in our office that following Wed. Aviet and Taylor never appeared and I later learned that they had gone to the NAACP which refused to take their case. Aviet's trial was held the following Wed., charges were dropped pending a six month pro-bation period. Aviet did not have legal aid and Bob Collins felt that this was best otherwise the issue would have become one of Civil Rights and Bob felt that this would have acted against Aviet as well as us for our long range plans.

I have not been back into the parish because our contacts there said it would do no good for I would be immediately arrested. They also reported that on the night of Feb. 13th the police had a photograph of me and that when cars were stopped they appeared to be looking for someone.

Since the 17th of Feb. Perez and his agents have been visiting Negro churches, questioning the ministers and members. They asked where "Farmer and the CORE leaders were living", and told the people that he would not allow any mass meetings or CORE activity in that parish. I keep in touch with Rev. Regnas via the telephone. He continues to inform us that the police barricades are still up. I decided to check on this for myself so I took one brief sojourn down there and saw that the barricades were up. Since communica-tion is so difficult because of the lack of phones, I have not been able to talk to all of the contacts. I asked Rev. Regnas to try to get them together for a meeting in New Orleans this Thur.

Plaquemines Parish, cont.

Since developments have taken a turn for the worse in the parish, I feel it is essential that we give considerable thought to what our future plans for that area will be. This is especially so if we do plan to make the state of Louisiana a focal point for this summer's activity. It would do us great disservice if we abandoned this area to Peres, not only state-wide, but nationally. Whereas, one month ago I was of the impressionthat we could have a voter registration program there, so long as we did not make a big issue out of it, it is evident that Peres has given us a good example of what we are to expect. It is my opinion that if we are to have a viable and effective program, that it will have to be attacked as Jackson, Miss. was with the Freedom-Rides. There are a great number of things to be taken into consideration, for example, the fact that there is only one main highway leading into and out of the parish, that the only way to cross the Miss. river to get the the other Negro villages is by ferry, the justifiable fears of the Negro community, that access to the fort (St. Phillip) is apparently impossible. There is only one launching site near the island on which the fort stands. Definately a national issue must be made of the parish, otherwise we end up with people being thrown in jail and nothing being accomplished.

New Orleans, La.

New Orleans CORE has turned out to be even a larger problem than I ever imagined at the start. In one of my earlier reports I stated that what was needed was new blood in this chapter. I then set as my task the solving of this problem. During the following weeks, after I first arrived, I attempted on several occassions to discuss with Oretha what steps could be taken in getting the chapter back on its feet. I met nothing but a stone wall in this effort. I have found it quite difficult to work with this group. To me there seems to be a general atmosphere of un-cooperateness and a hostility towards anyone whose task it is to be assigned to them. I have spoken to anumber of people who were at one time planning to join New Orleans CORE, sincere, intelligent people who would have been an asset to the chapter. They all said the same thing, "I received no encouragement to join the group, I was given nothing to do." These people were either lost to the NAACP or are just doing nothing.

I have been able to talk with Rita about this matter and he agrees that the group needs revitalizing. The question is how without alienating anyone or creating more problems. We are presently working on this situation and hope, that with time, it will be corrected.

I have been able to begin work in the 11th ward on voter registration. This is due mainly to the efforts of Steve Rubin, an instructor at LSU. We have a team of ten people who have begun canvassing. The project is just beginning so it is difficult at this time to say just how it will progress. The canvassers are composed of Tulane, LSU, and Xavier (negro) students, along with a few of our CORE members.

Jan. 12 report cont.

PLAQUEMINES PARISH

Recent visits into the parish are beginning to show fruits. We have been fortunate in making a contact of a person who is both sincere and energetic. Rev. Victor Ragas of Port Sulphur who is about 65 years old, a native of the parish and past organizers of NAACP chapters there. Rev. Ragas has been active in voter registra- for the past 30 years, and dirpite the many setbacks he has experien ced has never given up hope. After several visits with Rev. Ragas, we were able to meet with 6 persons at the home of Rev. John Tay- lor. The main discussion focused around the building of the Negro community into a solid group and procedures on doing so under Perez' noms. The general feeling is that the Negro community is not united but with time and effort it can be done. These are really grass- roots people, many, though they are ministers, are only assistant pastors and do not have churches of their own which is a real pro- blem to us. Public meeting places are also a problem as the parish requires that before any meeting of any kind takes palce a wrritten request be made to the ward representative, which is equivelent to the police jury, giving the reasons for the meeting and what is to occurr. This even applies to church dinners, sewing circles, etc. Last year there were instances of cars of Negroes who were active in voter registration being set on fire and the Masonic Lodge hall was also burned because a requett had not been made to hold the meet -ing.

At any rate, the plan is to get the Negro community of the parish organizeed before any action is taken at all.

Meetings are being held in homes, and at a future date meetings will be held in New Orleans. Several persons have stated that should we have the project they will be willing to house our workers and by the summer I expect that we will have more committments.

Enclosed is some political literature that Perez distributed for the elections.

27 March 1964

Miss Mary Hamilton
2210 Bienville Ave.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mary X:

You are aware of my correspondence with H. L Mitchell of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. Following my recent letter to him he wrote me and sent a copy to you as well as to Haley and Fay Bennett of the National Sharecroppers Fund. In that letter he enclosed a fact sheet on the menhaden fishing industry, particularly as it applies to Plaquemine's Parish.

I am enclosing a copy of his statement just in case he did not send that to you as well. He suggested that we might use it as the basis for a press release and that it be distributed amongst our chapters in certain states.

We would like to do just that, but the fact sheet needs editing, changing and beefing up a bit. I think that it would be most effective if we could have the report coming from you following some kind of investigation. I spoke with both McCain and Rich about this and they concurred. Could you try to redo Mitchell's sheet in a form which w we could send out to the chapters and which they could modify for press releases? If so, it would be most helpful to me. We are a little too far away from the situation to do it as effectively. If you can do this, I would appreciate having it returned to me as soon as possible so that we could send it out from this office.

Thanks ever so much, Mary.

Sincerely,

Gordon R. Carey
Assistant to the
National Director

GRC:LP
ENC.

CC: Richard Haley

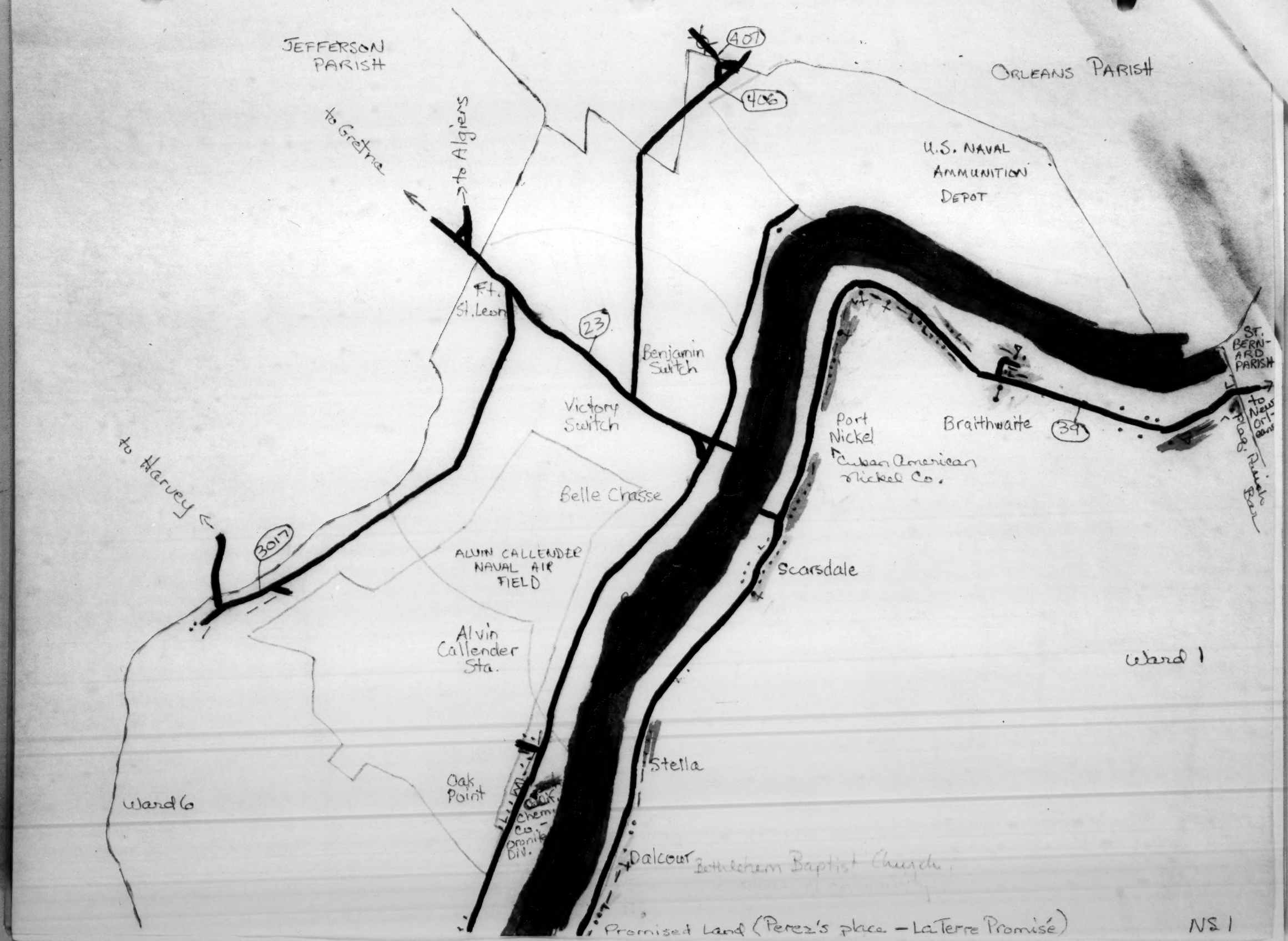
[1944, march]

[Plaquemines
Parish]

places covered with yellow are Negro areas
places covered with orange are white areas

LEGEND

- U.S. NUMBERED HIGHWAY
- STATE HIGHWAY NUMBER
- UNIMPROVED ROAD
- GRADED AND DRAINED ROAD
- GRAVEL ROAD
- BITUMINOUS ROAD
- PAVED ROAD
- FEDERAL-AID PRIMARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM (FAP)
- FEDERAL-AID SECONDARY HIGHWAY SYSTEM (FAS)
- POINTS BETWEEN WHICH DISTANCES ARE MEASURED (* 0.8 *)
- HIGHWAY BRIDGE, (MORE THAN 20' CLEAR SPAN)
- FERRY (FF-FREE, TF-TOLL) (FF)
- LEVEE OR DIKE
- PARISH BOUNDARY
- WARD BOUNDARY
- TOWNSHIP LINE
- SECTION LINE
- MATCH LINE BETWEEN ADJOINING SHEETS OF SAME PARISH
- BOUNDARY TO MARK ENLARGEMENT INSET
- OIL OR GAS FIELD
- RAILROAD (ANY NUMBER OF TRACKS USED BY A SINGLE OPERATING COMPANY)
- RAILROAD STATION
- RAILROAD GRADE CROSSING
- NAVIGABLE STREAM (NAV)
- HEAD OF NAVIGATION (SEASONAL)
- INTERMITTENT STREAM
- NARROW STREAM
- WIDE STREAM
- CANAL
- OPERATED SHIP AND BARGE LINES ON NATURAL STREAMS
- DRAWBRIDGE
- LAKE, RESERVOIR OR POND
- PARISH SEAT
- OTHER CITIES AND VILLAGES
- FARM UNIT OR DWELLING
- ROW OR GROUP OF DWELLINGS (DENOTES FIVE DWELLINGS UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)
- COMBINED DWELLING AND STORE
- CHURCH OR OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION
- CHURCH WITH CEMETERY ADJACENT
- CEMETERY
- STORE OR SMALL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT
- FACTORY OR INDUSTRIAL PLANT
- SAWMILL
- WAREHOUSE (GENERAL)
- SCHOOLHOUSE
- POST OFFICE
- COMMUNITY HALL
- DAIRY FARM
- PLAYGROUND, BALL FIELD
- CAMP OR LODGE
- RADIO STATION
- FIRE ENGINE HOUSE
- PUMPING STATION (OIL OR GAS)
- MILITARY AIRFIELD
- AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION
- COURTHOUSE
- DOT TO INDICATE CULTURE OUT OF POSITION
- LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE (92°05' / 30°20')
- WATER SUPPLY STAND PIPE OR TANK
- MILITARY RESERVATION
- INTRA-COASTAL WATERWAY
- HIGHWAY TUNNEL
- NURSERY
- TOURIST COURT OR MOTEL
- GAUGING OR PUMPING STATION (GENERAL)


JEFFERSON PARISH
to Gretna
to Algiers
407
406
ORLEANS PARISH
U.S. NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT
Ft. St. Leon
23
Benjamin Switch
Victory Switch
ST. BERNARD PARISH
to New Orleans
Port Nickel
Cuban American Nickel Co.
Braithwaite
39
to Harvey
3017
Belle Chasse
ALVIN CALLENDER NAVAL AIR FIELD
Scarsdale
Alvin Callender Sta.
Ward 1
Oak Point
Stella
Ward 6
Dalcour
Bethlehem Baptist Church
Promised Land (Perez's place — La Terre Promisé)
NS 1

N

S

trailer camp

BELLE CHASSE

trailer camp

R.R.

Fort St. Leon

Niagara Chem. Div. - FMC Corp.

→F.F.

Lake Park Chapel

Methodist

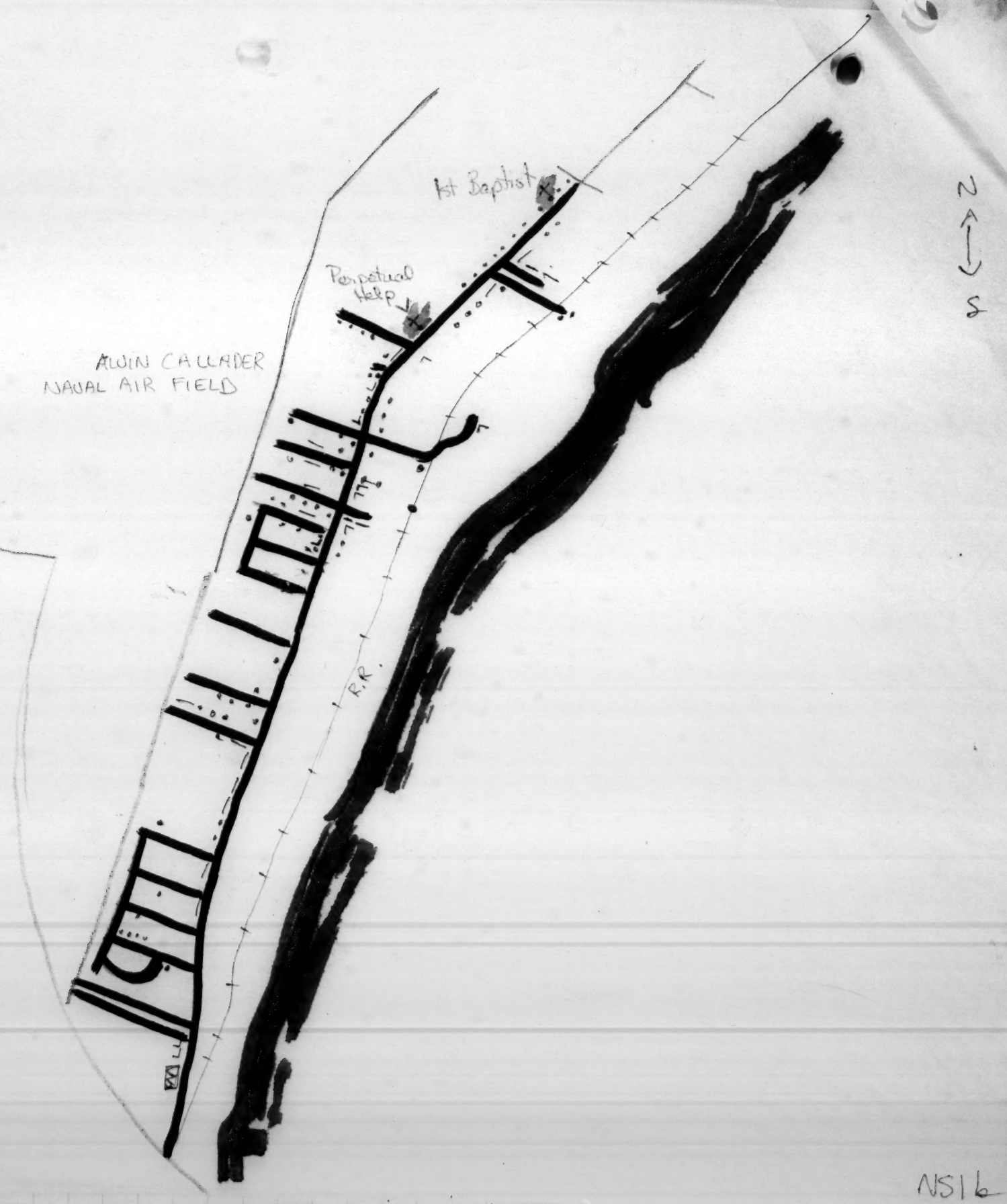
Red Star Yeast

Library Auditorium

NS1a

ALVIN CALLENDER NAVAL AIR FIELD.

(cont.)


1st Baptist
Perpetual Help
ALVIN CALLENDER
NAVAL AIR FIELD
R.R.
N
S

NS16

Ward 6

Ward 7

Cedar Grove

Cedar Grove Park

Penco

Oakville

Linwood

(alternating Negro + white)

Greenwood

Ward 1

Ward 2

Bertrandville

Catholic

Woodlawn High School

Wills Point

mostly, if not all, white

on west side: alternating short stretches of Negro, then white, + so on

Live Oak

Jesuit Bend

Ollie

Gloria

(large new addition)

Belair

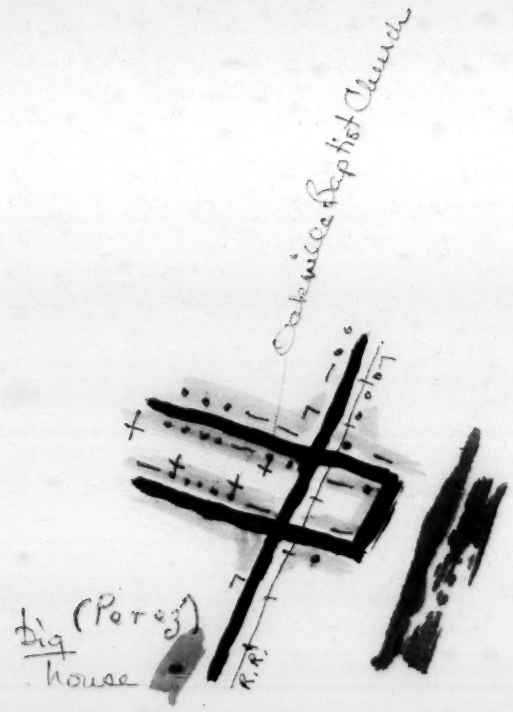
Star

Naomi

La Reussite

(alternating Negro + white)

NS2



OAKVILLE

NS2a

Alliance

Carlisle P.O.

Burbridge

St. Rosalie

Ironton

Phoenix

Myrtle Grove

Ward 2

Ward 3

Ward 7

Harlem — mostly Negro

Bellevue

Nero

Deer Range

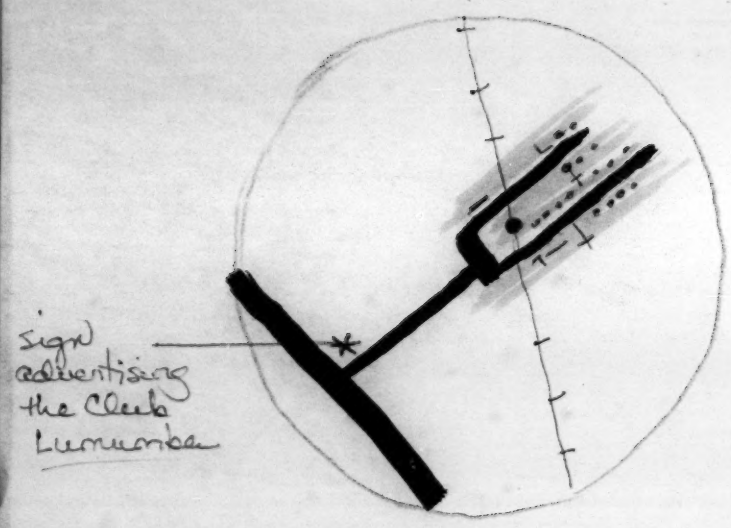
Junior

to Hermitage
(4 dwellings + 4 camps)
or lodges

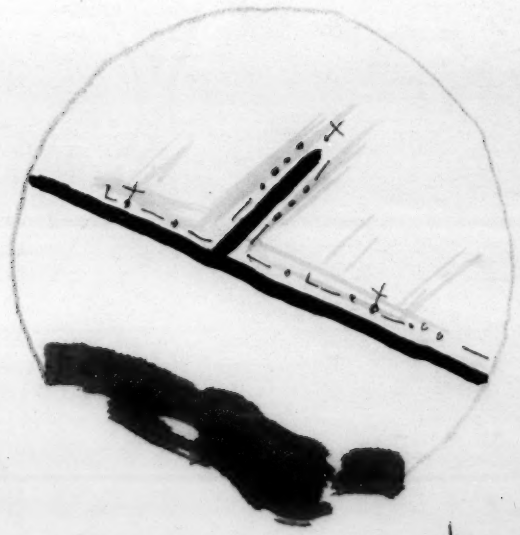
St. Martin de Porres (Church & School) NW - Possible lot and hall - E. 11

L. 7 - 14

NS3

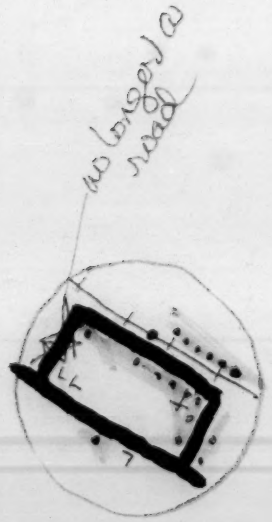


IRONTON

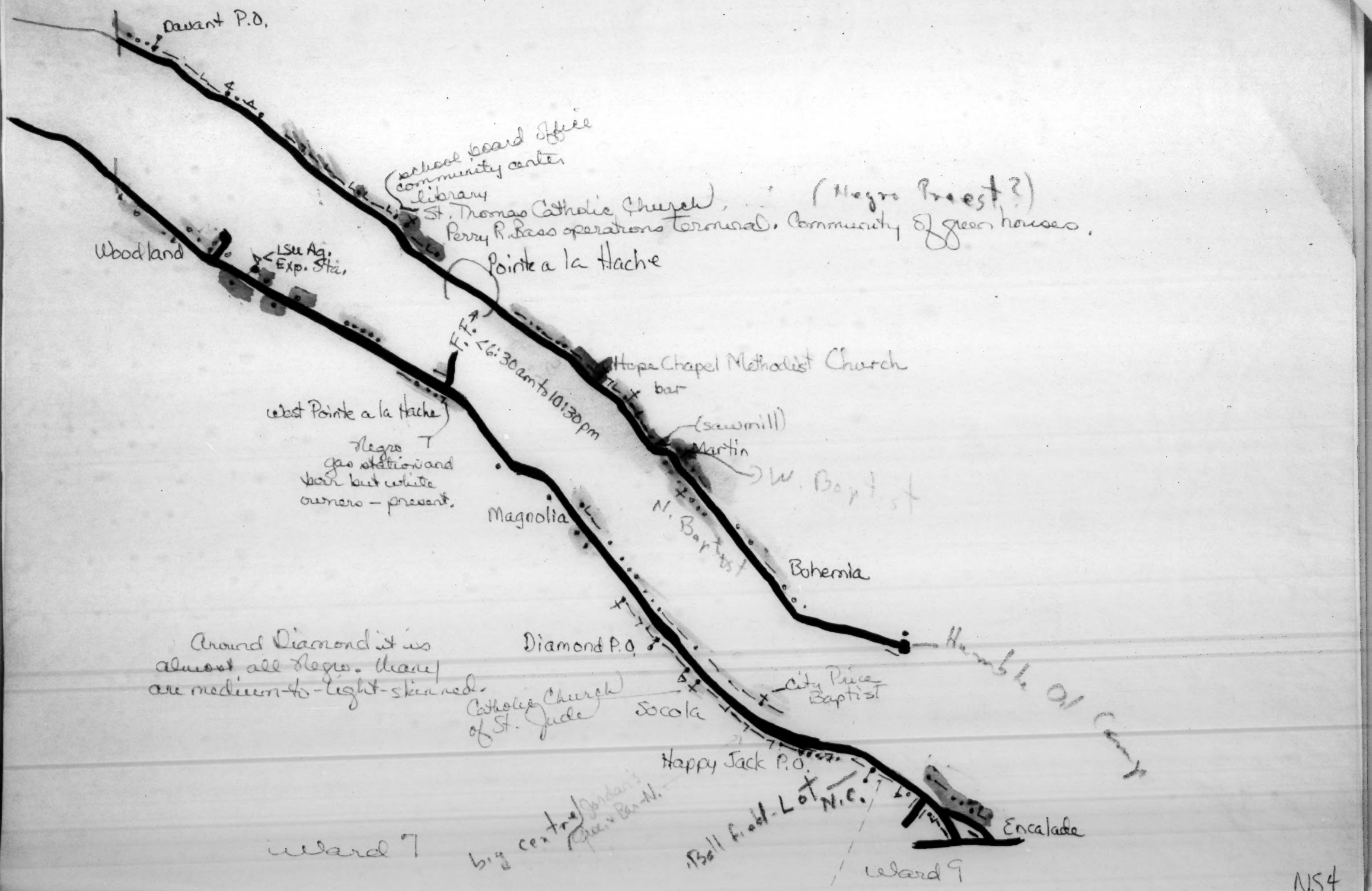


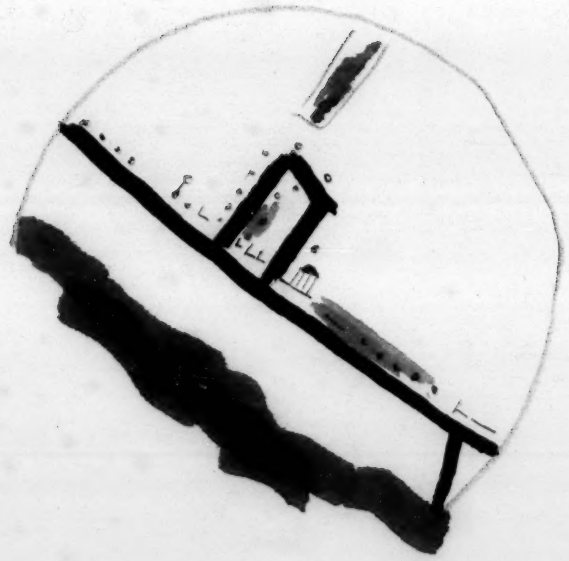
PHOENIX

almost all shops - except numbers of the white seen on the south side of town.
Contains Williams Grocery and Blue Bird (fuel).



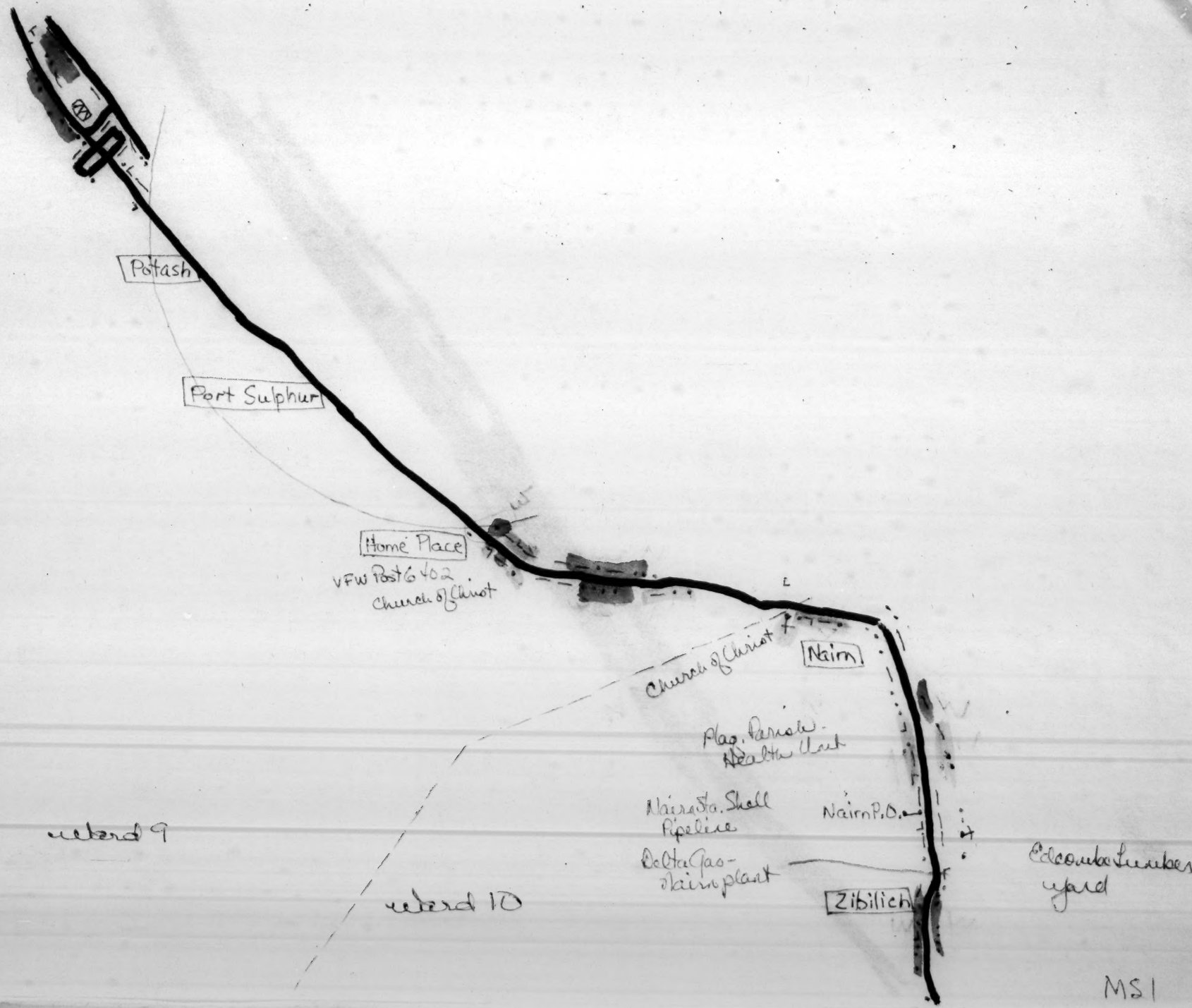
MYRTLE GROVE

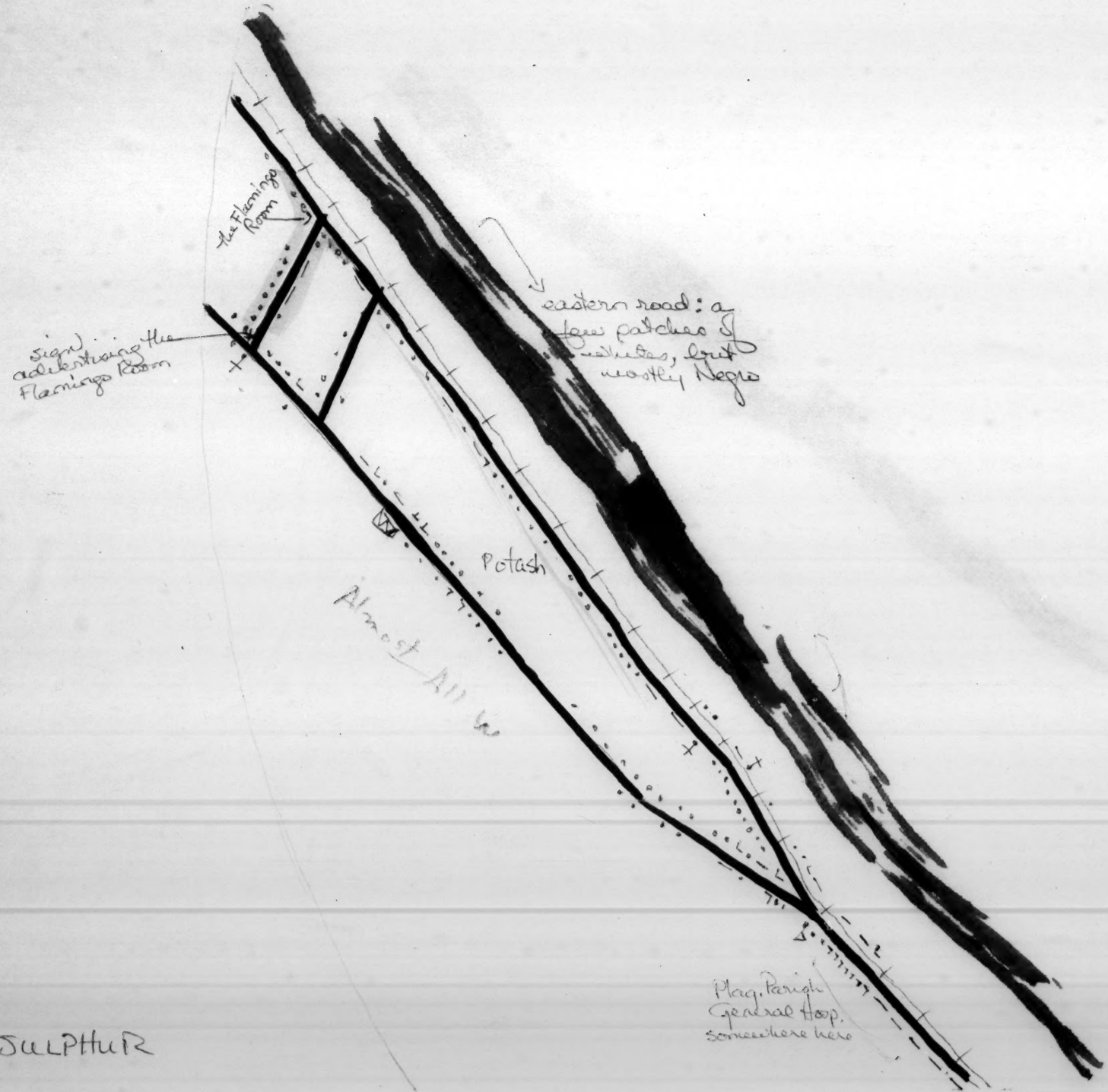

Davant P.O.
school board office
community center
library
St. Thomas Catholic Church
(Negro Priest?)
Perry R. Bass operations terminal. Community of green houses.
Woodland
LSU Ag. Exp. Sta.
Pointe a la Hache
F.F. 6:30 am to 10:30 pm
Hope Chapel Methodist Church
bar
(sawmill)
Martin
W. Baptist
West Pointe a la Hache
Negro gas station and bar but white owners – present.
Magnolia
N. Baptist
Bohemia
Around Diamond it is almost all Negro. Many are medium-to-light-skinned.
Diamond P.O.
City Price Baptist
Catholic Church of St. Jude
Socola
Happy Jack P.O.
Shell Field Lot
N.C.
Encalade
Ward 7
big central
Ward 9
NS4



POINTE A LA HACHE

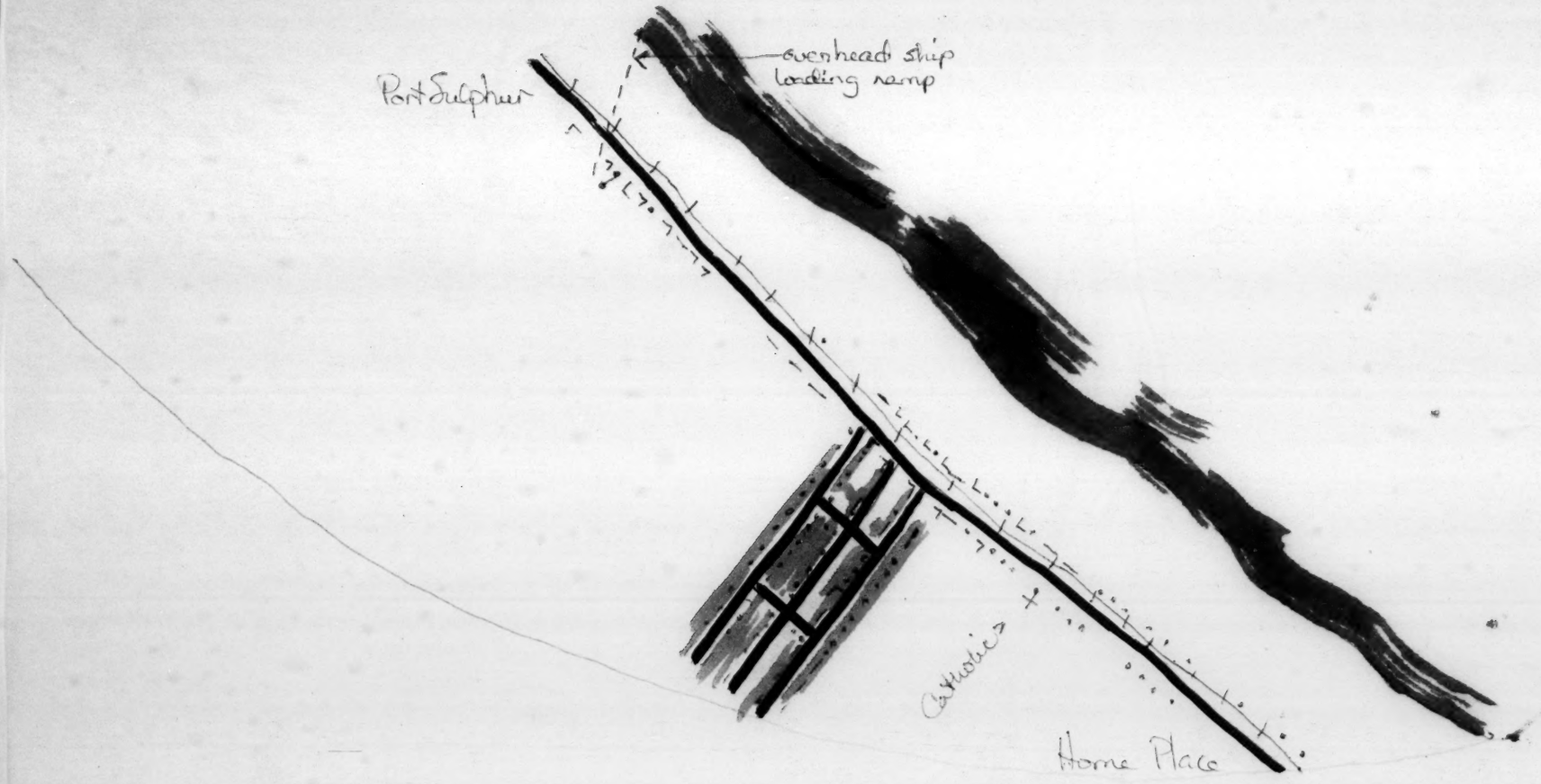
NS4a


Potash
Port Sulphur
Home Place
VFW Post 6402
Church of Christ
Church of Christ
Nairn
Plaq. Parish Health Unit
Nairn Sta. Shell Pipeline
Nairn P.O.
Delta Gas - Nairn plant
Zibilich
Edcouch Lumber yard
ward 9
ward 10
MS1



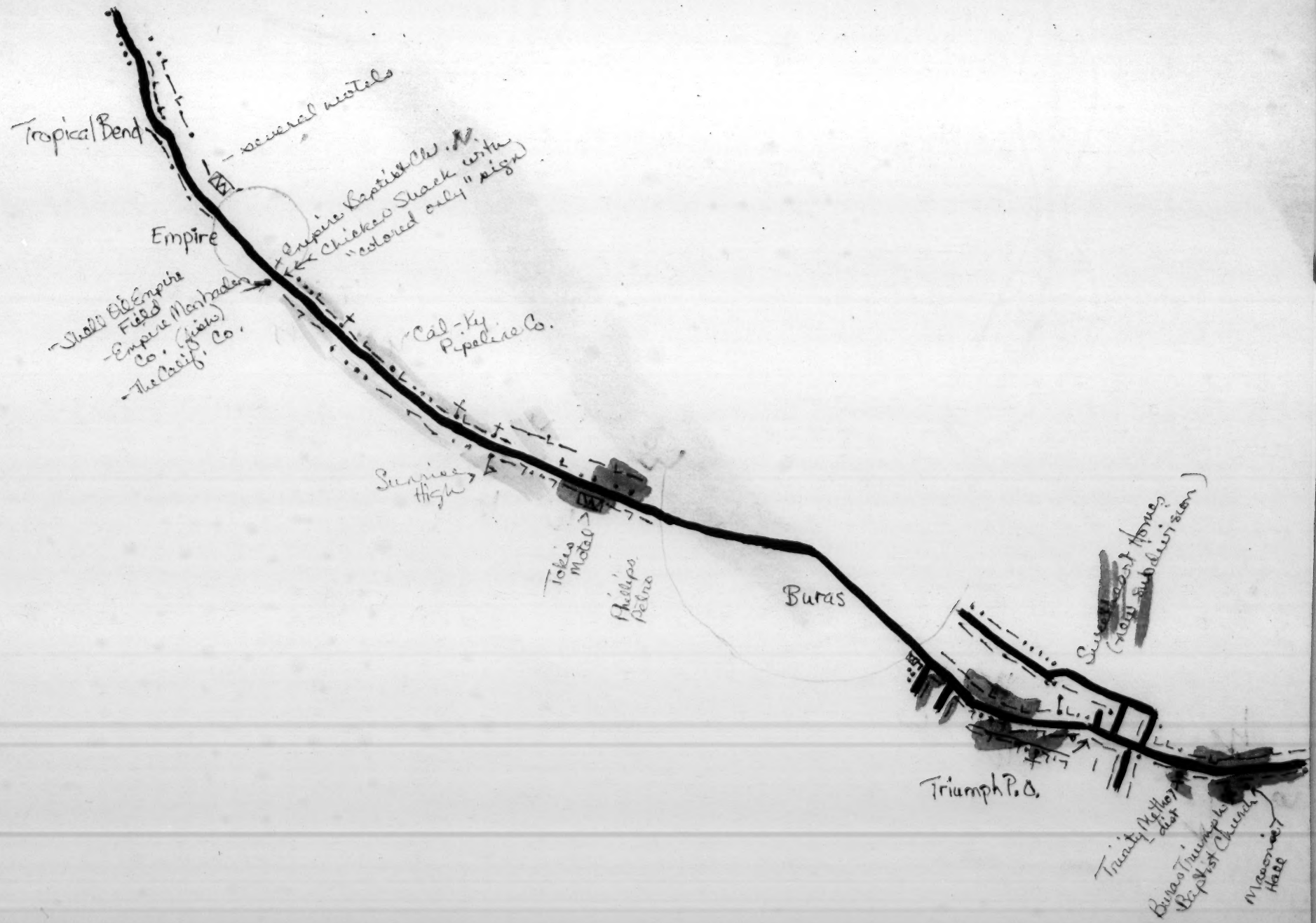
PORT SULPHUR

MS1a

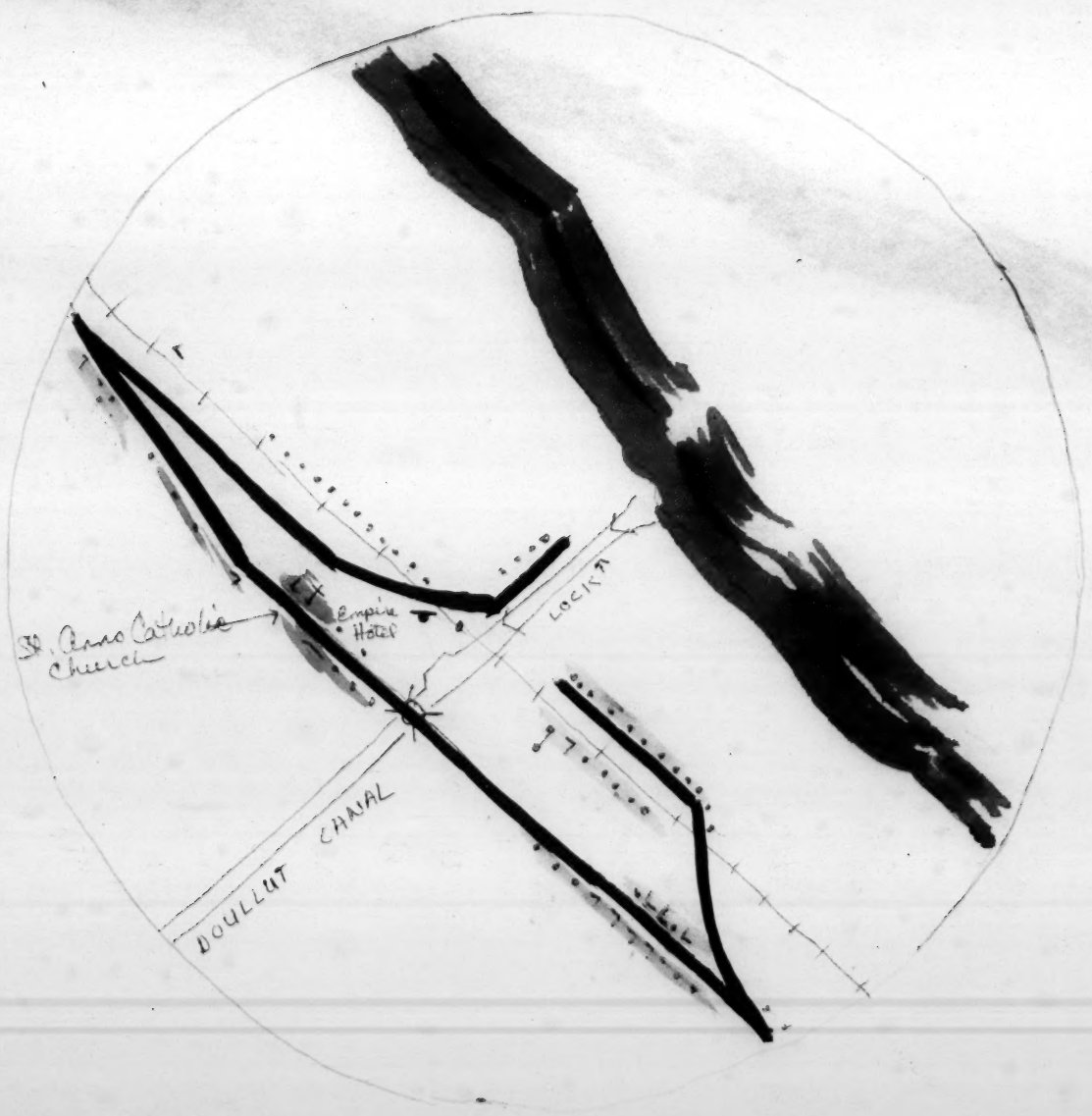


cont. PORT SULPHUR

MS16


Tropical Bend
several motels
Empire
Empire Baptist Ch. N.
Chicken Shack with
"colored only" sign
Shell Oil Empire
Field
Empire (Manhadan)
Co. (Gas)
The Calif. Co.
Cal-Ky
Pipeline Co.
Service
High
Tokio
Motel
Phillips
Petro
Buras
Triumph P.O.
Triumph Methodist
Buras Triumph
Baptist Church
Masonic
Hall

M52


St. Anne Catholic Church
Empire Hotel
LOCKTA
DOULLUT
CHAVAL

EMPIRE

MS2a


Dreamland Motel
Trailers
Library
Burns High
Catholic school
St Mary's Church
Riverview Baptist
Burns Community Church
Knights of Columbus
Our Lady of Good Hinkson

BURNS

MS 26

FORT
ST. PHILIP
TT

(has a fancy new gate. Entrance road named Judge LH Perez Drive. Large classy sign to that effect.)

FORT
TT JACKSON

Triumph Baptist Mission

trailers

garbage dump

apparently Boothville

Boothville - Venice High

several churches of diverse houses but they are because all white on down

Assembly of God

Boothville Cemetery

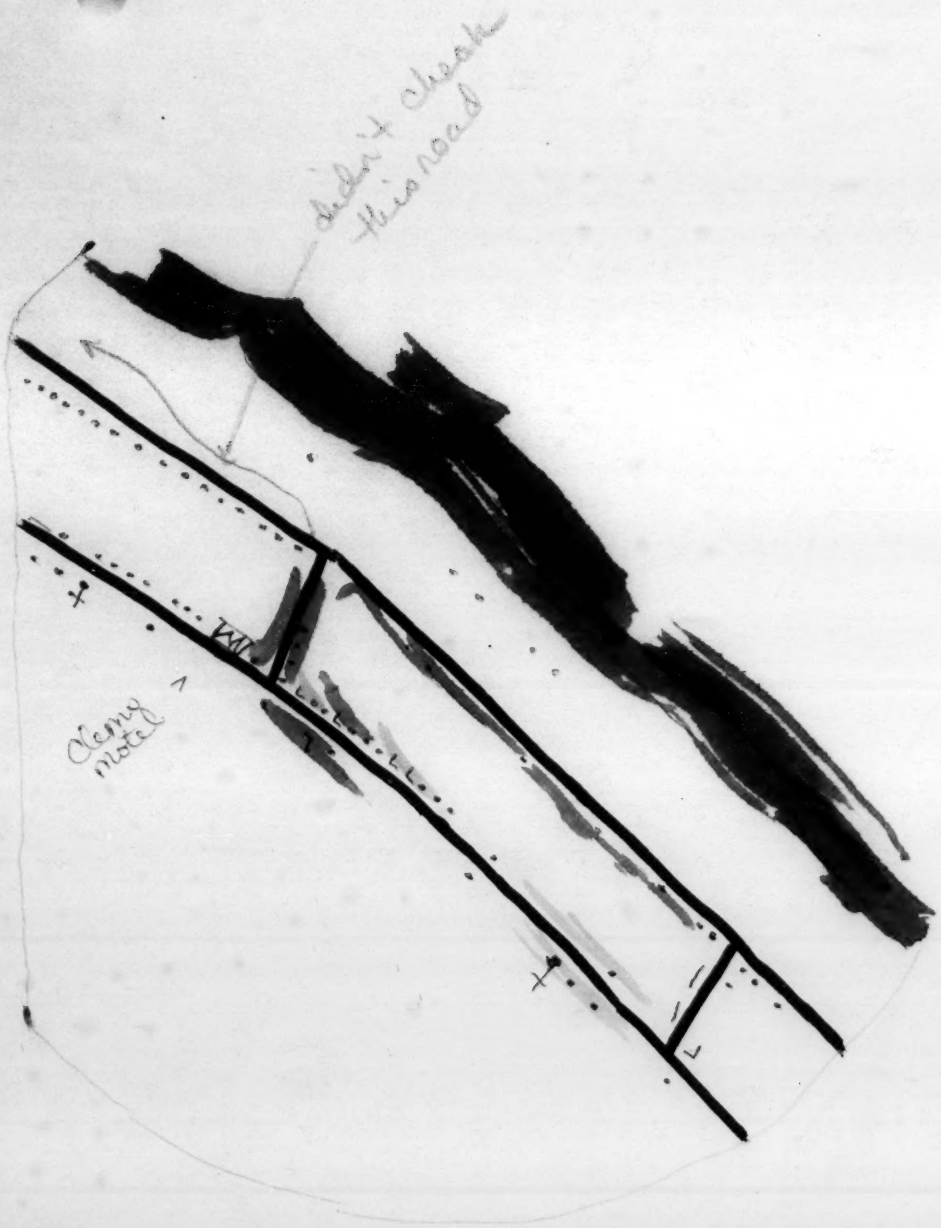
St. Anthony's Catholic

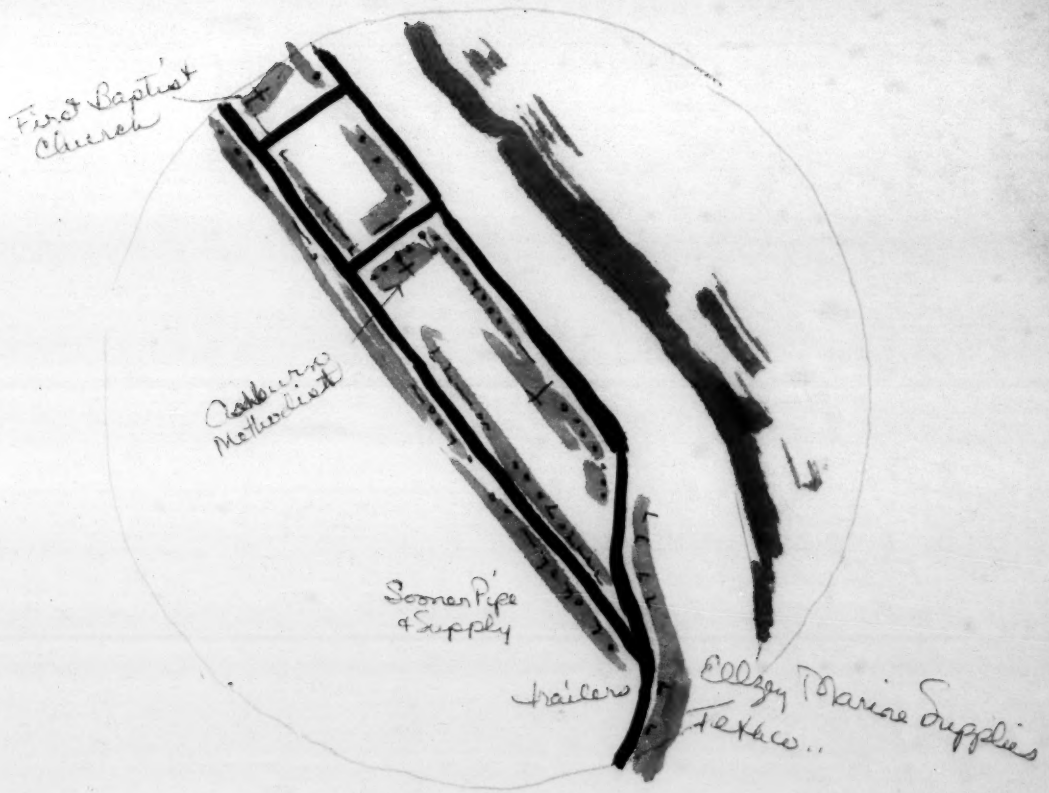
Church of Christ

VENICE

Ward 10 | Ward 5

Road extends 2-3 miles, away from river. Some houses.


Sinclair + Cheek
this road
Venice motel


First Baptist Church
Methodist
Sooner Pipe & Supply
trailers
Ellzey Marine Supplies
Texaco..

VENICE

PLAQUEMINES PARISH

REASONS FOR CHALLENGING PEREZ

1. More Negroes will register (in Louisiana and the rest of the South).
2. Federal action in Plaquemines Parish will discourage resistance on the part of office-holders throughout the state.
3. Perez-challenge may cause precedent-setting federal action - e.g. proscecution of parish officials. But this is very unlikely.
4. This will focus national attention on Louisiana and the Louisiana summer project.
5. One can put a lot of heat on McKeithen and Johnson - if (when) McKeithen weasels out, this will strengthen case (and feeling) for independent Negro political structure.

DESCRIPTION OF PLAQUEMINE PARISH

The economy of Plaquemines Parish is based on oil and gas extraction. In 1963 the parish produced about 127,000,000 barrels of crude oil (just under 30% of total Louisiana production). Most of the land on which the oil wells are located is owned by the Levee Board, which is controlled by the Parish Council. The Levee Board leases the land to the oil companies or to individuals or firms which in turn lease the land to the oil companies. This set-up enriches both the parish and certain individuals and leads to parish (Perez) control of the oil companies. (For example, Gulf Oil needs Perez' okay to transfer any man into or out of the parish.) The oil companies do not employ Negroes.

Other important industries are:
1. Sulphur mining
2. Sale and rental of boats and equipment to oil companies.
3. Fishing and canning
4. Shopping centers, bars
5. Farming - cane, tomatoes etc.

The first four industries listed above are controlled by Perez and men close to him in the parish government - District Attorney L.H. Perez Jr., Sheriff Chester Wooton, Chief Deputy Sheriff Harry Packard, Coroner and Health Officer J.T. Reaves, Parish Purchasing Agent and Commissioner of Public Utilities H.H. Wilcox, President Pro Tem of State Senate E.W. Gravolet Jr., former Commissioner Joseph Hingle. In fact, these men often invest together. (Note: these men all owe their positions to Perez.) In addition there are said to be 3000 people on the parish payroll.

Result: Few if any white men in the parish can refuse to toe Perez' line.

The Negroes in the parish (about 30% of the population) work at:
Farming - on farms owned by Roussel, Perez, Renatza, Etc.
~~Canning and fishing - on~~

Canning and fishing - on white owned boats; and on supply boats leased to the oil companies.

If Perez wanted to, he could let us operate without interference in the parish and yet, through economic pressure, prevent more than a handful of Negroes from registering.

Conclusion: The Perez challenge must be mounted by outsiders and we must count on an outside agency to force any changes.

Note: The Klan is not organized in Plaquemines Parish. However, there will be a couple of thousand white "itinerant laborers" in the parish this summer. They will come from mississippi and Louisiana and live in the Buras-Venice area. Their number one entertainment will be beating on a civil rights worker. This last statement is also true of some of the sheriff's deputies.

Fort St. Phillip may contain water mocasins (depending on how well it has been drained) and mosquitos (depending on the exact time). In at least one case a man has died in that area because of overnight exposure to mosquitos.

POINTS OF PRESSURE ON PEREZ

1. a. There is no possibility of pressure on Perez from within the parish.

b. We cannot pressure the oil companies and they cannot pressure Perez.

2. If the proposed amendment (allowing a governor to serve two consecutive terms) passes in the legislature, McKeithen will probably try to get Perez to keep cool. However it is not too clear that he can pressure Perez. If civil rights people are attacked by whites (other than deputies) McKeithen may send in State Troupers to protect them.

If the amendment fails McKeithen will not swing much weight. He will be looking for support for a Senatorial campaign against Ellender and may send in state troopers to help Perez.

3. It is not clear how Johnson can influence Perez. The Federal Government will probably only act to enforce court orders or (after a good deal of violence) to protect civil rights workers.

The Perez Challenge must be mounted by outsiders and we must count on an outside agency to force any change. The state government does not have much in the way of force. This leaves only the federal government (and/or the federal courts). Consequently pressure on McKeithen can only serve the purpose of embarassing him (and the state) and should be used with this purpose in mind. (The one possible extra dividend may be to enlarge the scope of federal action.) On the other hand pressure in Washington can be geared toward certain specific actions we want or can be used to embarass Johnson. These are probably not mutually exclusive goals.

Our declared intention in entering the parish should be voter registration, since this will get the widest possible support. However, we should also have another goal (to be announced later) which will make it possible for us to seem victorious. Example: the march in Selma was irrelevant to voter registration but it made King look like a winner. In our case, unconditional release of the prisoners from the Fort may be such a goal. If this is not a real possibility, we must think of alternatives.

The general strategy should be to get Perez to arrest us near the entrance to the parish. He may do this without prompting; if not, he can probably be provoked into it. If this happens, entry into the parish becomes a subsidary goal whose accomplishment makes us look good.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST WAITING UNTIL 1966

A. Reasons 1 through 4 for challenging Perez (see first page) will hold in 1966. Reason 5 will be discussed below.

B. Possible advantages in 1966
1. More Negroes will be registered in the state. This will influence McKeithen's attitude.
2. More Negroes will be registered in the south. This will influence Johnson's attitude.
3. The '66 congressional elections will make it easier to pressure Johnson.
4. There is the possibility of laying the groundwork for additional legislation before next summer and then using the Perez challenge to put it across.
5. There is a possibility that it may be difficult to generate enthusiasm and attract volunteers for next summer. Should this occur a dramatic confrontation next summer would be useful.

C. Second look at advantages.
Advantages 1 through 4 will make it easier for those who go into the parish. However the more favorable attitude of McKeithen and Johnson will make them look better. This is fine if what we want is align ourselves with the liberals nationally and the moderates in Louisiana. But it is more harm than good if what we want is an independent political structure.

D. Conclusion
There are two reasons that a Perez challenge this summer will be more useful as a starting point for the creation of an independent political structure than would be a challenge in 1966. One reason is mentioned above (C) and the other is that to the extent that Negroes get registered this summer a new collection of brokers for the Negro vote will arise (and the old collection will be strengthened). These men will of course obstruct any move toward an independent structure.

The choice between challenging Perez this summer or next is the choice of whether or not to build an independent political structure. We should challenge Perez in '65 only if we are committed to building an independent structure and are willing to make this task the main focus of the Louisiana summer project. (This also means that resources cannot be transferred from the summer project to the Perez challenge.)

TIMETABLE

Announcement - May 7, 1965

Between announcment and entrance dates - volunteer recruitment and fund raising.

Enter in mid-July. Suggest Tuesday July# 13 as the first day. Thus Sat. the 17th Farmer would go in, and the Sunday papers would cover this and his call to clergy and others to join him. Sunday would also be the day the vigil at the governor's mansion would begin.

Plan I.

Day 1 - 25 go to Belle Chase (in 5 cars or 1 truck). If not arrested upon entry they attempt to register voters at fire station.
" 2 - 50 enter: 25 on west side and 25 on east side.
" 3 - 100 enter on east side.
" 4 - 100 enter on east side.
" 5 - 200 enter on east side, led by Farmer. Call put out for ministers and others to join.
" 6 through 10 - As many as are willing - up to 200 a day - enter on east side.

Court action (seeking injunctive relief and removal of cases into federal court) should be timed for decision on 10th day.

Plan II

Day 1 - 25 go to Belle Chase. If not arrested upon entry they attempt to register voters.
Day 2 - 50 enter - 25 on each side.
Day 3 - 50 enter on east side.
Day 4 - 50 enter on east side.
Day 5 - 50 enter on east side, led by Farmer. Vigil starts at governor's mansion (caravans from Jonesboro, Bogalusa, etc., protesting political resistance to civil rights in Louisiana). Call put out for ministers and others to join vigil or enter parish.
Day 6
thru
Day 10 - 50 enter each day on east side.
Court action timed for decision on 10th day.

These two plans can be combined. Also, demonstrations can be

called for Washington. Three men must be assigned full-time for this project by the first week of May. One to recruit people who will go into the parish, one to contact church people (including people in New Orleans), and one to work at organizing demonstrations in Baton Rouge.

BUDGET

A. Regular mass demonstration costs, lodging and food for persons coming before scheduled activity, transportation by chartered bus and car, etc., should be estimated at $500 a day for 10 days. $5000

B. Emergency bond (SEDF).....$5000

C. Miscellaneous $1000

D. Office supplies, car maintainance for 5 cars to remain in Plaquemines Parish for summer, telephone, misc., etc. - 30 self-supporting volunteers $3400

E. Protest at Governor's mansion .....$ 500

total $15000

PROGRAM FOR PLAQUEMINES PARISH * AFTER THE CHALLENGE.

A. Community organization
   1. Needs of the people as determined by the people.
   2. Organizational units centered around each need.
B. Voter registration as our initial program
C. Other programmatic aspects
   1. Desegregation of public facilities and accomodations.
   2. Economic projects aimed at discrimination in labor unions, businesses - particularly those with federal contracts - equal job opportunities, food and clothing distribution, acquisition of aid from federal food stamp and surplus food programs, etc.
   3. Organization of farmers into leagues for participation in federal programs.
   4. Political action stemming from voter registration and directed toward securing political equality and equal representation.
   5. other programs, as outlined in 1965 Summer Project prospectus, such as freedom schools, medical assistance, organizing unorganized laboring groups like fishermen, etc.

~~BUDGET FOR 9 MONTH FOLLOWUP PROGRAM~~ * Aug. 31, ~~1965~~ to May 31, 1966.

BUDGET FOR 9 MONTH FOLLOWUP PROGRAM - Aug. 31, 1965 to May 31, 1966

A. 5 staff members

B. Monthly budget

1. rental of 2 cars	$250
2. car maintainance	180
3. office rental	50
4. phone	75
5. salaries	500
6. misc.	50
total	$1,155

BB&RM/mb
may 1, 1965

rec'd 4/23/64

Dear Friends:

Some of your bitterest enemies in Plaquemines parish are the White Baptists. The new Baptist church in Belle Chasse has practically all of its membership who are anti-negro and are very agressive against the white Catholics who try to help people of your race. You may want to check on these people and have a "kneel in" there as they continue to harrass the Catholics who admit negroes to their churches and brag that no "nigger" will ever enter their Church. These people are also Leander Perez's greatestest supporters. Understand that the Baptist Church at Boothville-Venice (past Buras) feels the same way. Be a good idea to work on those so called "Good Christians" who preach hatred against the white and negro Catholics in the parish.

A Friend.

rec'd 4/14/64

Confidential:

Friends -- you went get any where with your program in Louisiana until you have silenced Leander H. Perez. He is not only the unseen hand guiding the Citizens Council all over Louisiana but he has other organizations working for him. The WTIX program sunday morning 9a-11a is one of his projects. The Belle Chasse Civic Club at Belle Chasse is organized for the purpose of spreading his venom against you and the Catholic Church. While he was in Baton Rouge last saturday, the Belle Chasse Civic organization stopped the Catholic Priest from having instructions for Confirmation which was supposed to take place April 13th - because 17 colored children were to be mixed with whites. Most of the catholics in the Belle Chasse area are not against the colored race. Its Perez henchmen who do his dirty work. He has them all over Plaquemines Parish but especially in the Belle Chasse Area and Buras where the blew up the school.

Members of the Belle Chasse Civic club are either ex-communicated or non-practical Catholics and protestants;

Here are a few whose names you want to remember if ever you get to that community: Members of Belle Chasse Civic Association.

Joseph Sendker --and his wife Juanita Sendker --editors and publishers of the Plaquemines gazette with a printing office in New Orleans also..

Sam Moncle --Superintendent of Schools. (There are some members of the school board who are your friends but they dont dare show their hand).

Frank Patti -- visiting teacher.

Leyce M. Tinsley --principal Belle Chasse School.

George Frank Luts --operator Texaco station.

Earl Giordano --operator super market and nephew of Perez.

A. N. Treigle --Sells notions from volkswagon to colored people and is deputy of Perez and brags that he sells a 25 cent tube of toothpaste to those "stupid niggers" for 65 cents. He should be boycotted by all means and the other businessmen also.

Chunk Weiss --Telephone cable splicer working for Southern bell co.

Leonard Mackenreth --(who hit catholic priest) employe of Oronite Chemical co and his mother works for Perez.

Jimmy Scheibers --contractor.

A. Prados -- water plant employe.

Dr. and Mrs. Slater -- physician treating many colored people.

Delton Lejeune - president --odd job man and henchman for Perez.

Perez is spending millions of dollars from oil rich Plaquemines parish to fight the colored people. You notice how powerful he is in state politics. He buys his way and thats how he gets all anti-negro legislation passed.

You had better get organized and go after Perez before he becomes more powerful. You must humuliate him and put him in his place. He is a millionare-- all money stolen from poor people of the parish since he has never done anything but 'politics' and dirt.

A white friend.

COLLINS, DOUGLAS & ELIE
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
201 DOUGLASS LIFE INSURANCE BUILDING
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA
LAWYERS CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

ROBERT F. COLLINS
NILS R. DOUGLAS
LOLIS E. ELIE

TELEPHONE
523-5197

July 31, 1964

COPY

Mr. Ronnie Moore
306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie:

Would you please send me a copy of the letter from Judge Perez to yourself regarding CORE going into Plaquemines Parish.

Needed for possible legal action.

Sinderely,

Barry Satlow
Lawyers Constitutional Defense
Committee

BS:ch

July 25, 1964

Atty. Lolis Elie
Rm. 201
Interoffice Memo

Dear Lolis,

CORE has postponed moving into Plaquemines Parish for several reasons:

1. Initial sub rosa contacts made in the area by field secretary Mary Hamilton were immediately vitiated after they were inadvertently revealed to public last spring.

2. Since that time the Parish has placed additional stringent regulations on ~~xx~~ a variety of acts involving both individuals and groups. While the letter of these regulations is not presently available, it is safe to assume they are drawn up primarily to crush immediately any civil rights activity and to imprison any participants.

3. The virulence of Perez' frequent public statements has developed a community spirit apotheosizing unrestrained violence against civil rights people.

4. The wide publicity accorded Perez, his personality and his prison has given Plaquemines Parish a symbolic importance, even though its Negro population is small. Consequently, it is necessary to search out additional tools, to prepare for a lengthy project, and devise a method that will draw maximum participation: outside volunteers, local residents, courts, lawyers, Justice Department and national public opinion.

It was brought to my attention by Murphy Bell that a section of the Civil Rights Bill provides for injunctive relief from expected intimidation or violence toward persons acting in pursuance of the bill's provisions. The numerous unequivocal public statements of Perez, and the previously mentioned parish regulations, should provide a clear pattern of intent to perpetrate such intimidation and violence. Evidence is likely available in the morgue of the local newspapers.

It would be of great value to CORE, in planning a Plaquemines Parish project, to get a legal opinion of the likely success of a petition for such an injunction. Would you and your colleagues be able to provide that opinion?

Dick Haley

[1944, July 9]

ORDINANCE NO. 45

On motion of Commissioner Petrovich, seconded by Commissioner Kirby the following ORDINANCE was unanimously adopted and authorized published according to law:

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROPER USE, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PARISH OWNED FACILITIES, TO PROHIBIT THE VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS THEREOF AND TO FIX PENALTIES

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE PLAQUEMINES PARISH COMMISSION COUNCIL:

SECTION I: The President of this Council, L. H. Perez, is authorized to designate and appoint supervisors, chairmen or appropriate committees and other persons in charge of Parish facilities to grant written permits to residents of Plaquemines Parish for use thereof under such terms and conditions as they may deem fit and reasonable to require the proper use, operation and maintenance thereof,

SECTION II: That no person or persons, organizations or representatives or members thereof shall enter upon or into any Parish facilities, or shall attempt to force their entry or trespass thereon or therein without such written permit for the use of such facilities.

SECTION III: That any person or persons, organization or representatives, or member thereof who violates any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof by a Court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not to exceed $250.00, or imprisoned not more than sixty days, or both fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.

I hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a true and correct copy of an Ordinance adopted by the Plaquemines Parish Commission Council at a meeting held at its office in the Court House at Pointe ala Hache, Louisiana, on July 9, 1944, as recorded by the Secretary.

D. Pellerano

Secretary

[1964, July]

The attached letter is one of many being circulated by a vicious crowd of segrationists led by Leander Perez. Unless the colored people take a stand against those segrationists of Plaquemine parish, their many white friends will be in the same boat and will have to submit to these harrassments. These are the same people who blew up a negro church and then passed a list for help to make it look like some one else did it. They also blew up a catholic school at Buras which had integrated. Perez is your greatest enemy. Unless you get rid of him or cut him down his size, he will continue making trouble for negroes.
Others involved in Belle Chasse area.
Joe Tregle --has GMC panel truck and sell notions to negroes. He calls them 'nigger
S. A. Moncla --school superintendent.
L. M. Tinsley - Principal
Frank Patti-- visiting teacher -
A N Prados --water plant.
Earl Giordano--super market.
Jimmy Schrivers --contractor-
Bob Wirth--employe La. light & power.
and all members of Belle Chasse civic club including George Hero--commissioner.
Mr. & Mrs. Joe Sendker--Gazette.
You should have some one checking on those people who are abusing negroes in plaquemines.

DEAR PARENTS AND FRIENDS:

Many of you are wondering about the outcome of the confirmation held at St. Louis Cathedral on Sunday, July 26, 1964. We feel you should be given the facts concerning the activities.

Your first question is answered by, 'YES, confirmation was integrated". There were seventy two (72) children confirmed at this service, fifty four (54) White children and eighteen (18) Negroes from the Belle Chasse Area. The Negro boys were seated with their sponsor behind the White boys on the right side of the church. As the children went to the communion rail to be confirmed, again the Negro boys were after the White boys, but the girls were integrated throughout the services. The White girls and Negro girls were integrated in the pews on the left side of the church.

To our catholic and non-catholic friends, in congratulating the parents and children who went to St. Louis Cathedral for confirmation, bear in mind ~~x~~ in their so doing they have made a first step towards integration. "Know thy neighbor"!!!

Now that Archbishop Cody has confirmed the children whose parents wanted them confirmed on an integrated basis, we respectfully request that Archbishop Cody confirm our children in the Parish church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Segregated. On Sunday, August 9th, 1964 at 3:00 P.M.. We see no logical moral reason for this request to be denied. With the fifty four (54) children confirmed Sunday at the Cathedral there are still approximately seventy eight (78) children to be confirmed. Moreover we feel the Archbishop is bound in conscience to administer this Sacrament of Confirmation to these children.

We have a request at this time. We would like for the parents of the children who have not been confirmed to send the name and address of their children to us. We are sincere in our work to have these children confirmed on a segregated basis and our job will not end until we have succeeded. It will be a great help to us to know the children who desire to be confirmed, Segregated. Please send this information to JOSEPH HACKS - - P.O.BOX 37 - - Belle Chasse, La.

My good friends and parents, we are again asking a favor of you. Please show this letter to friends and neighbors who may have a child that has to be confirmed and emphasize the importance of our above request.

God's guidance and blessing to you, and, in prayer, God will give you courage and the strength to do your part.

Respectfully Yours,

THE COMMITTEE ON SEGREGATION.

[ca. 1964, Aug. 21]

EXCERPTS AND NOTES
Louisiana Weekly—
New Orleans Negro publication
1962-64

Primarily school
"integration" in
Plaquemines Parish

September 15, 1962—page 1—Intimidation of Negroes and the closing of Our Lady of Good Harbor School—"Perez said in a telecast that he had not talked with Negroes but that 'some of our people' had advised the Negro parents that integration is 'wrong' and that they were being used as 'pawns in selling the white Catholic people down the river." He predicted that Negro pupils would not return to the school...

Father Schneider said, "there is no school today, because of numerous threats of physical violence and fear of insufficient police protection. Perez had urged the white parents to 'form a ring around the school' and keep Negroes from entering." It was revealed by the pastor that the school had been cut off from the free textbook and free milk programs. The latter is one in which the state administers a federal program.

*The article lists Negro pupils who tried to attend school.

September 15, 1962—page 2—Some undocumented cataloging of previous Perez methods of getting his way...

September 22, 1962—There are three school systems in Plaquemines Parish—white, negro and mulatto.

August 10, 1963—page 2—Three Negroes were tried and convicted for inadvertently desegregating a hamburger stand. They were arrested in Orleans Parish by St. Bernard Parish officers, taken to jail at Chalmette, and tried and convicted in Plaquemines Parish.

*Leader Perez jr. was district attorney of St. Bernard Parish at the time and he and his father have offices in New Orleans.

September 14, 1963—page 1—(a look at the CBS-TV program, The Priest and the Politician, to be shown Wednesday, September 18—CBS News correspondent Don Rather was the reporter). Our Lady of Good Harbor School in Buras exploded August 26, eight days before its scheduled reopening (see above). The Franciscan Rev. Christopher Schneider: "Other recent anti-integration moves (by Perez) include his fight in the state legislature for segregationist bills as well as a more recent attempt to secure passage of legislation to establish unpledged Presidential electors in time for the 1964 national election.

"Perez has also stated that he intends to retaliate against an anticipated Department of Defense order authorizing military commanders to rule 'off limits' to military personnel and their white families segregated public accommodations near their bases and to advise them of their right to unsegregated public schools. His threatened retaliation would take the form of placing Alvin Callendar Naval Air Base, Plaquemine Parish, off limits to all civilians; he would also make bars, motels, etc., off limits to servicemen, and deny the use of parish public schools to military children.

*August 17, 1963—Perez may declare Parish off limits to Navy men. According to Rear Adm. Charles H. Lymon, commander of the Eighth Naval District~~x~~, no action would be taken now but "if the threats are carried out, I must, of course, have full recourse to the courts and I shall do so with all energy and vigor."

Perez against
CORE, etc.

EXCERPTS AND NOTES
Plaquemines Gazette

April 3, 1964--Sarah Lawrence students from New York toured the fort intended to be used as a prison for civil rights workers entering Plaquemines Parish. Perez explained the ~~fmx~~ fort would serve "as a jail for those whose pupose it is to beat down community governments; (that) amounts to plain anarchy (that) is Communist inspired."

"A community ~~mx~~ without facilities has trouble. Now thousands of demonstrators can be housed and, Perez says, they will be if they demonstrate in Plaquemines. Demonstrators would be held for three days pending investigation, which is legal under Louisiana law."

*April 19, 1964--New Orleans Times-Picayune--Perez, touring the fort: "A few days here and anarchists would surely come to understand our way of life." There are photographs of the fort, the barbed wire fence, Perez.

July 10, 1964--Perez extensively comments on the civil rights bill, which he refers to as unconstitutional, Comm~~y~~, etc.

July 17, 1964--Written permission is necessary for persons wishing to use parish facilities in Plaquemines (See Copy of Ordinance #45 enclosed). Perez cites examples of previous "misuse."

July 17, 1964--Perez answers CORE's challenge in a threatening but carefully worded statement.

July 24, 1964--On outside troublemakers--"We are prepared to handle them in a different way...we have some surprises in store for them."

August 21, 1964--Perez calls for a refusal to integrate schools, to put Lyndon Johnson to a test before the election.

CORE squares off
against Perez...

Louisiana Weekly-2-

(April, 1964--Plaquemines Parish people came to a meeting in New Orleans... Perez had road blocks placed on the only two roads leading in or Out of the Parish; police questioned people returning from the meetings and showed a photograph of a CORE civil rights worker who had been canvassing in Plaquemines. Negroes reportedly were searched. Perez reportedly went to Negro churches in the following few days and intimidated the various pastors.)

April 18, 1964--A birth control program was planned for Plaquemines Parish Negroes. Perez: "Subsidized illegitimacy is increasing. In the next 25 years, we may have a majority Negro population. State government itself is in jeopardy."

April 25, 1964--WDSU-TV blasts Perez and the Klan in an editorial on the air on Monday, April 20th, after WDSU's Baton Rouge correspondent Bob Wagner was beaten up.* The text of the broadcast is on page 2.

April 25, 1964--Perez shows off the fort for demonstrators and offers a $10,000 reward for Malcolm X. This note is on page 2.

July 11, 1964--page 1--Baton Rouge--"Apparently 'egged on' by arch-segregationist Leander Henry Perez, a white man...attacked the Rev. A. L. Jelks, Sr., here Monday after three Negroes had been served in the State Capitol cafeteria...

"Perez, according to witnesses, paced up and down at the cafeteria doorway shouting, 'Paging a federal marshal. Paging Lyndon Johnson's federal marshals, paging Bobby Kennedy's federal marshals. You know damn well they are here.'

"Nor was Leander Perez arrested for possible violation of a state law relating to inciting a riot."

July 18, 1964--page 1--Written permission is necessary for persons wishing to use parish facilities in Plaquemines. Perez answers Ronnie Moore: "We do not recognize CORE as having any right to make demands of any kind upon us. I know that CORE is heavily infiltrated with Communists, among its directors particularly. We will not condone any Communist-directed activities in Plaquemines Parish...
"If CORE should come into Plaquemines Parish under the guise of racial nonviolent protest, we can only consider this CORE's intention to stir up violence as CORE has done in Plaquemine (sic), Iberville Parish, and other parts of the country, and you and CORE would meet with a reception befitting its Communistic role to stir up racial strife, turmoil, and violence, and disunity."

July 18, 1964--A church burning was being probed in Plaquemines. Perez said the pastor had always been "on good terms with white residents in the parish."

Louisiana Weekly-3-

July (?), 1964—From Baton Rouge —11th or thereafter—see earlier note

Three persons who desegregated a cafeteria in the State Capitol Building here three weeks ago (? July 6, 1964 was the reported date, so the above is either in the issue of July 25 or August 2), filed suit last Friday in the U.S. District Court for $850,000 damages.

The plaintiffs are the Rev. Arthur L. Jelks, Sr., president of the BatonRouge National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Mrs. Betty Jean Wilson and Miss Cordelia Antoine.

Sued individually and in their official capacities were Leander H. Perez Sr., head of the Plaquemines Parish Council; State Police Supt. Thomas D. Burbank; Gov. John J.McKeithen; Mrs. Clyde Bellows, lessee of the cafeteria, and an unidentified white "John Doe" who allegedly punched the Rev. Mr. Jelks in the jaw; and several other unidentified plainclothesmen and state troopers.

The petition claims Perez ordered white customers to leave the cafeteria when Negroes were served and used 'unnecessary, loud, offensive and insulting language.' The suit quotes Perez as saying: "You damn Kennedy lovers. Who told you to come here? You damned Negroes, I ought to throw you through the wall. Where's the FBI? Paging the FBI. Paging rat-faced Bobby Kennedy.' The suit claims Perez caused thecommotion that resulted in the plaintiffs having to leave through a narrow hall...

In addition, the petition seeks an injunction to prohibit future acts by the defendants similar to those that resulted from the desegregation effort, as well as a decaratory judgment that all state laws which express an affirmative state policy of segregation be declared unconstitutional.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS
on trouble in Buras

See Louisiana Weekly reference for additional material

Kansas City Star, Jan. 26, 1964, Section G. Page 2.

A PlaqueminesNegro is quoted: *[redacted] (He said he lived in Plaquemines all his life.) "That's just the reason I wouldn't send my children to an integrated school. I can't afford to lose my job. Why, do you know that there were white people who lost their jobs, because they sent their children to that school in Buras!

But it ain't good here. No. Colored people ain't treated right here. [redacted] Suppose one of Perez's deputies saw me walking down the road and he didn't like it. He'd come up and say 'Where do you think you're going? You drunk or something?' And I'd say, 'No, I ain't drunk.' So he'd hit me with his stick. And then he'd put me in jail. Now, suppose one of my friends comes to the station and tells them he's got the money to pay my bail. Well, they might must tell him to go hom, that he had no business there."

*The article includes mention of difficulties in trying to register to vote

The Pastor of Our Lady of Good Harbor at Buras: Fr. Christopher Schneider: "The school is repaired now but we never have got a [redacted] building permit for the repairs. It was bombed in August (1963?), and we applied for the permit in mid-September from the Plaquemines parish inspector. That was two months ago. I went to see him once and was told he was busy meeting Perez down at Ft. Ste. Phillipe at the civil rights stockade. [redacted]
"The new furnace is in, but we can't turn on the gas. We can't get it okayed by the Parish heating inspector. I saw him the other day[redacted] and he said he had orders to keep hands off that school building."

Church windows were blasted out twice by gunfire at night.

In the original days of integration at Our Lady of Good Harbor, [redacted] Father Christopher said, harassment squads were assigned by the segregationists to each family that had sent children to the school. These squads kept making telephone calls, kept driving by the homes at night. The Sheriff called Negro families involved and asked them to keep their children out of school, for safety's sake. One white man was threatened [redacted] so viciously that he took his family out of Plaquemines at night.

Washington Post, August 28, 1963.

Bombed School closed in Louisiana. Roman Catholic School bombed in Buras August 26. Archbishop Cody closed school "to protect the lives of priests, sisters, and children." Nuns received warning phone calls, thought it a hoax and didn't report it. $15,000 estimated damage.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT
on more church trouble,
in Belle Chasse

New Orleans Times-Picayune, April 14, 1964.

Biracial confirmation was postponed.

A planned bi-racial confirmation of children at Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church in Belle Chasse was postponed Monday by the Archdicesan Chancery. Confirmation was scheduled for 7:30 p.m. Monday. Rev. Frank Evimovich, pastor. No date was set for the service.

A parishoner, angered by joint confirmationof white and Negro children last April allegedly struck Father Evimovich in the face. Battery charges filed against Leonard Henry Mackenroth were later dropped at the request of the pastor.

A general archdiocesan order has failed to integrate Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parochial School although an attempt was made to integrate Our Lady of Prompt Succor School in Buras. The Buras school has remained closed since late September of 1962 when whites boycotted classes attended by a few Negro children. Arsonists attempted to dstroy the building by setting fire to it with gasoline.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES
New Orleans Times-Picayune

The 73-year-old
Life and Times
of Leander

*For additional background contact Midlo & Lehman, 332 Chartres Street. A white attorney would provide the best avenue of approach.

7/6/64--Perez shouts abuses as Negroes integrate State Capitol.

7/10/64-Perez answers to the Civil Rights Act.

2/9/62--Ex-librarian blasts Perez' interference.

8/8/56--New Orleans Optimist Club urged by Perez to support Constitutional Amendments which would keep Negroes from voting and help maintain segregation in public schools. "This amendment would...place the schools beyond the reach of the federal courts."

*Hale Boggs, Louisiana Congressman, said in 1951 that he would file a slander suit against Perez, but he didn't.

11/22/60--Mayor de Lesseps Morrision and Perez

11/12/57--Celestine Melisine charged with threatening court witnesses, throws Perez off payroll.

8/ 5/57--St. Bernard Parish policy jury ousts Perez as legal advisor.

6/ 1/54--Perez asks new states rights movement

*The editorial page editor of the New Orleans Times-Picayne says Perez was considered a reformer when he first came into office.

Judge I. Claude Meraux instituted impeachment proceedings against Perez in Feb. 4, 1940. The impeachment started, because of the shooting of a woman during a strike at a shrimp packing plant. Perez apparently refused to bring a presentment, before the grand jury, as was his duty as district attorney. Perez had been allied with Dr. L.A. Meraux in 1924, in St. Bernard's Parish when he first started his rise to power. The impeachment was brought by Midlo, (see above), who was the attorney for Angela Treadaway, who was the gal shot in the strike.

Perez was the son of a small planter. He was a graduate of Tulane. became an attorney, and in 1919, at 27-28 years of age, he became a judge. In 1924, he was district attorney of both Plaquemines and St. Bernard. By 1939, he had made his first million, though his salary in any one year up until 1950, never exceeded $6,000. The money comes from royalties from the oil and sulphur interests; as of 1950, it was said that every family loyal to Perez had at least one member on the public payroll.

Oil and sulphur are what protect Perez; the second largest sulphur plant in the world is in Plaquemines Parish. The Parish went from rags to riches from 1935 to 1950; the parish's 1936 budget for example was only $33,541--by 1950, $100,000 was taken in from the sulphur severance tax alone; $200,000 was paid in severance taxes by the oil producers--the Parish gets royalties (and so does Leander) from everything that comes out of its ground--this is the power on which the Perez empire rests.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT
on Voting

From the Times-Picayune series on Plaquemine, in June, 1950.
June 14, 1950.

"A man can't run for office without hacking his way through a jungle of law suits." Salvador Chiapetta opposed Perez; when he attempted to register, the registrar was always out. Chiapetta sent a registered letter, but received no answer. Chiapetta eventually lost his job and couldn't get another.

Then Mayor de Lesseps Morrison, in New Orleans, called the contractor who employed Chiapetta, at the latter's request. The contractor said: "If Perez doesn't want Chiapetta hired, I can't hire him. After all, I have to think of my own business. And I might want other jobs in St. Bernard or Plaquemines some day."

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS
on the Fort — Fort—including the tour

Arkansas Gazette, May 3, 1964, page 1E Sid Moody—Associated Press

"Do you know why this water fountain is for whites only? Because almost all Negroes have communicable diseases." (Perez)
"Do you have electric cattle prods?" asked a girl as Perez showed off the county armory of assorted guns. "We have everything, even something they haven't used elsewhere. Bushels of handcuffs. If they want trouble, this is the place to come. If Bobby Kennedy wants a to invade Plaquemines, tell him he better bring the 101st Airborne Division," he laughed.

Arkansas Gazette, May 3, 1964, page 1E I.J. Vidacovich, United Press

"If every area would prepare like we have, you'd see a lot less racial trouble." "You know this place (the fort) is not for Negroes only. It's for anarchists—those who come here to overthrow legally-constituted government. If whites choose to agitate with Negroes, they'll be here, too. There won't be any discrimination here." (Graphic description of the fort.) "We have a peaceful group of Negroes around here (Plaqumines). Oh, there are some who'd like to kick up their heels, but who know who they are and they won't move."

Sid Moody again

Perez is a man "who calls civil rights demonstrations 'anarchy backed up by the U.S. Attorney General' and who says he'll handcuff Bobby Kennedy and James Farmer, head of CORE, if they ever enter his territory together."

New Orleans Times-Picayune , March 25, 1964

Perez called the civil rights bill "a step toward communism" and "the beginning of the downfall of America."

New Orleans States Item--

The Parish Council authorization--"He (Leander Perez) asked for and was given authority in the resolution to take into custody Martin Luther King, national Negro leader 'should he see fit to visit the parish in case of trouble.'" On April 18, 1964, in the States-Item, there is an article on the fort by Bert Hyde.

Kansas City Star, Sunday, Jan. 26, 1964

Perez: "I told Katzenbach (Nicholas Katzenbach, now U.S. Attorney General), to tell Bobby Kennedy that if he is going to come down here, he better send the 101st Airborne first because he'll need them. And if (James) Farmer had come down here, the demonstrations wouldn't have lasted as long, nor would Farmer."

Who was he going to put in his stockade? "Anybody who comes down to stir up racial trouble, he said, and that goes for newspapermen, too. Any whites who come down here and mingle with the blacks and try to stir up trouble, why then those people are trying to break down local and state government. In they go."

Newspapers on the Fort-2-

Shreveport Times, Thursday, Oct. 24, 1963. p. 1-B Fort for Racial Agitators.

Description of the Fort by Associated Press newsman Bill Crider. "Returning to the motor launch to the "island," "We can pack a hundred demonstrators in one of those pens if necessary, and haul them across the river." Reporters saw water moccasins, swarms of mosquitoes. There are pictures of the fort.

Associated Press from Pointe a la Hache on the Fort--

The council also approved a resolution authorizing Perez to take the Rev. Dr. MartinLuther King into custody "Should he see fit to visit the Parish in case of trouble." Perez said he could guarantee that the Rev. Dr. King would be transported "at least part of the way" to Ft. Ste. Phillip if arrested in the parish.

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From an interview on the air & (broadcast)
with Leander Perez
by Victor Bussie on
April 10, 1964

Anti-Defamation
League supplied-material

Perez qualified the divinity of Christ...
He objected to the libeling of the Citizens Council...
"The Jews bring it on themselves..."
Perez said the Jews were trying to create a guilt complex about the Citizens' Councils and conservative Americans "so that the Jewish leadership could run roughshod over the Christian people..."
Perez spoke of this as an attempt at "destruction of our civilization..."
"Their (The Jews) leadership is so over-ambitious"—Perez ~~sigx~~ singled out Herbert Lehman, former governor of New York, and Felix Frankfurter, former U.S. Supreme Court Justice, both deceased, as representative of Red Front conspirators...
The citizenship in Massachusetts originally was limited to white Christians...
Racial strife is being sponsored by the Communists and international Jew bankers...
"Some of our fine leaders are Jews—they are almost Christian in that respect..."

All of the evils of this ~~sssgt~~ country stem from the methods of electing the president. Unless the states of the South can band together and say that the South stands for constitutional government..."

Perez once favored a state centralized Democratic committee but, having lost control of the party, he now favors giving "the dear people, the people of the state, the chance to choose. I have never sought to control the central committee..."

<u>WDSU-TV program material on Perez</u>—Jim Kemp or Jim Mitchee

4/23/64—Leander—equal time on Pan American Press Seminar
4/20/64—Mr. Perez, the KKK and the Law of the Jungle.
8/30/63—Perez takes on the military
9/2/63—The Tragedy of Plaquemines
9/5/63—Leander replies
4/19/63—Leander
8/29/61—Perez and Tidelands Oil
5/5/60—Perez

[1964]

INTERVIEW
Leander Perez
at a New Orleans
television station
after the civil rights act was passed.

This is a Communist program; (they're) using the national government to implement it. In the first place when the bill went through the voting process in committee, (Emmanuel) Cellar railroaded the bill through. Cellar belongs to Communist-front organizations.

(To the reporter) We want to save this generation, save America for you.

The Communists have bored from within (into the Democratic party). The two characters who control the party are (David) Dubinsky (of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union) and (Walter) Reuther of the United Auto Workers Union.

Emmanuel Cellar is a Communist.

Lyndon Johnson is a renegade Southerner and there's nothing lower in human form than that.

Let's close ranks against the Communists to prevent forceful integration and mongrelization.

Perez against
CORE, etc.

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6

[1964?]

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U.S. News & World Report—November 4, 1963—"Prison Peres Style—Ready for Demonstrators."

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Newsweek —Vol. 58, September 4, 1961 (see above) p. 21. "Defiance."

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Education—U.S.—Racial Integration—August 20, 1961, September 6, 1961.
Negroes—U.S.—South—February 19, page 71, col. 2. (1961).
Bigoted tone of speeches by Perez and others to a segregationist organization—Georgians unwilling to surrender noted—Feb. 19, 1961—p.1,col6
Education—U.S.—Racial Integration—April 2-15-17, May 7, Aug. 30, September 1, 9—(all in 1962).
Negroes—U.S.—South—April 29, 1962.
Excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church for opposing Archbishop Rummel's order to desegregate Catholic schools in Southeastern Louisiana. Perez statement on page 1, column 2, April 17, 1962—Text of the statement on page 16, col. 4.
April 16, 1962—Excommunication on page 19, col. 1.
April 23, 1962—Perez at Easter mass on page 14, col. 1.
April 26, 1962—Perez charges Archbishop Rummel lied in holding segregation sinful; speech to new segregation group on pag 24, col. 2.
Other stories scattered throughout March and April, 1962, on New Orleans school integration.
Louisiana elections—Dec. 1, 1963, page 1, col. 4.
Negroes—U.S.—General—August 10, 1963.
Negroes—U.S.—South—August 30, August 16, September 5, all in 1963.
Perez attacks desegregation order—Aug. 10, p. 6, col. 3.
Perez approves ordinance to forbid military personnel admittance to the Parish. He puts base off limits to civilians, after military refusal to participate in segregation—Aug. 30, p. 11, col. 1; Sept. 5, p. 20, col. 7. Perez' dixiecrat faction defeats attempt to assure Johnson place on ballot. Apr. 12, 1964, p. 1, col. 1.

September 9, 196[illegible]

Interview with Earl J. Amadee, Esq.

1821 Orleans Avenue, Room 204

New Orleans, La. [illegible]44-[illegible]40

Victor Bagas case. Victor Bagas etal v. Frank Giordano, Registrar of voters. Plaintiffs were Victor Bagas, Louis James (deceased), Edward Parker deceased), Osgood Williamson, and Douglas Williamson. A class action was brought under rule 23. Before the hearing, Perez took the sheriff, a stenographer, and one other person and went to plaintiffs homes early in the morning, roused them out of bed, and registered them in such a fashion as to scare hell out of them. Then he tried to get the case dismissed. Amadee filed a petition for intervention in behalf of 27 other persons--Saxton Taylor, Sr. et al v. Frank Giordano.

Judge Wright told Perez that it was a class action for all persons similarly situated. The Bagas case continued for several years. 19[illegible]4 or early 1955 (?) they closed the registration books in Plaquemines Parish and set up permanent registration. Prior to that time an applicant was only required to fill out a form to the satisfaction of the registrar of voters. (50 or 60 Negroes were already registered at that time.) They effectively closed the books for six months and came up with the constitutional interpretation test. Plaquemines Parish was the first, xto the best of Amadee's knowledge, to use the card system to test the knowledge of persons applying to vote. Naturally, under that system only hand picked Negroes could qualify.

During the early period of attempts to register voters, Amadee and a group in Plaquemines Parish had large groups of Negroes ready at the Court House but only two or three at a time were allowed to register. They used such tactics as moving the registrar's book around from place to place and it was conveniently somewhere else when a Negro wanted to register. There was no set place to register anyway, only the whites had no trouble being where the book was. People were very much intimidated, only the methods were "sophisticated." During the whole time that Amadee was involved in Plaquemines Parish cases he knew of no direct

or violent forms of intimidation. (Amadee involved from 1952-60).

The Plaquemines Parish Civic and Political Organization was formed with Rev. Percy Griffin as president. That organization filed a petition with the State Board of Registration asking that Frank Giordano be ousted for failure to carry out his job and discriminating against Negroes. (1952-56 ?) Bobby Kennon was Governor at the time and nothing was done because he was Perez' candidate. In 1956, Earl Long was elected and he was a rival and political enemy of Perez. Long, shortly after his inauguration, fired Giordano, which was within his power under Louisiana law. Long told Giordano that he was fired because "you won't register certain people."

The Bagas case was no longer valuable after the institution of permanent registration. Another suit was filed after the appearance of the constitutional qualifications. Richard Jones et al v. Frank Giordano, Registrar of Voters. ('54 or '55?) Giordano successfully ducked service, which was the first time that technique was used. Most of the obstructionist tactics now used in Louisiana were concocted by Perez.

At any rate, after Giordano was fired by Long, Perez appointed Giordano's wife! Long fired her. Then there was a six month period when the Police Jury of Plaquemines Parish appointed no one. The State under law couldn't appoint anyone. The Bagas case was finally dismissed at this time. The Jones case was dismissed also on the grounds that there simply was no registrar of voters in Plaquemines Parish.

The Justice Department became interested in Plaquemines Parish around 1958 and '59 and a suit was filed around 1960 against Mary Fox, the present registrar, who had appeared before the United States Civil Rights Commission hearing and was unable to answer the questions she required of prospective voters. Amadee was at these hearings in an advisory capacity. Griffin testified. Amadee and Griffin ~~xexexexex~~ were witnesses in a suit against Miss Fox around 1963 (?). The court issued an order to restrain her against

discriminating. Her attorney came in and stated that she was laboring under two conflicting orders from two sections of the Federal Court. So she did neither.

Amadee on Perez. Perez has been in power in Plaquemines Parish for over 35 years--political, economic, judicial, religious, etc. power. The strange thing is that the people have accepted it, both black and white. And, until 1952 with the advent of the Plaquemines Parish Civic and Political Organization and its attempts to register Negroes to vote, there had been no organized attempt to openly question the authority of Perez. At that time, Perez considered the organizations efforts simply a joke. He even seemed to pay little heed to the Federal Court actions. But after the 1957 Civil Rights bills when the Justic Department came in, he finally realized he was in something more than a skirmish.

Amadee believes (although he acknowledges that there are many who disagree) that the power in Plaquemines Parish today is not just Perez. He believes there has been some decentralization of power. Leander, Jr. is the District Attorney. He, having learned his lessons well as assistant D.A. under his father, is actually running the D.A.'s office--albeit in the same way his father would run it. Perez, Sr. is president of the Parish Council which replaced the old police jury form. Each councilman has a certain amount of independent power in his own respective district. The truth of this is exemplified by the fact that one councilman ran against a Perez man and won. (Check for names with Rev. Thomas.) There used to be wards. In one ward, an attorney, Emil Martin III, who openly opposed Perez politically, was backed by his father, Emil Martin, Jr. a member of the Police Jury who had been a Perez man for twenty years. Because of his love for Martin Jr. and his hate for Martin III and his unwillingness to allow an open clash, Perez simply abolished the ward as a voting unit!

The sheriff's office also has a bit more autonomy now. Chester Wooten is carrying a bigger stick. (Wooten lives in the same area where the Perez

man was delegated.)

Perez has built a few new Negro schools to placate the Negroes on that issue. It is Amadee's opinion that we will soon see the integration of some Catholic facilities in Plaquemines Parish.

C1964, Sept]

INTERVIEW
REV. Victor Ragas
Route 1, Box 37
Port Sulphur, La.

Early voting attempts and recent incidents with names of Parish Negroes, of significance

In 1941, Reverend Ragas went, by boat, to the courthouse to lead the first Negro voter registration drive in the parish. About 25 others were with him. While crossing the river, the reverend was asked whether all of the Negroes were going to vote. The inquirer was the voting registrar Louis Giordano, nephew of Perez. The sheriff asked for the name of the leader. Ragas gave his name. At that point, some of the men became afraid and left; others stayed until 4 p.m. but no one showed up to register them.

Another attempt was made in 1954. Douglas Williamson, Ragas and others, since deceased, went to the home of Giordano. They told him they wanted to register and Ragas left his name and address with Giordano; they were promised that they would hear from him.

He told them he'd have an office open at Point Sulphur Community House July 1-3 of that year. The men went and waited from 8 a.m. to 4p.m. Giordano never appeared; the men then learned the whites had been registering at the Fire House, but by the time they appeared at the Fire House, the office was closed.

They pressed a legal suit, at Pointe a la Hache; they were represented by Earl J. Amedee; the suit, apparently in federal court, and Judge Skelly Wright on the bench, was continued. Between the time of the trial at Pointe a la Hache and the federal court session, Giordano came to Ragas' house and personally registered him.

Also registered at that time was Ragas' mother-in-law, Douglas Williamson, Osgood Williamson, and Louis James and Edward Parker, both deceased now. Ragas' wife, ill at the time, later registered, as did Michael James.

Today, 91 Negroes are registered to vote.

* * *

Rev. Joel Taylor's house allegedly was set on fire in August, 1964. The Reverend Taylor reportedly denied there had been a fire.

Marcus Rogers tried to send his children to the white school in Buras. He lost his job; as of September, 1964, Rogers was said to be in New Orleans.

Plaquemines Parish Negroes went into New Orleans for a meeting in 1964(April). Roadblocks were set up, and Negroes were searched and believed themselves to be in dire jeopardy thereafter. A pocket knife was found on one man, Ewall Avens, who lost his job. He, too, is reportedly in New Orleans, as of the aforementioned date.

The Rev. Henry Hardy promised to house civil rights workers when and if they came to Plaquemines, but the promise was discounted when he declined to register voters in his church.

Light-skinned New Orleans Negroes were at a wedding in early 1964, at the Masonic Temple, the Rev. Lambert Duncan of Boothville presiding. Because they were mistaken for white, the entire wedding party was questioned by "authorities."

[22]

Reverend Ragas-2-

A New Orleans Negro lawyer identified with the NAACP reportedly was at that wedding. Ragas spoke of him as "Shappattle" or "Chappell," but no such lawyer was listed in the New Orleans directory. However, this might provide enough of a clue.

Around July 18, 1964, (Check Plaquemine [redacted] Gazette notes), the Reverend Alexander's Israelite Baptist Church in Plaquemines was burned; Perez arrived on the scene in person shortly thereafter and provided funds for a new church, indicating his desire to take care of the good, lawabiding Negroes of the Parish.

The Rev. Percy Griffith opposed Perez in an election. The reverend is Negro. Sometime in August, 1964, an attempt was made to set his house in Boothville on fire. Neither the Reverend Ragas nor Mary Hamilton fully trusts Griffith.

Voter registration clinics and perhaps an NAACP meeting or two have been conducted in Plaquemines.

[ca. 1964, Oct. 15]

Perez Data I:

Researched by Bill Kopit

Source: clipping files of ADL of B'nai B'rith

N. Y. Post, Max Lerner, May 24, 1950 Gerald L. K. Smith and Leander Perez were at Dixiecrat Convention in Jackson, Mississippi.

Washington Time Herald - L. H. Perez, Executive Secretary of the National State Rights Committee.

New York Times 12/30/55 Leander H. Perez, member of Federation of Constitutional Government.

N. Y. Times 2/28/56 Leander Perez got Sen. Eastland to get House Un-American Activities Committee material on Hulan Jack.

Arkansas Gazette 1/30/59 At a Citizens Council Rally called Supreme court "Communist dominated."

New Orleans States Item 1/5/60 D.A. Leander Perez said that the Plaquemine Parish Police Jury used public funds to boost racial segregation. They did research on the doubtful origin of the 14th Amendment ($15,000). $10,000 was appropriated for defense of the Parish interest in tide lands.

N. Y. Times 10/1/60 Perez backed unpledged electors. Called Kennedy a stooge of Walter Reuther and a student of Moscow.

New Orleans Time Picayune 12/6/60 Perez retired as D.A. of Plaquemine and St. Bernard Parishes. U.S. Rep. F. Edward Herbert was the principal speaker. Other speakers were Dr. Nicholas P. Trist, Sheriff of St. Bernard, Judge of the 25th Judicial District, Associate Justice Walter B. Hanlin of the Louisiana Supreme Court, Gov. Jimmie H. Davis, State Senator E. W. "Kelly" Cravolet Sr. His son becomes assistant D.A. The dinner was presided over by C. Earl Columb, president of the St. Bernard Council of the Chamber of Commerce.

N.Y. Times 12/28/60 Mr. Perez has amassed a fortune in oil and lives on fashionable Newcomb Blvd. in New Orleans, but his legal domicile is Plaquemine.

At 27, he was appointed a Judge. Four years later he was elected D.A. of Plaquemine and St. Bernard Parishes.

N.Y. Times 12/28/60 Mr. Perez, last Tuesday, told a cheering crowd of 5,000at a Citizens Council Rally, "Don't wait for your daughter to be raped by these Congolese; don't wait until the burr heads are forced into your school. Do something now." Next day New Orleans experienced the only mass rioting since the two little Negro girls were allowed in school.

When oil was discovered in Plaquemine in 1928, Perez-controlled boards either leased the land to Perez-controlled companies or to Perez men.

He charted the states fight to grab a fatter slice of the oil-rich land off the Louisiana coast. His vast wealth comes from oil.

New Orleans Times Picayune 3/2/61 The St. Helena parish school board made preparation for possible conversion from Public to Private School under the recently adopted Local Option Law. Perez addressed the rally and shared the platform with Rep. Risley Triche, floor leader for Governor Jimmie Davis. Perez said the Governor was 100% behind them.

Washington Star 6/4/6/ Perez said "The Federal Government is using its coercive power to carry out the Communist-Zionist conspiracy to destory our public school system".

Perez was reported originally to be the House District Subcommittee Counsel for the 1956 investigation of Washington's public schools, but the chariman of the subcommittee, Rep. Davis of Georgia, later announced that Mr. Perez asked the subcommittee not to appoint him.

N.Y. Times 8/20/61 Leander Perez was a leader in the forming of the White Citizens Council.

New Orleans Times Picayune 9/8/61 Leander H. Perez was elected president of the New Plaquemine Parish Commission Council. Other members are Clarence T. Kimble, George A. Hero, Jr., Joseph P. Hingle and Luke A. Petrovich. Mrs. Edna La Franco who served as secretary to the defunct parish police jury for 20 years, was appointed secretary of the New Council.

The new Commission has sweeping power in running parish affairs. They will for instance, make appointments to fill vacancies customarily filled by the Governor. They will hire and fire parish employees. The home rule cha rter provided that the Commissioners would take office whether the Governor issued them formal state commissions or not. All the Commissioners were elected without opposition. Gov. Jimmie H. Davis signed commissions for the five.

Also elected was the Plaquemine Administration Advisory Council, made up of about 40 representatives of the various wards. They meet quarterly to hear reports from its members on the need of the various areas. The Council then will recommend action to the Parish Commissioners.

Perez was elected Chairman of the Advisory Council.

Other officers are L.L. Clayton, First Vice-Chairman, Clayton Rogers, Second Vice-Chairman, John Friedman, Third Vice-Chairman, Miss Reuther, Secretary-Treasurer.

New Orleans Times Picayune 9/8/61 Leander H. Perez said he would represent the defendants in the Federal voting suit, Mary Ethel Fox, parish registrar of voters, and Lionel L. Lasser, deputy registrar. Perez is assistant D.A. in St. Bernard and Plaquemine Parishes.

New Orleans Times Picayune 10/28/61 Leander Perez became President of a new 5 member parish Council which replaced the old Police Jury.

The Council passes ordinances. It has set up parish advisory boards, Board of Commissioners of the Hospital and Service Districts, employment of personnel and other matters.

N.Y. Herald Tribue 4/17/62 Perez, a graduate of Tulane Law School, when the FBI began checking voter registration in his parish, spat forth: "Whoever gave the FBI their orders can go to hell." When asked about the

origin of a newspaper ad calling on people to withhold cooperation from the FBI, he answered: "It was my idea. Who else has any ideas in Plaquemine?

He was D.A. for Plaquemine and St. Bernard Parishes from 1924-1960 when he resigned to give his son the job. He made a fortune in oil. He regards integration as a Communist-Zionist conspiracy.

New Orleans States Item 2/15/62 Plaquemine Parish librarian John Uhler resigned Feb. 5, 1962 charging interference by Leander H. Perez, President of the Parish Council.

In June, 1960 Perez ordered Uhler not to make library service avaviable to Negroes under any circumstances. Under this order, Uhler suspended bookmobile service to Negroes.

Perez ordered Uhler not to keep certain books including those concerning the U.N., anything printed by UNESCO, books on or by F.D.R., Eleanor Roosevelt, Dean Acheson, "or any book showing a liberal viewpoint". Uhler said Perez also prohibited him from keeping books in the library which showed Negroes in any but an unfavorable light. Perez also demanded that any books unfavorable to himself be removed from the shelves. Uhler in the resignation letter, said that Perez had blocked an $11,000 order on books and film strips consequently stopping the normal monthly growth of the library collection.

Perez said he asked Uhler to prepare a list of authors of books to be ordered so that the list could be forwarded to competent authority in Washington,D.C. to find out why the authors had Communist affiliations or subversive ties.

New York Herald Tribue 4/29/63 A Point de la Hache Priest was beaten for holding an integrated class. The man who will decide whether to arrest or prosecute the assailant is District Attorney Leander H. Perez, Jr. son of Leander H. Perez, Sr.

New York Times 9/3/63 Plaquemines Parish is a flat steaming chunk of Mississippi River delta, where mineral deposits are rich and people are poor. After one of Plaquemines Parish's elections, Perez's candidate was found to have received 3,979 votes in and area where 2,194 voters were registered. The Federal Government filed a voting suit in 1961. About 45 Negroes were registered while 2,897 were eligible.

Mr. Perez has led the movement to keep Louisiana schools segregated. Mr. Perez was excommunicated from the Roman Catholic Church in April 1962 for his vehement opposition to integration policies.

Plaquemines has the highest rate of illiteracy among whites and Negroes of any parish in the New Orleans area.

Perez drafted the state laws for interposition after the 1954 school integration ruling and forced the laws throuh the Legislature.

In the last session of the Legislature, he backed a bill for free elections which was defeated.

New Orleans States Item 10/11/63 Plaquemines Parish Council President Leander H. Perez has been authorized by the Council to negotiate a lease for old Fort St. Philip to be used as a stockade for racial demonstrators.

In the Council resolution Perez was given specific authority to take custody of Martin Luther King if he should see fit to visit the Parish in case of trouble. Perez negotiated the lease with the heirs of the late John Vela, owners of the 1,600 acre fort site. They are represented by Peter Vela, a nephew pf John Vela and executor of the estate.

New York News 10/13/63 Leander H. Perez, Sr., as president of Pointe de la Hache Commission Council, negotiated for the leasing of the old fort... which he said he wanted to use to contain "any integrationists who demonstrate in his area". He specifically mentioned the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., as a possible occupant of the 1,600 acre swamp-surrounded fortess.

Long Island Newsday 10/24/63 "Powder Magazine of Old Fort St. Philip is being turned into an isolated and uncomfortable jail. It will be reservered exclusively for civil rights demonstrators. The fortess, now privately owned nestles in the snake and mosquito infested tidal swamps deep in Plaquemines Parish. Built by the Spanish in 1746, the old fort lies on the east bank of the Mississippi at the first big bend coming upstream, some 60 miles south of New Orleans. You reach it by boat, helicopter or across miles of salt marsh. Water moccasins and rattlers abound. Mosquitos big and fierce, often become so thick they kill cattle by clogging their nostrils. There are also "fire ants" whose bites create sores. Prisoners will be taken to the stockade aboard boats eqquiped with cattle pens. Perez says, "We can pack a hundred demonstrators in one of those pens...

A nine-foot fence of hog wire topped by three strands of electrfied wire will form the prisom square. The electricity can be regulated to any amount."

New York Times 10/15/64 Perez speaking of Martin Luther King's receipt of the Nobel Prize. "That only shows the Communist influence nationally and internationally."

information letter of 11/19/64

Plaquemines Parish Rural Areas Development Programs (RAD) -
Offices in parish - a. Federal Extension Service
Mr. Murphy W. McEachern, county agent
Pointe a la Hache
(500# people participating)
b. Cooperative State Experiment Station Service
Mr. Ralph Brown
Port Sulphur (400 people participating)
Programs carried on jointly with other parishes -
a. Farm Credit Administration (6 participants)
b. Agricultural Marketing Service (480 participan
c. RAD Office (50 participants)
d. Farmer co-op service (250 participants)

[1964]

Power

Perez
Perez Jr
Petrovitch
Schoenberg
Wootan
Hingle
Packard

Dangerous

Deputy, Johnny Fisher — Empire (Johnny's Place)
Manuel Barrios

Major General Huff - Head of La. Nat. Guard?
Friend of Perez



1965 - 1965

from La. Governmental Guide 1964

District Judges & District Attorneys

25th Judicial District - Plaquemines, St. Bernard

Judge, Sec. A - Bruce Nunez — Chalmette
Judge, Sec. B - Rudolph M. McBride - Point-a-la-Hache
Judge Juvenile Ct. - L. W. Bergeron - Chalmette
District Atty. — L. H. Perez, Jr. — Point-a-la-Hache
Asst. Attys — August A. Mobile, Jr. - Chalmette
L. H. Perez — Point-a-la-Hache

Parish Officials

Clerk — Allen L. Lobrano
Sheriff — Chester A. Cooton
Atty — Luke A. Petrovich
Registrar — Ethel Fox
Assessor — Dewey Cognevich
Supt. Education - S. A. Mondia

Dem. State Central Committee

Plaq. - L. H. Perez, Sr. - Braithwaite

La. Attorneys

Belle Chasse - Emile E. Martin III
John A. Slavich
Braithwaite — Chalin O. Perez
Leander H. Perez
Edward C. Sephers Jr.
Buras — Luke A. Petrovich
H. B. Schoenberger
Port Sulphur — ~~Eggleston~~ Chester A. Eggleston

Publisher Editor, Plaq. Gazette - I. P. Sindker

Benjamin Shreber - L.S.U. Law School

Mosquito Control Board

Chalin Perez - Sec.
H. Wilcox Jr. - A.R. Gunther - Com. C. Kimble
Initial appropriation $275-00
+ 25-0,000 for the yr.

Petroleum Investment and Refineries - P. 21

Brown and Root - Engineers, - Constructors
Belle Chasse
- building refinery for Boron Gas (Gulf)
this summer
may be controlled by Howard Hughes

2900 or 3900 employed by parish — ¼ of voting population

Perry Howard - Soc. Dept. LSUNO - knows a lot about La. - Plaq.

H. H. Wilcox — (Parish Purchasing Agent — Personnel and Recreation Com.
= Mosquito Control Board

Jos. P. Seeker - Ed. Plaq. Gazette — Recreation Com.

A. E. Zeveley - Pres. Delta Bank — C. of C. - Board of Health Unit

Judge McBride - head Fire Dept. - Vice Ch. Hospital Board

S. A. Monda — School Supt. — Ass. Disaster Ch. Red Cross
Ch. Red Cross - Civil Defense Director

Harry Packard - Chief Deputy Sherrif — got there 10 yrs ago from Miss. — main source of income: hires W. laborers at $1.25 contracts with Gulf Oil gets $2.60 — rents equipment to oil companies

Packard, Wooton, Perez Jr } Hingle, Reeves } own stuff together

Pr. Reeves - coroner

Plaq. Commission Council

L. H. Perez – Pres., Com. of Public Affairs

Nairn Clarence J. Kimble – Com. of ~~Public Improv.~~ Pub. Improv. – Director (Delta B.)
Advisory Board Library
Clarence T. Kimble – Com of ~~Public Improvement~~ Finance – Jr. is Asst. V.P. and cashier (Delta Bank) – Mosq. Cont. Board
Luke A. Petrovitch – Com of Public Safety

Geo. A. Hero Jr. – Com. of Public Utilities.

E. J. Ellzey – Pres. Parish School Board – Senior V.P. and Director (Delta Bank)
Richard Ellzey – Advisory Board Lib. – ~~Pres~~ C. of C.
– Treas. Venice Works Vessels Inc.

S. A. Mancla – Supt. of Schools – Board of Health Unit

Chester A Wooton – Sheriff

L. H. Perez Jr. – District Attorney – Sec. Board of Directors (Delta B.)

Dewey Cognevich – Assesor

M. Lulich – Pres. C. of C. – Agent N.Y. Life. – Recreation Com.
Pres. Venice Works Vessels Inc.

Edgar Ansardi

Attorneys

Belle Chase: Emil Martin
John A. Slavich (wife is pres. of Belle Chase P.T.C.)

Pt. A la Hache: E.W. Gravolet, Jr. – State Senator
Rudolf M. McBride – Judge Dist. Court
L.H. Perez Jr. – Dist. Attorney
→ R.D. Gravolet, Veterans service
Fire Dept.

Braithwaite: Chalin O. Perez – Sec. Mosquito Control Board
L. H. Perez
Seghers, E.C., Jr.

Bares: Luke A. Petrovich – Com. of Public Safety } partners
H.B. Schoenberger – State Rep.

Port Sulphur: Chester A. Eggleston

Joe Hingle - stupid
- kicked out of parish Council
Shell distributor
part of Supermarket
oil wells

Perez owns Delta Development Co.

Armstrong owns land with oil on it.

Walter Blaise - main opposition - owns Hardware and Appliance - Buras

Levee board leases land to oil companies

Deputy Fisher - Empire - sadistic

Louis Roussell - National - American
- owns ^ Bank in N.O.
- owns lot of land in Parish

Perez { Commerce Bank in N.O.
Commerce Building

→ personally taxes Freeport Sulphur

Empire Menhaden Co. - 4

The Quinn Menhaden Fisheries of La Inc - 5

Phoenix

L. Lopez' Sons Inc - 4

Point a la Hache

Gravolet Canning Co. - 5

Port Nickel

Freeport Nickel Co. - 6

Port Sulphur

Myrtle Grove Packing Co. - 5

Triumph

Julian Bros. - 1

Bella Chasse

Calif. Chem. Co. -5-

Drake Concrete Co., Inc. -2-

Food Machinery & Chem. Corp. -2-

M & W Marine ways, Inc. -3

Products Research Service Inc. -2

Red Star Yeast & Products Co. -3

Boatel - Owned by Percy Jr. + outsiders

Diamond

Southland Canning & Packing Co.

Empire

Battistella Canning Co. -4

[1965, April 5]

Perez' speech

Good evening.

Last Tuesday, I appeared before the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee against the so-called "Voting Rights Act of 1965."

My appearance seemed to have struck a sensitive nerve center somehow - and there has been much written and said about what is "supposed" to have happened, which should be better understood.

I received many requests from my home parish and over the state, and I consider it a public duty to give a public explanation of this far reaching, dangerous legislation which threatens a second reconstruction in our Southland.

I appeared before the Senate Committee as Governor McKeithen's representative, at my request. Because of the short time limit allowed by the Senate for Committee hearings on the bill, only federal government spokesmen and governor's representatives were allowed to appear before the Committee on the bill.

Governor McKeithen suggested that I make his position clear that he did not object to any qualified citizen of Louisiana registering to vote under our laws, and that he was in favor of retaining a reasonable literacy test for applicants to register. This I did.

However, I made a detailed study of this "voting rights" bill, and checked the applicable provisions of the United States Constitution which the bill flagrantly violates.

I found that the bill repealed the registration and voting laws of only six states - Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, - and, accidentally, Alaska. But, Alaska was given assurance by a high government

official that they had found a way to exempt Alaska from its provisions. That's because the bill leaves it to the U. S. Attorney General to make regulations for "procedures" for listing persons to vote in these target states - which he may fix differently in these different States, as he sees fit. That is how plain rotten the bill is.

I found, too, that under the formula arbitrarily adopted in the bill to hook these six Southern states, which is, if less than 50% of all persons of voting age in the State according to the 1960 census either failed to register or failed to vote inthe 1964 presidential elections and if that state had a "literacy" test, then the federal Civil Service Commission shall appoint as many federal registrars in each subdivision of these six states as they may choose, to prepare and maintain lists of persons eligible to vote, not only in Federal but also in State and local elections under "procedures" to be prescribed by regulations "promulgated" by the Civil Service Commission, after consultation with the Attorney General. By this bill Congress would not legislate the rules for listing all negroes of voting age - No. This law-making power would be left to the Attorney General, who, of course, is the appointee of the President and serves at his pleasure. This would bring back what was called "manhood suffrage" during the first reconstruction period after the war between the States.

Another similarity between this threatened second reconstruction period against these six Southern states is in the dragnet criminal penalties and injunctions in this bill, which could be used to force a reign of terror and persecution in our states, under the prodding of the same evil influences

leading demonstrations and boycotts with federal connivance.

So, what was I to do before that Senate Committee last Tuesday, but go all out and expose every nefarious, objectionable provision of that bill? And that is what I did.

Now, let's get back to the bill.

Another part of the bill provides that no person shall be denied the "right" to vote in any Federal, State or local election because of his failure to comply with any "test or device" which requires him to "understand, or interpret any matter," or possess good moral character.

So, poor unfortunate morons, or convicts in the State penitentiary could be listed and vote in all elections.

Now, where does Congress get the authority to pass laws about voter qualifications? As a matter of fact the United States Constitution provides in the clearest language in Article I, Section 2 and in the 17th Amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1913, that in the election of members to the House of Congress and the Senate,"voters in each state shall have the qualifications requisite required for voters of the most numerous branch of the State legislature."

And, as to those plain provisions of the Constitution which this bill violates knowingly and flagrantly, the U. S. Supreme Court has held time and time again from as far back as 1884 to as recently as March 1, 1965 that, and I quote the words of the Court:

> "The States define who are to vote for the popular branch of their own legislature, and the Constitution of the United States says the same persons shall vote for members of Congress in that State."
>
> "The privilege to vote in any State is not given by the Federal Constitution, or by any of its Amendments."

And again:

> "The validity of the literacy test is but the exercise by the State of a lawful power vested in it; and the privilege of voting in a State is within the jurisdiction of the state itself, to be exercised on terms of no discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Now, mind you, this bill does not say at all that any of these six Southern States discriminated against anybody in any way - but only that they "maintained on November 1, 1964 any test or device as a qualification for voting" meaning a "literacy" test, and that either less than 50% of persons of voting age were registered on that date or voted in the 1964 presidential election.

By the way, the last Amendment adopted to the federal Constitution prohibited poll tax requirement for voters for presidential electors and members of Congress - because poll taxes were considered a "device" to discriminate against persons on account of race or color. But - although Texas has a poll tax law for State and local elections, and Texas had only a 44% vote in the 1964 presidential election - while Louisiana had a 47% plus vote - still Louisiana is taken under this bill, but not Texas.

Now, here is a most peculiar provision in this voting "rights" bill:

If a person listed by the federal registrar in a poll tax state has not paid his poll tax, he can pay his poll tax to the federal registrar after the time fixed by State law. Now, isn't that something? And do you know what that means? That means those "listed" by the federal registrars may vote before federal registrars instead of in the regular voting precincts and they may vote on "paper ballots" instead of on voting machines.

That brings up the wholesale vote frauds in the Chicago paper ballot precincts in November, 196[illegible] by which the Illinois election was stolen, and also still a more famous election that was stolen by shifting paper ballots in Texas.

Another provision of this bill actually prohibits the Legislatures of these six Southern States from passing any registration or voter laws - without getting the approval of a 3-judge federal Court in Washington, D.C. in a suit to be brought by the State against the United States, with the "right of appeal" to the United States Supreme Court. Now you know what chance these six Southern States would have before that Court? Why if you were looking when PresidentJohnson delivered his great Voting Rights measage to a joint session of Congress, you saw Chief Justice Warren and the other Supreme Court Justices all dressed up in their black robes whooping and clapping when Johnson said how he was going to let these Southern States have it and plenty. Well, you know that should disqualify every one of those Judges from sitting on any of these "Voting Rights" cases and if they were honest about it they would recuse themselves in such cases without waiting for a State lawyer to file a motion for their recusation.

Now, I admit that I shocked some of the Senators on that Committee - and I'll tell you how.

First, I told them that the whole bill was a fraud, and I felt sure it was not understood by the 60 Senators whose names appeared on the bill, and I proved it to them.

I said this bill is entitled "To enforce the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

But it doesn't even pretend to do this. I said let me read you the 15th Amendment: "Section 1. The right of citizens (and I repeated 'citizens') of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

I then said, "Do you Senators realize that the word "citizens" or "citizen" appears not one time in this bill - but on the other hand the word "persons"and "person" appear 17 times - and I checked them out for them. I said this is no oversight - it is wilfull. Here is the scheme, you know, there is another administration bill pending in this Congress to amend the immigration law, and destroy our country's long standing immigration policy in order to allow hordes of Asiactics and Africans to enter this country. Under this bill they, although aliens, as "persons" could be listed by the federal registrars and foisted upon ouur State and local elections and that fits in with that other provision in the bill which prohibits these six States to use any "test or device" to require a voter to "understand or interpret any matter."

Now, in this connection, a joker in the bill gives ten days after a person is listed to challenge his right to be listed by the federal registrar, but another section of the bill provides that the lists shall be available for public inspection only at the end of the month - long after the 10 days have expired.

As bad as are some of those provisions I mentioned, here is one that really points up the conspiracy back of this outrageous bill, as well as the influence pusing it to certain passage.

Now you will remember the so-called "Freedom Party" which invaded Mississippi just before and during the Atlantic City Democratic Convention - and how they contested and tried to prevent the Mississippi Congressmen from taking their seats after the last election?

Well, you might remember how Senator Eastland put in the Congressional Record the Communist record of most of the Freedom Party's so-called leaders.

Well, they succeeded in dictating into this bill just what they are after doing to the Mississippi Congressional delegation, to keep them out of Congress next time. Here it is.

Under this bill, any one person listed by a federal registrar, within 24 hours after the election, can complain to a federal registrar that he was not permitted to vote or that his vote was not counted, and the federal registrar notifies the federal attorney who files a suit in the federal court, and then the federal judge has to issue an order against the Secretary of State enjoining certification of the results of the election, until the case is finally decided by the United States Supreme Court. You know that could take a year or maybe two years - and in the meantime the elected Senators and House members would be cooling their heels, and spending their money defending their "right" to their seat in Congress - while the complaining listed person would be represented by a federal attorney at taxpayers' expense.

But, I believe I got a favorable reaction from a couple of the Senators of the Committee, when I pointed out that this provision in the bill violated Article I, Section 5 of the U. S. Constitution, which provides that each House of Congress shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of

its own members. And, I showed them that any one listed person could hold up the election of a U. S. Senator for a couple of years in the Courts, even though the Senator might have won the election by a hundred thousand votes.

Now, you know that no reasonable, fair-minded men would have written such outrageous provision in a bill to become the law of the land.

Yes, one listed person - possibly a moron - or a person without moral character or a convicted felon, but most probably one listed person taking orders from Martin Luther King, or Farmer of CORE, or the NAACP - could tie up the election of a U. S. Senator, or Congressman and deprive a State, or Six Southern States of their representation in Congress in spite of the quarantee in Article I, Section 3 of the Constitution that each state shall have two Senators in the United States Senate.

And the same applies to the election of state officers, Legislators and all other officers.

Under this one listed person's compaint provision of the bill, any listed person could stop the certification of the election of Governor and other state officers; and one person in each Parish could stop the election certification of every member of the Legislature (regardless of how big their election majorities might be), until the federal Courts tried all these cases and finally passed upon them.

Now, let the smart boys figure out that one.

Well, when I had gone on and on detailing these outrageous and unconstitutional features of the bill, and showed that the bill did not even deal with "citizens", and only "citizens" were protected in the right to vote by the 15th Amendment, one Senator said, "Mr. Perez, if the Southern States

don't do something about this, and quick - they're nuts." And I said, "Senator, you mean N U T S?" And he said, "Yes - Nuts."

The man showed fear. He was noticeable shaky. You could feel the hysteria which seemed to grip him. And, no wonder. He was a Senator from Walter Reuther's state.

Another Senator said, "We can't wait any longer. We can't wait on the Courts. We must do something now."

What they plainly meant was unmistakeable. You could tell what they feared above all was the threat of a Martin Luther King or CORE demonstration at their Senate office door, or in their home town - which might liquidate them politically.

Then I decided to cite another United States Supreme Court decision - you know - after a year or more of intensive propoganda in the news media before and after the 1954 black Monday decision, that whatever the Supreme Court says is the "Supreme law of the land."

Well, I told the Committee that I should like to read what the United States Supreme Court, before it was liberalized, officially held was the Communist Party policy in the Black Belt, including principally these same Six Southern States where in many areas the blacks outnumbered the whites. So I read from the Court's decision in 1936 in the Herndon vs. Lowry case, where the Court found as a fact that the policy of the Communist party in the Black Belt in the South was to register every negro, so the negro majority would exercise governmental authority in the entire territory of the Black Belt, and then for the negro to exercise "self-government determination", set up a separate government and overthrow the yoke of American imperialism. However, until the time for

uprising arrived, the Communist party policy was not to limit oneself to demand "Right to self-determination" but to organize "mass actions, such as demonstrations, boycott movements, " etc.

Now, these are the words of the United States Supreme Court that I cited the Senate Committee - not mine - and then I filed in the record the 45 pages of Communist and subversive connections of the officers and three-fourths of the Directors of the NAACP, the Communist connection of Bayard Ruskin, Pitts O'Dell and Martin Luther King for their Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and another citation in the Congressional Record showing the Communist connections of a majority of CORE's directors.

There was no objection to any of these offerings from any of the eleven Senate Committee members who attended the hearings when I testified. They couldn't object because I filed this evidence taken from records of Congressional Committee investigations.

But, a little later, when I repeated some of the same matter and said if this bill was made a law it would undoubtedly give the Communist conspiracy a great impetus, Senator Dirksen said it was "a stupid statement" and he suggested I should withdraw this statement from the record. I told him that if he felt offended I certainly did not intend to make any personal reference or implication, but that I was dealing only with the subject matter of the bill, and cited a Supreme Court decision and data from Congress itself in proof of those who were trying to carry out the Communist conspiracy.

I added if he wanted this stricken from the record, he could take it out, that I didn't care, because I had made up the record already. That is where the matter ended. I really don't know if anything I said was stricken

from the record. I did not withdraw or back down from anything I said - because I only quoted from official records.

Now, let's not be fooled by the way news media carried this Senator Dirksen matter to obscure the whole outrageous nature of this Martin Luther King bill against our Six Southern States and the troubles and hardships which are in store for our people as a result of this kind of outrageous, unconstitutional law.

As a matter of fact it was he who dictated that state and local elections should be included in this bill. Now Martin Luther King's communist connections are no secret. He is undoubtedly their No. 1 front in this country today.

Now, where will this Lyndon Johnson-Hubert Humphrey administration Voting Rights bill leave this state and the other Southern States?

We know that during the years of the first Reconstruction when the federal government forced "manhood suffrage" and total negro voting on the Southern Black Belt, what crude and brutal methods were used to attempt to destroy our white civilization. A noted historian noted how the negro who knew nothing of the affairs of government were put into power over their old masters - assisted by two classes of whites to assist him - the northern predator - the carpet bagger - who stalked the stricken south like a jackal to filch for himself something of the wreckage - and his partner the renegade and apostate southerner - the scalawag without honor, pride or patriotism, - a political unnamed, who deserted his own people in their hour of peril to become a scavenger, hovering like a vulture above the ruins of Negro rule. Today that scavenger, that scalawag is with us again - elevated to high office in Washington by our people whom he now would betray for political favors from

the national administration whose sole purpose is to be the highest bidder, at our nation's expense, for the Communist dominated minority bloc votes in the larger northern and eastern states.

Only last year, another omnibus, over-all "Civil Rights" law was passed. We were told then, that law would cure the country's racial problem. It was railroaded through Congress in feverish haste. A committee of six southern Congressmen filed a report complaining as follows:

"This legislation is being reported to the House without the benefit of any consideration, debate, or study of the bill by any subcommittee or committee of the House, and without any member of any committee or subcommittee being granted an opportunity to offer amendments to the bill. This legislation is the most radical proposal - drawn in secret meetings between certain members of this Committee, the Attorney General and members of his staff, and certain select persons to the exclusion of other committee members.

Of course, the 1964 Civil Rights Act was an overall power grab which gave the federal government administration ruthless power over all our 60 million or more jobs in private industry, which gave the Attorney General blanket authority to file suits to control the operations and integrate every school in the country, to destroy the educational opportunity of our white youths, as was done in the nation's capitol, and to withhold the billions of dollars of tax money appropriated by Congress unless the departments of state and local government signed assurances of compliance to subject our state and local government to operation by regulations from the federal beauracry.

Well, I wound up my statement before the Senate Committee by reading from the Declaration of Independence to show the similarity between present unconstitutional usurpations by the federal government and the indictments against the tyrannical British crown back in 1776 and here it is:

I read:

"Witness the long train of abuses and usurpations nullifying our State laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good; the dissolution of our Legislatures; promoting invasion of our States from without, exciting domestic insurrections and creating convulsions within; obstructing the administration of justice against treason and anarchy; sending swarms of federal marshalls and quartering bodies of armed troops among us to harass our people without the consent of our Legislature, making the military

superior to the civil power; abolishing the forms and peaceful way of life to which they are accustomed and altering fundamentally the forms of our government; depriving us (and our State officials) in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury, especially in prosecutions under purorted injunctions; and again threatening to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws by a provision in S. 1564 that no act of our Legislature prescribing voter qualifications for electors in the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

Remember Stalin's threat, that finally, the last bastion of capitalism, the United States, shall fall into their hands like an overripe fruit, without firing a shot?

And I said - and I repeat:

"God help America."

I asked: "How can Americans do this to Americans?"

CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 5, 1965

Mr. Benson Brown
1501½ East Blvd.
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Benson:

Attached are some brief facts in response to your questions. Population information by town is only available for Buras-Triumph and Port Sulpher in Plaquemines, though a list of the other towns is included.

I suggest that you write to the Plaquemine Parish Council for a copy of their Charter, for they have a different type of parish government than any other parish in the state. It is a new plan they recently adopted, so it has not been published anywhere but in their charter. You can also ask the council for laws, ordinences,etc. However, don't be too optimistic - for it is very difficult for anyone to get information of any kind out of Plaquemines. You may not get any response. If you can make any local contacts in Plaquemines, they may be able to get it easier than anyone outside of the Parish. If you don't have any luck, you might try a local post office address. Let me know how you fare.

I hope this information will be useful to you. Let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Freedom,

Judi

Judi Nusbaum
Research/Federal Programs

Attachment

STATEMENT
Betty Binder
2955 McKinley Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20015

(Betty was one of seven students of Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N.Y. who talked extensively with Leander Perez and other Plaquemines Parish officials, attended a Parish Council meeting, and toured Ft. Ste. Phillipe; the fort is to serve as a holding place for the human overflow from the new jail at Belle Chasse, when and if outside agitators are arrested.)

The tour was arranged by Professor Robert Engler, who is still at Sarah Lawrence. Before the trip in March-April, 1964, he had spoken with Leander Perez, and he later arranged the tour through the mails.

We spent two hours talking with Perez in his New Orleans office, and we were treated most graciously. We were invited to a Parish Council meeting... I believe two open meetings and one closed one are held each month.

At the meeting we attended, an Associated Press reporter, who happened to be interviewing Perez at the time, also was there. I do not know if there were any local reporters; the Council secretary did take notes, but only of the conclusions reached. During the meeting, Perez received a phone call from Governor Wallace of Alabama; the governor was requesting funds for a political campaign in his state; Perez and the Council voted to provide a certain amount. I do not remember the sum. The rest of the meeting was devoted to local matters.

The Council member who made the strongest impression, aside from Leander Perez, was Luke Petrovich, who appeared to be a man in his late '30's. From everything we were led to understand, Petrovich, rather than either of Perez's sons, is expected to be Perez's successor. However, at that time, there was no discussion of succession. Perez appears to be very fit and I was surprised to learn that he was in his 70's. Petrovich appears to be well-read and more understanding of the outside world.

In contrast to Petrovich is Jim Hoffman, who strongly resembles my impression of a German storm trooper. He is a veterinarian, whose official position, I think, was water safety control. He guided the tour of the Fort and took great pleasure in discussing some of its more gruesome aspects.

We drove down to the Fort from Belle Chasse, after being introduced to the sheriff at the new jail. The sheriff seemed to be more reasonable in tone and approach than, say, Hoffman; he seemed to be in a caretaker role, though.

At Ft. Ste. Phillipe, which was about 15 minutes from Belle Chasse, we saw one of what were referred to as cattle boats, which is to be used to transport the people to the fort. The fort borders on open water on only one side, but the surrounding terrain is marsh, and I understand the island is only accessible by water. The fort is not completely isolated. It is on property which I think is still owned by its next door neighbor; someone was there to perform caretaker functions, but I don't know if that person was employed fulltime.

The fort itself was a World War I military establishment. The intended cells were gun watches, lookouts for submarines. I only saw four; the floors are mud. Perez put up an electric fence on the water front. Jim Hoffman was particularly proud of the barbed wire and described how mosquito ridden the place would be in the summer.

The others, including Perez, were reserved about the use of the fort. Perez said he was using it to warn people not to come in, that the jail at Belle Chasse was not big enough to hold all of them; Petrovich recognized the human issue and he seemed torn. Both he and Perez said they hoped the fort would never be used. Petrovich said he hoped no one would have to stay there a long time, if it were used. I saw no facilities whatsoever at the fort, though Perez said the fort could be made operative within eight hours. Cots would be brought in and the electric generator currently used to electrify the fence would supply power for the kitchen.

I saw no snakes while I was at the fort, but there were some small lizards. Louis Giordano, an official and relative of Perez, kept frightening us with little green rubber snakes, and we were clearly left with the impression that he and others wanted us to believe there were snakes at the fort. Also apparently to inspire terror were newly purchased electric cattle prods, shown to us by Perez before we went to the fort.

My impression of the entire trip was that Perez was trying to gain as much publicity of the fort as possible. We were allowed access to any part of the fort and the surrounding area; NBC-TV newscasters Chet Huntley and David Brinkley, who preceded us, had been denied such rights, and they were only able to film from afar. I don't know why Perez made the distinction between us and them; it is doubtful that there could have been anything more exciting at the fort than we saw.

On the trip to the fort we were accompanied by high school students, honor students especially selected for the trip. Many were bright, significantly in such areas of study as the Civil War. Many were related to one Parish personage or another. Nepotism runs high in Plaquemines Parish. Whenever we discussed school or the quality of education, the students talked in terms of the physical facilities, as did their elders. The son of one of the principals told me that the textbooks and curriculum were the same at the Negro and white schools (no mention was made of the mulatto schools). I was told that there was a scholarship incentive program in the Parish for Negroes and whites, to those who wanted to avail themselves of the state colleges and otherwise qualified. Most of the students were acutely aware of the local political situation, and knew they had to tie their futures to Perez, if they wished to stay in the Parish. But they seemed unaware of outside reactions to the Parish, except for one boy who had no intention of staying in the Parish--unlike most of the others, he had not been raised in the Parish; he remained silent most of the time. Indicative of their general lack of awareness, Karen, a niece of Luke Petrovich, said she had never met a Negro and could not comprehend when we told her we went to school with Negroes and that one of us had dated a Negro.

After my experience in the Parish, I would say Perez would use the fort if necessary and even risk someone dying there. He has his own sense of personal relationships; throughout the trip, for example, he virtually excluded Professor Engler from the discussion. Apparently without realizing most of us were Jewish, he blamed everything on the Communist Jews. When he finally became aware, he put his arm around me, and told me not to worry--some Jews were among his best friends.

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Betty has photographs of the fort and can be reached at the address noted at the beginning. The professor could be contacted at Sarah Lawrence.

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CO-26270 38 Pkgs

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

May 21, 1965

Mr. Charles Paolilo
Office of Senator Jacob Javits
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Paolilo:

A few days ago I was talking to Allan Levin in Jackson, Mississippi. The conversation naturally drifted to that charming little bit of Americana Plaquemine's Parish. Allan opined that you and your energetic young spouse probably still have a large amount of information on Plaquemine's Parish which you accumulated during your stay here last summer. As CORE is as interested as ever in the land of Leander, I wonder if you could make this information available to us at any early date? If such be the case, please let us hear from you at your convenience.

Even if this is not the case, it will be very nice to hear from the two of you again. Here at 2209 we are planing, planing, planing. We have high hopes of pushing Louisiana, South Carolina Florida and Mississippi a little bit closer to freedom by Sept. than is true at present. Indications are that there will be many this year, just as last year, who will come to help themselves through helping us. Let's hope for the best.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

cc Carl Rachlin
Collins Douglas & Elie

5908 Spencer Avenue
New York 71, New York
June 2, 1965

Enclosed is material gathered last summer and subsequently on Leander Perez and Plaquemines Parish. We hope you agree that this is better late than never and we trust it will be of some use to you if you decide to go as far South as you can. If you do, please drop me a note, so that I might join you if possible— My wife and I will be teaching at Bishop College in Dallas, Tex., until August 20, but thereafter I might enjoy a vacation in Plaquemines. Good luck.

Respectfully,

Gabe Kaimowitz

Originals and other materials are being sent to Dave Dennis and Richard Haley.

5908 Spencer Avenue
New York 71, New York
June 2, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La., 70113

Dear Mr. Haley:

The Paolillos arrived in New York from Washington last weekend with your kindest, and most gentle reminder that we, rather than you, possessed the inner most secrets of Plaquemines' Parish. (Having gone over them before mailing, I'm sad to say that we are still removed from the deepest darkest secrets.) I am forwarding them to you and sending a copy to the Baton Rouge office since a few weeks ago—in October, I believe—I promised to send Ronnie Moore the material as well.

We have only the material gathered by the Paolillos and the Kaimowitzes, since the material allegedly left in the CORE National headquarters—the material compiled by Mary Hamilton—has disappeared, vanished; in short, it has been misplaced. Mary herself helped Benita, my wife, look, but they could come up with nothing. We were originally told to contact a Bob McCain (?) so perhaps he might know.

I have arranged the material in some semblance of order but I'm sure you will find an arrangement best suited to your own needs. If there's anything missing that you can think of, don't hestitate to ask, but God knows when irresponsible people like us will answer. We really were well-meaning (and you know what they're like) but Be got involved in her English graduate studies at Sarah Lawrence, I at New York University Law School, and it was only last week that we were completely free—well, almost completely, since our two children are running over and under and around us.

The Paolillos likewise are doing well, after daring to live in Washington (at least that's what you read in the newspapers). Charley is trying to keep Javits out of Viet Nam as best he can, and, at last count, Nan was writing about teen-agers for the Washington Post. Trying to keep up with them is difficult, because they earn a living, so we decided to go to work this summer. Be and I are taking the kids and going down to teach English to entering freshman at Bishop College in Dallas, Tex. I may stop in on the way back, if I can get up the nerve to ride a N.Y. volkswagen through the South.

That's all for now. Best to Shirley, Dodie, Steve, and the Free Southern Theater, if you ever get to see them, and anybody else whom you think would like to know we're alive.

Respectfully,
Gabe Kaimowitz

[1965, June]

MEMORANDUM ON PROSPECTS FOR ENJOINING INTERFERENCE
WITH PROSPECTIVE CORE DRIVE IN PLAQUEMINES PARISH

TO; Richard Haley FROM: Barry Satlow, law student.

The prospects for enjoining unofficial and, particularly, official interference by Leander Perez and others with CORE's peaceful attempts to integra te Plaquemines Parish and to register and organize Negro voters there are not bad. In the last essence they may depend entirely upon selection of a judge. If CORE decides to go ahead and seek an injunction, as Perez almost forces it to do, it would be wise to ensure that Judge Christenberry sit on this case. This may be done by saving up four other suits so as to come in with five. Christenberry is Division A, West B, Ellis C and Ainsworth D. West and Ellis, of course, are sure death. The clerk may be given one of the other suits for filing. If it is stamped Division A, he should be given the three others until A comes up again--then Plaquemines Parish. If the first is B, C or D, fewer other suits will be filed before Plaquemines.

Anyway, very specific, ominous, terrifying threats by Perez or othrers will be needed. In addition, proof of threatening or previously harmful official and unofficial actions will probably be necessary. Included are such incidents as church burnings with official connivance or condonation and beatings of Negroes trying to register ot to use public facilities or accommodations reserved for whites. It is possible that, if some evidence is given, the proper judge--that would have to be Christenberry if anyone at all--will grasp it, taking judicial notice of the character of

of Perez' regime, and, given the altogether irreparable nature of the threatened injury--maiming and death--grant injunct ive relief. However, since the precedents are weak, all possible evidence--the Perez letter to Ronnie Moore saying that if CORE comes into his parish CORE people will be treated like any other Communists; intemperate statements by Judge Perez in the newspapers; accounts of the incident in Baton Rouge in which the state president of the NAACP wa s hit by a white in the Capitol cafeteria at Pereaz' instigat ion--will have to be mustered. Since Perez has previously shown himself to be precipitous in his public statements and letters, an attempt should be made to put him further on record for intimidation. CORE should send him a letter, perhaps through Ronnie Moore again, stating that so and so many people intend to come into the parish, sayin October, to peacefully use restaurants, theaters and public facilities pursuant to the provisions of the Civil Rights Act. The letter should ask that Perez, as district attorney and president of the parish coumcil, insure them protection in the exercise of these federally guaranteed rights. His reply will likely be strong.

THE ACT

The best chance for an injunction seems to be offered by Title II, the Public Accommodations section, of the new Civil Rights Act, PL 88-352. Section 201 sets out the righ to full and equal enjoyment of substantially all public accommodations. Sec. 202 extends this right to all estabit blishments-pwhich includes barspwhere segregation or discrimination "is required by any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, rule or order of a State or any agency or political subdivision thereof."

Sec. 203 prohibits denial of the rights granted by the two preceding sections and further outlaws intimidating, threqtening, coercing or ~~xx~~ tattempting to intimidate, threaten or coerce any person in order to interfere with any of the rights set out in Sections 201 and 202. Lastly Sec. 203 prohibits punishing or attempting to punish any person for exercising or attempting to exercise any of the enumerated rights. Sec. 203 then includes official actions.

Sec. 204 is as follows: (a) Whenever any person has engaged or there are reasonable grounds to believe that any person is about to engage in any act or practice prohibitied by section 203, a civil action for preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order, may be institute by the person aggrieved and, upon timely applicat ion, the court may in its discretion, permit the Attorney Genera l to intervene in such civil action if he certifies that the case is of general public importance. Upon application by the complainant and in such circumstances as the court may deem just, the court may appoint an~~y~~ attorney for such complinant and may authorize the commencement of a civil action without the payment of fees, costs, or security..

Should the Attorney General intervene, Sec. 206 (b) provides that a three judge court maybe convened at his request. Any citizens of the United States can seek an injunction under Sec. 204. Plaintiff need not be a resident of Plaquemines Parish or even of the State of Louisiana. Indeed, since

the Civil Rights Act was purportedly intended to facilitate interstate commerce and is, largely based on Congress' power under the commerce clause, an out-of-state resident such as CORE task force worker from the North, would seem to be the ideal plaintiff. He would allege that he seeks to have free a nd equal access to public accommodations while traveling through Plaquemines Parish and that Perez' police state apparatus threatens him in his proposed use of these public accommodations.

OTHER STATUTES

While 42 USC 1971 provides for injunctive relief in an analogous situation involving coercion or intimidation in attempted exercise of voting rights, there suit must be instituted by the United States. Intimidation and coercion in voting or in attempting to vote (including registration) may be enjoined under other sections of Title 42, but it is probably harder to prove that in that merely the attempt to work freely in helping people to register and not the overt act of voting is the object of the threatened intimidation. With public accommodations we have a more definite threat because a more definite act is threatened. And voting rights would make it more difficult to use out-of-state and out-of parish plaintiffs.

Section 1983 of Title 42 USC provides for an injunction to be granted where officials under color of law, custom, usage, regulation, etc. deprived citizens of rights, privileges or immunities guaranteed by the

Plaq'

[1965]

You people at CORE had better wake up and work fast. Leander Perez of Plaquemines parish is registering all whites at fire-stations or wherever they can get them. They dont have to fillx ouk anything but just sign their names. Deputies, parish payroll boys and the visiting teacher are all helping transporting, rounding up those white people who are not registered. He want to off set any negro registration that the civil rights bill may force him to register. Also check about him spending public funds on TV fighting against civil rights. This money belongs to the negroes of the parish as much as it belongs to them.

a friend.

MARS LA. IMAGE, SAYS SOLON

Perez Blasted as 'Dict[illegible]'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. T. A. Thompson, D-La., today called Leander Perez, Plaquemines Parish, La., leader, a self-appointed [illegible] and said the outspoken segregationist had created a terrible image of Louisiana.

Thompson, of St. Martinville in the Seventh Congressional District, took notice of a statement Perez issued May 9 terming five Louisiana members of Congress renegades and vowing to work for their defeat at the polls next year.

Perez singled out Sen. Russell B. Long and Reps. Thompson, Hale Boggs, James H. Morrison and Edwin E. Willis, Democrats.

Thompson said in a statement he felt the people "should be given the opportunity to see the true facts."

HE SAID PEREZ "HAS SEEN FIT to criticize and abuse anyone who disagrees with anything he believes will serve his own purposes—and certainly his purposes can easily be evaluated for what they are by a review of his actions in the past."

"If anyone would care to check the records and evalu-

See SOLON—Page 8, Column 4



REP. T. A. THOMPSON



LEANDER PEREZ SR.

(Continued from Front Page)

ate the fortune he (Perez) has amassed over the years, it would be clearly evident that his efforts for the most part has been in his own behalf, rather than in behalf of the people he claims to serve.

"This man has been repudiated by the greatest patriots and Americans of our time. . . .

"I AM CONVINCED . . . that Leander Perez feels that he is so well insulated by the vast personal fortune he has acquired that he can become a self-appointed dictator over the thoughts of people."

Thompson said Perez in singling out elected officials "as targets of his venom" had insulted the people who elected the officials. He added:

"Inasmuch as he mentioned my name as one of those officials deserving his attack, I must indicate publicly that I not only resent this insult to my people, but I personally resent it, and I want to state that Leander Perez may seek me out wherever and whenever he so desires."

"I will be available to protect and defend the interest of my people, myself and the whole United States against his emotional tirades!"

Thompson said Perez not only has fought "against duly elected representatives of Louisiana, but he has been instrumental in stopping a tidelands settlement which could have been had by the people of Louisiana a long time ago."

AT ONE TIME, THOMPSON SAID, Perez "assumed such powers upon himself that he even put up a roadblock in defiance of orders from the governor of Louisiana to make available to the public the records of Plaquemines Parish. . . ."

More recently, Thompson said, Perez appeared on nationwide television to show "the dungeons and pits he has established for the express purpose of imprisoning people who might dare to enter his domain."

He referred to Perez' threat to imprison civil rights workers.

Anti-Mix Rally Pushed Despite Loss of Perez

N.O.S-I-5/6/65

Plans for a gigantic rally and march in Bogalusa tomorrow night by members of the United Conservatives of Bogalusa were going forward today despite opposition to the program by Gov. John J. McKeithen, Bogalusa's Mayor Jesse H. Cutrer Jr., and withdrawal from the program by Plaquemines Parish segregationist Leander H. Perez Sr.

Dewey Smith, chairman of the UCB, said he expects the rally to be the largest of its kind ever held in Bogalusa. He predicted that 10,000 persons would take part in the rally and march.

Smith criticized both the governor and the Bogalusa mayor for suggesting that the rally be called off. He said that a speaker to replace Perez had not been chosen. He added that Sheriff James Clark of Selma, Ala., would be present.

"WE FEEL," Smith said, "that the procedure taken by both our local and state officials to suppress our movement was highly irregular, unethical and un-American.

"Inasmuch as Mr. McKeithen has chosen to cast his lot along the liberal lines, as dictated from Washington, we predict that John McKeithen will not carry another governor's race in Washington Parish," Smith added.

Smith said the parade will assemble on South Columbia rd. near Bogalusa's city limits at 5 p. m.

THE PARADE will move up Columbia starting at 6 p. m. to Willis st., then to Avenue B and Goodyear Park at Avenue B and Fourth, where the rally will begin at 7 p. m.

The parade route is about 1½ miles long, Smith said.

Smith said that several speakers have been chosen to replace Perez "but their names are not being announced."

"We are not going to give the mayor and the governor an opportunity to get to these people and coerce them into withdrawing," Smith said.

SMITH SAID that if what he called interference by public officials in trying to discourage the rally at Bogalusa has done nothing more, it has drawn a line between the "cononservatives" and the "liberals."

Smith said he is not too concerned over Mayor Cutrer's and Gov. McKeithen's efforts to discourage the march and rally, "but we do oppose the manner in which they wen about it, by going to see and sending delegations to cause Perez to withdraw as the speaker.

"They could have accomplished more by mediation," he said.

Perez said yesterday his reason for withdrawing as the speaker at the Friday night rally was that he felt that "now is an opportune time" for it.

PEREZ SAID he had been informed that 200 Negroes would be sent to Bogalusa to incite trouble.

"I know," he said, "that if one white person is hurt, there will be wholesale retaliation."

Meanwhile, the Citizens Council of Greater New Orleans Inc. has defended the rally scheduled tomorrow night.

A STATEMENT, issued by council secretary George Sinelmann, said the organization is "especially proud to padticipate in this rally since the honored guest will be Mrs. Caroline Humphrey, the widow of the constable who was brutally murdered in Hattiesburg, Miss., by four Negroes."

The council said it was dismayed "that we find the governor of Louisiana joining the 'muscle' of Washington in an attempt to subdue the people of this state, and interfere with their rights as guaranteed under the United States Constitution."

"We respectfully urge the governor to join the rally in Bogalusa and tell the white people what the second reconstruction period holds for them," the council statement said.

Gov. McKeithen said he will not send extra State Police into Bogalusa for the rally and march.

THE GOVERNOR said in New Orleans he had been advised by Smith and others that the rally and march would be peaceful. The governor sent more than 300 extra State Police to Bogalusa during the Civil Rights demonstrations.

Civil Rights sources said that Negroes would ignore the mass meeting of whites tomorrow night.

Perez also said yesterday that he felt that more could be accomplished at this time in "returning constitutional government to this country" by ousting what he called "Southern renegades in Congress."

PEREZ NAMED U.S. Reps. James H. Morrison, Edward Willis, Hale Boggs, T. A. Thompson and Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana.

He said there were also congressional "renegades" in other Southern states who are supporting the president in the pasage of the voting rights bill.

PEREZ WILL NOT SPEAK AT RALLY

T-Courier 5/6/65

Sees Inopportune Time for Bogalusa Meeting

Plaquemines Parish political leader Leander H. Perez Sr. said Wednesday he will not address a scheduled white conservative rally in Bogalusa Friday night.

Perez said he telephoned Dewey Smith, chairman of the United Conservatives at Bogalusa, suggesting that this is "an inopportune time for the meeting to be held."

At Bogalusa Smith said the meeting and march will be held as planned. No decision has been made about a speaker to replace Perez, he said.

Perez said he told Smith that "more can be accomplished against these Communist-directed demonstrations in Bogalusa and the rest of the South by concentrating on getting rid of the Southern renegades in Congress."

PEREZ HITS AT SOLONS

Perez said he was specifically referring to Congressmen James H. Morrison, Edward Willis, Hale Boggs, T. A. Thompson, Sen. Russell Long "and the other renegades in Congress from our Southern states."

If there was a show of Southern solidarity in Congress the Johnson administration would not be forcing the voting rights bill "which is directed solely against six Southern states," Perez declared.

Smith said he and members of his organization feel "we have been unjustly crucified by state and city leaders by their requesting that this rally and march be called off."

Gov. John J. McKeithen said Tuesday he would like to see the rally and demonstration postponed or staged in another place. Mayor Jesse H. Cutrer Jr. and the Bogalusa City Council said the Friday demonstration was inopportune.

'PROUD TO PARTICIPATE'

The Citizens' Council of Greater New Orleans Inc. said Wednesday "We are . . . proud to participate in this rally since the honored guest of the day will be Mrs. Caroline Humphrey, the widow of the Constable who was brutally murdered in Hattiesburg, Miss., by four Negroes."

"The President of the United States did not send a U.S. jet for her use, and the vice-president did not attend the funeral services for her husband, but we want her to know that millions of white citizens do care," continued the press release, delivered by council secretary George Singelmann.

Singelmann said that although the governor has discouraged the conservative rally in Bogalusa, he sent in "three all out integrationists to mediate a tense situation which does affect the race relations of that community."

"It is with profound dismay that we find the governor of Louisiana joining the 'muscle' of Washington in an attempt to subdue the people of this state and interfere with their rights as guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution," the council said.

EXPECT 10,000 TO ATTEND

United Conservatives of Louisiana, sponsors of the rally, say they expect 10,000 persons to attend the affair Friday night and march through Bogalusa's business district.

Mayor Cutrer said he will not deny the conservatives the privilege or the right to march or to rally. He said he will issue a permit for the march.

"We feel they are sincere and only want to help," he said, "but we do not believe this is the time nor Bogalusa the place for this demonstration."

Perez said he has been informed that 200 Negroes from Southern University are to be sent to Bogalusa Friday night to create an incident.

"If one white person is hurt there will be wholesale retaliation," he said. "This is another reason I will not speak at Bogalusa Friday night."

Gov. McKeithen said in an impromptu press conference Tuesday he did not blame the whites for wanting to hold a rally.

"They have seen so many Negro demonstrations that they feel they have as much right to hold a rally as the Negroes," he said.

Perez Decides Against Talk at Bogalusa Rally

NO. 5 I 3/5/65

Plaquemines Parish segregationist leader Leander H. Perez Sr. said today he will not speak at a scheduled white conservative rally scheduled in Bogalusa Friday night.

Perez said he had telephoned Dewey Smith, chairman of the United Conservatives at Bogalusa, suggesting that this is "an inopportune time for the meeting to be held."

AT BOGALUSA Smith said that "the meeting and march will be held as planned. We expect the largest meeting of this kind ever held in Bogalusa."

Smith said no decision has been made about a speaker to replace Perez.

The white conservative leader said that he and members of his organization feel that "we have been unjustly crucified by state and city leaders by their even requesting that this rally and march be called off."

Smith said he was referring to a statement yesterday by Gov. John J. McKeithen that he would like to see the planned rally and march postponed or staged in another place, and to a statement by Mayor Jesse H. Cutrer Jr., and the Bogalusa City Council that the Friday demonstration was inopportune.

MAYOR CUTRER reiterated his stand again this morning.

The mayor said he will not deny the conservatives the privilege or the right to march and to rally. He will issue a permit for the march, he said.

"We feel that they (the conservatives) are sincere and only wanting to help," Mayor Cutrer said, "but we do not believe that this is the time nor Bogalusa the place for this demonstration."

Perez told The States-Item that his talk at the rally was to have been about "the return of constitutional government in this country."

PEREZ SAID he told Smith in canceling his talk at Bogalusa that he believes "more can be accomplished against these Communist-directed demonstrations in Bogalusa and the rest of the South by concentrating on getting rid of the Southern renegades in Congress."

Perez said he was specifically referring to Congressmen James H. Morrison, Edward Willis, Hale Boggs and T. A. Thompson, and Sen. Russell Long "and the other renegades in Congress from our other Southern states."

Perez added that "unless we get rid of these Southern renegades we have absolutely no chance of returning constitutional government to this country.

"If we had had a show of Southern solidarity in Washington," Perez continued, "the Johnson administration would not be forcing the voter rights bill which is directed solely against six Southern states.

"THIS WILL be our penalty for our renegades in Congress," Perez said.

Perez said he has been informed that 200 Negroes from Southern University are to be sent to Bogalusa Friday night to create an incident.

"I know," Perez said, "that if one white person is hurt there will be wholesale retaliation. This is another reason why I will not speak at Bogalusa Friday night."

The governor, in an impromptu press conference here yesterday, said he didn't blame the whites for wanting to hold the rally.

"THEY HAVE seen so many Negro demonstrations that they feel they have as much right to hold a rally as the Negroes," McKeithen said.

"If I had my wishes, I would suggest they hold the rally elsewhere or postpone it."

United Conservatives of Bogalusa, sponsors of the rally, say they expect 10,000 persons to attend the affair Friday night and march through Bogalusa's business section.

Negro Judge Raps Ellender, Perez

A Texas judge, the first Negro ever to serve on the state's bench, lashed out at Sen. Allen J. Ellender and Leander H. Perez at a Lake Charles political association meeting.

Municipal Judge Harrell Gordon Tillman of Houston, Tex., also told the audience that his people must learn to judge political candidates on issues rather than personalities.

He said Sen. Ellender is "so warped" that he can't adequately represent the people who put him in office.

Judge Tillman made the remark during a speech at the annual banquet of the Lake Charles Chapter of the Independent Democratic Association.

He said that Perez and Sen. Ellender "must go." The judge contended that both men are living 100 years in the past.

"Only an ignorant or selfish man, black or white, would vote for such men," Tillman said.

T.O. S-I
5/3/65

PLAQUEMINES CC REACHES ITS GOAL

N.O. T-P 4-21-45

The Plaquemines Council of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area has reached its membership campaign goal of 300 members, prior to April 30 deadline, according to Mitchell C. Lulich, chairman of both the council and its membership committee.

The executive committee, which has spearheaded the drive since January 1st, has endorsed a plan to add another 100 members thereby amending the goal to 400 by April 30, Lulich said.

to Weekly 4/24/65

'Perez Absolutely Nuts On Voting Rights'-Sen. Hart

The witness was a heavy - set, gray-haired man who announced he was representing Louisiana Governor John J. McKeithen.

His name was Leander H. Perez and once on national television he had allowed that nothing happened in Plaquemines Parish without his approval.

At the time, the cameras had recorded him chuckling proudly about the prison yard he had built on a swampy island to contain whatever "outside agitators" who managed to penetrate his jurisdiction.

But on this day he was appearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, he said, to warn us of the unconstitutiinality of the Voting Rights Bill and to "point out its dangers to the American Democratic System."

Before long, Mr. Perez was citing documents to prove that in 1930 the Communist Party advocated voter registration of all Negroes as the first step toward an independent black nation in the South.

His conclusion:

"The purported Voting Rights Act of 1965 is designed to implement the Communist Party plan and would provide its greatest impetus.

"This bill is undoubtedly a hand-in-glove deal with the very 'mass action demonstrations which form part of the Communist revolutionary conspiracy."

And he warned that anyone who voted for the bill would be accommodating this Communist conspiracy.

Mr. Perez is a powerful local political boss and presumably an intelligent man. His statement seemed to be a cynical attempt to smear the voting rights movement. But I think he really believed it.

His reasoning was revealing. Clearly, in some sections of the South, allowing Negroes to vote is so unthinkable that anyone who advocates it must be assumed to be acting at the whim of a foreign power.

And it apparently never occurred to Mr. Perez that his island prison camp is a far greater accommodation to the Communist cause than a law permitting all citizens to vote.

The way I read history, Communism has always thrived best among suppressed, impoverished and degraded peoples who can find encouragement nowhere else.

The main thrust of the Southern opposition is that the Voting Rights Bill is unconstitutional because it infringes on states' rights. This view is pressed by Southern Senators who are capable and effective men.

The Constitution as I read it clearly prohibits denial of voting rights and explicitly authorizes Congress to protect those rights. Yet, opposition arguments in this area are seriously presented and deserve attention.

But other aspects of the Southern viewpoint seem irritatingly out of touch with reality.

Many Southern officials are offended by what they

"You are telling us to end discrimination when you have plenty of it in the North," the argument goes. This is true. But the point is that in the North it is a person-to - person discrimination. It is not a matter of public policy, upheld by local law and official action.

Then there is the argument that the Southern Negro doesn't really want to vote, is too unsophisticated to bother his head about politics and just look at how few have tried to register. In short, he is apathetic.

Well, there's not much point in a man trying to register if he knows beforehand that he is going to be turned down. And an interest in political affairs is best stimulated by the knowledge that you can do something about them at the polls.

Moreover, the apathy might be partly inspired by the history of violence and economic reprisal visited on any Negro who was not apathetic about voting.

But most disturbing is the dream-like notion of many Southerners that the Negro would remain forever in happy subjugation if only he were not stirred up by "outside agitators," most of whom are either Communists or Communist tools.

True, it's a convenient notion because it allows instant dismissal of any view point favoring voting rights.

But this attitude is dangerous for the South, as is the idea that the Negro really considers himself better off as an inferior class, content with whatever good - natured patronage his superiors offer. It is extremely difficult to cope successfully with a situation when you have a distorted impression of the facts.

The real issue remains this: Can we deny any citizen the right to vote simply because his skin color differs from the majority of his countrymen?

Mr. Perez suggests that our answer to that question - the Voting Rights Bill - is not only unpatriotic but is a downright pro- Communist one. My answer to him at the hearings, although perhaps inelegant, summed up my feelings exactly:

"That's absolutely nuts."

PARISH IS 'NOT AFRAID'--PEREZ

T-P 4/13/65

Says Farmer Would Get 'Different Reception'

Leander H. Perez said Monday that if Negro leader James Farmer visits Plaquemines parish "he will get a different reception . . . than he got anywhere else."

Perez, president of the Plaquemines Parish Commission Council, made the statement at the weekly Headliner Luncheon at the Press Club of New Orleans.

Commenting on a statement by Farmer that the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) would concentrate on several Louisiana parishes this summer, Perez said: "We're not afraid of Farmer, CORE, Martin Luther King, or any of them."

Perez's main topic before the newsmen was the proposed voting rights bill; which he said is causing Repubicans and Democrats to attempt "to outdo each other to destroy the Constitution and get the minority bloc vote."

He outlined the bill and said he expected it to be enacted into law, asserting it is a "fraud," and would be responsible only for "a pile-up of more jobs, more payrolls, and more deficit spending."

Plaquemines Parish 4/64
"Birth Control Plan"

N.O States-Item 4/10/64

Plaquemines May Begin Birth Control Program

A pilot program of publicly supported and administered birth control soon may be introduced in Louisiana through the Plaquemines Parish Health Department.

The Parish Council appeared receptive to such a program yesterday after viewing an educational film on planned parenthood brought before them by two representatives of a Chicago pharmaceutical firm.

The council appointed a public health committee to study the G. D. Searle & Co., oral medication plan with instructions to report its recommendations to the council as soon as possiblt.

THE COMMITTEE will be made up of Dr. J. T. Reeves, Plaquemines Parish Health Officer, Dr. John E. Lindner, his assistant, Dr. Thomas Foley, and three nurses in the public health department in Plaquemines.

The Chicago firm whose representatives appeared before the council yesterday manufactures and distributes Enovid, a now widely accepted orally administered tablet which has proven highly successful, they report, in the prevention of pregnancies when taken as directed.

The representatives, Joseph Bond, of Chicago, and William Merrill, of Memphis, were brought to Plaquemines by George Singelmann, president of the Citizens Council of Greater New Orleans.

SINGELMANN TOLD the councilmen and a few specially chosen persons invited to view the educational film, that 73,000 illegitimate children were born in Louisiana last year.

He said that Louisiana's $49.94 per capita public welfare budget in 1960 was the nation's highest "when the state's budget was only $172 million annually as compared to $201 million in 1963."

Said Council President Leander H. Perez:

"We are confronted today with a most serious social problem. We must further look to our own self preservation.

"**SUBSIDIZED** illegitimacy is increasing. In the next 25 years we may have a majority Negro population. State government itself is in jeopardy. If this should happen, our economy would be impoverished.

"The nation is now spending more than $200 million annually on welfare programs. Eighty per cent of the expenditure goes to the Negro population.

"Millions of dollars of our tax money is being spent on aid to dependent children . . . 95 per cent of Louisiana's welfare expenditure."

Air Birth Control Plan For Plaquemine Negroes

LA. Weekly 4/18/64

POINTE - A-LA-HACHE, Louisiana -- A program of publicly supported and administered birth control aimed primarily at Negroes may be introduced in Louisiana through the Plaquemines Parish Health Department.

The parish council appeared receptive to such a plan last week after viewing an educational film on planned parenthood brought before them by two representatives of a Chicago pharmaceutical firm.

Leander H. Perez, president of the Plaquemines Parish Council and an arch-segregationist, denounced "subsidized illegitimacy" and appointed a committee "to study a program of planned parenthood."

Perez said:

"We are confronted today with a most serious social problem. We must further look to our own self preservation.

"Subsidized illegitimacy is increasing. In the next 25 years we may have a majority Negro population. State government itself is in jeopardy. If this should happen our economy would be improverished.

"The state is now spending more than $200 million annually on welfare programs. Eighty per cent of the expenditure goes to the Negro population."

Perez appointed the committee after the group viewed a film brought by representatives of the G. D. Searle & Co. pharmaceutical firm which manufactures and distributes "Enovid," a now widely accepted orally administered tablet for the prevention of pregnancies.

DICTATORSHIP FEAR IS AIRED

Perez Calls Voting Bill Outrageous, Fraud

T.O. T-2 4/7/65

Plaquemines Parish political leader Leander H. Perez Sr. Tuesday night said passage of the proposed Voting Rights Act on top of the 1964 Civil Rights Act could lead "to absolute dictatorship."

Speaking to a statewide audience in what he said was a "public explanation" of the voting rights bill, Perez described it with such terms as "outrageous," a "fraud," "nefarious," and "rotten."

He said its passage would constitute a flagrant violation of the United States Constitution and "threatens a second Reconstruction in our Southland."

The public address, carried in New Orleans, Shreveport, Lake Charles, Baton Rouge, Monroe and Lafayette, was paid for by the Plaquemines Parish Commission Council. Perez is council president.

'REPEALS LAWS'

Perez said the proposed bill would repeal the registration and voting laws of only six states — Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia.

He said Alaska was also involved "accidentally" but that state has been given assurance by a high government official that a way has been found to exempt it from the bill's provisions.

Perez asserted the 1964 Civil Rights Act was "an overall power grab" on the part of the federal government which, among other things, gave the administration "ruthless power over all of our 60 million or more jobs in private industry."

Text of Perez's address appears in Sec. 1, Page 18.

"Now, add that to this so-called Voting Rights Act which would give the same federal government administration authority over our state and local elections as well as federal elections and you can readily see how this law leads to absolute dictatorship," he said.

REITERATES CHARGES

The 73-year-old Plaquemines-New Orleans attorney also reiterated charges of Communist involvement in the Civil Rights movement and predicted serious results if "the Communist plan of registration of all Negroes in the Black Belt, regardless of qualification" is carried out.

"The next step," he said, "may well be Communist directed governmental authority in the entire territory of the Black Belt as the condition necessary in the Communist-planned ultimate self-determination and overthrow of what they call 'the yoke of American imperialism in the Black Belt.'"

Perez testified last week in Washington before the U. S. Senate Judiciary Committee against the proposed bill as a representative of Gov. John J. McKeithen.

BRING REACTION

His charges of Communist influences in the civil rights field brought a strong reaction from Senate Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, who claimed they were a reflection on senators and lawyers who worked on the bill.

The charges also resulted in a statement from Gov. McKeithen that Perez' opinions were not the position of the state except as they pertained to the need for a literacy test of voter applicants and to opposition to federal voter registrars.

Perez also addressed the Kiwanis Club of New Orleans Tuesday at the Sheraton-Charles

NEW ORLEANS

Perez Lashes Voting Bill In Talk Here

T.O. S-I 4/6/65

Under the proposed voting rights bill, a single person could tie up an election, Leander H. Perez, Plaquemines Parish Commission Council president, said in New Orleans today.

This could be accomplished by a single complainant appearing before a federal registrar the day after election and stating that he had been prevented from voting, said Perez.

THE COUNCIL president and outspoken segregationist said the registrar could notify a federal attorney who could then get an injunction preventing the promulgation of the returns, thus holding up the election.

Perez addressed the Kiwanis Club of New Orleans at the Sheraton-Charles Hotel.

It would make no difference had a candidate won by 100,000 votes, he said.

PEREZ ALSO charged that civil rights leader Martin Luther King is the "Castro of America."

Perez also lashed out at Congressman Hale Boggs, saying many had forgotten Boggs' early record. Perez said that he had not.

LOSS AT POLLS TOLD BY PEREZ

T.O. T-P 4/5/65

By JOHN FAHEY
(T-P Florida Parishes Bureau)

TALISHEEK, — La. "We have lost our country at the polls," Judge Leander Perez, told an audience at the Sixth Ward Junior High School athletic banquet here.

"We have not realized the dangers of Communist infiltration of our government—we've got to learn how to overlook our party differences and stick together and vote together," he advocated.

Perez stated that on his recent trip to Washington he saw 60 senators' names approving a bill, "and I know they didn't analyze it."

He said, "If one voter declares that his voting rights were violated in any election, town, city, parish, state or federal, and even if the official wins by a majority of 100,000 the canvassing of the results will not be held until the federal courts investigate the claim. This is devised to legislate against the seating of the six Southern state delegations."

He stated that Washington was running scared and that anything and everything was being done to please "the Castro of the America's, Martin Luther King."

Perez announced that beginning Tuesday he would go on a statewide radio network to make his views known to the people.

Perez to Make Statewide Vote Bill Attack

N.O. S-I 4/5/65

Segregationist leader Leander H. Perez Sr. will attack President Lyndon B. Johnson's voting bill on statewide television Tuesday.

Perez, who testified against the bill last Tuesday in Washington, encountered a sharp rebuke from Sen. Everett M. Dirksen for claiming the measure was Communist inspired.

"AS STUPID a statement as I have ever heard," snapped the Illinois Republican and Senate minority leader.

A Perez aide said the broadcast will be paid for by the Plaquemines Parish Commission Council, of which Perez is president.

At a new conference yesterday Perez denied reports that he withdrew his communism charge.

"I DIDN'T take back a damn thing . . . they didn't like to have the smell of communism rubbed in their nostrils but I rubbed it in," he said, pounding his desk.

The broadcast will be carried by stations in New Orelans, Shreveport, Lake Charles, Baton Rouge, Monroe and Lafayette, Perez said.

Whites Must Vote Together, Perez Says

T.O.-S-I 1/26/65

By GARY HYMEL

Leander H. Perez told a meeting of the St. Bernard Citizens' Council last night that racial integration has made inroads in this area because "white people haven't learned to vote together."

Speaking at a jammed-packed meeting in the 1,000-seat courtroom of the 25th Judicial District Court in Chalmette, Perez said, "Our people haven't really matured—haven't grown up. They haven't learned the first law of nature—self preservation."

HE SAID THAT although St. Bernard has 18,000 registered voters, its elections are split by factional politics. New Orleans has 185,000 voters but Plaquemines, where Perez is council president, provides a greater majority for a candidate. And, he said, Jefferson with 90,000 voters can't muster a 5,000 majority for a candidate.

"The white people are going to have to close ranks and learn a lesson from CORE and the NAACP and Martin Luther King, to stick together to save our civilization," he continued.

Perez said there are many instances where one man controls enough minority bloc votes to swing elections.

"WHERE ARE THE PEOPLE?" he asked. "Now there are no finer people than those in Orleans and St. Bernard, but they haven't grown up. Where are the business leaders? Where are the civic leaders? They all answer they can't take part in politics. And when the election comes they are split down the middle and the bloc vote takes it."

Launching his talk, Perez said Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Daniel Webster stated that the two races could not live together but that the late President John F. Kennedy and President Lyndon B. Johnson had both called for full assimilation of the races.

THE ROOTS OF THIS development, said Perez, are in the Communist Party platform, "99 per cent of which has been adopted by the Democratic party, carried out by the U.S. Supreme Court and by the Congress-passed Civil Rights Act of 1964."

Perez said that the action was started by the Supreme Court with its school integration order and followed by military and federal marshal enforcement of court orders.

Perez said the motive behind these moves "is not better education for the Negro" but to care less for better education for the whites.

HE SAID A STUDY of integration in Washington showed a mass exodus of whites and widespread crime among Negroes.

He said the pattern sought is to have youngsters, from preschool age to college students, have constant contact to achieve integration or assimilation.

"This way our will to resist would be destroyed and, like Stalin predicted, the last bastion of freedom would fall without firing a shot," he continued.

Perez said the idea is to assimilate 20 million Negroes into 200 million white Americans. "That is the Great Society," he added.

THE LATEST MOVE, he continued, is the "old American way of public bribery" with the $1.5 billion federal-aid-to-education program.

School boards are being asked to sign agreements that they will comply with the civil rights bill of 1964 or "they'll lose that federal money."

He said the $1.5 billion is not for general education but for "educational opportunity for the underprivileged with incomes of less than $2,000."

"And you know who that means. The ones on welfare, the ones who eat sow belly, red beans and greens. Do you know who they are?"

He urged that the federal money be refused, as the Plaquemines Parish School Board has voted to do.

"THE PEOPLE HAVE to save themselves," he added. "The Legislature has authorized school boards to submit one-cent sales tax to meet the needs for funds taken away. The question is for the people to decide if they will sell their children down the river."

Perez said the "joker in the deck" in the compliance order is in instructions furnished with the form. One of the provisions calls for affording students opportunities to participate in any educational, cultural, recreational, research, athletic or social activity.

Perez disputed a figure quoted last week that the school boards would lose $32 million in federal monies if they do not sign the order.

HE SAID THAT ONLY $16 million of that was in elementary and secondary schools categories and the remainder was in colleges, civil defense and vocational training.

The $16 million is inflated, he added, because it is the wholesale price for commodities given in the free lunch program.

Perez was introduced by Lloyd Edgecombe, St. Bernard Citizens' Council president.

The meeting also was sponsored by the St. Bernard Educational Cooperative.

PEREZ OPPOSES U.S. SCHOOL AID

Refuse Federal Control Louisianians Asked

Plaquemines Parish Commission Council President Leander H. Perez Sr. Monday night called on Louisianians to turn their backs on federal financial assistance for schools rather than accept federal controls.

Speaking to an audience that packed courtroom in the St. Bernard courthouse at Chalmette, Perez disputed statements that the state would lose $32 million if local school boards fail to sign certificates of compliance with the 1964 Civil Rights Bill.

He said a state department of education official admitted at a recent meeting that only $16 million, consisting of federal matching funds in the lunch program, would apply to elementary and secondary schools.

And the $16 million figure is inflated, Perez said at the meeting sponsored by the St. Bernard Citizens' Council, in cooperation with the St. Bernard Educational Cooperative Inc.

SMALL PART OF OUTLAY

At any rate, he said, the $16 million represents only a sm portion of the $285 million pended by the state and l governments in Louisiana for school systems.

"I wonder what Washingt thinks we're made of," s Perez.

He noted that Plaquemi Parish began turning down f eral money several years ago and said it has since saved more than 25 per cent on costs of its lunch program through methods of operation that are unhampered by federal red tape. St. Bernard's school board has announced it will not sign the assurances of compliance.

The ardent segregationist charged that the assurances of compliance required by the federal Health, Education and Welfare Department would give the federal government authority in many areas over local schools.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

GREETING Leander H. Perez Sr. (right) upon his arrival at the St. Bernard Courthouse in Chalmette Monday night is Lloyd R. Edgecombe, president of the St. Bernard Citizens' Council. Perez, president of the Plaquemines Parish Commission Council, addressed a meeting sponsored by the Citizens' Council in cooperation with the St. Bernard Educational Cooperative Inc.

SEES 'JOKER' IN DECK

He said the "joker" in the deck is that HEW regulations would afford all students the opportunity to participate in "educational, cultural, recreational, social and other activities."

This means, explained Perez, that white children would be subjected to racial mixing in "any social function, any social activity" provided by the schools.

Perez said he could picture a situation where Negro pressure groups would write a letter to HEW complaining of discrimination by a local school board and a horde of HEW investigators would descend upon the board to check its books.

The Plaquemines council president repeated frequently his often voiced statements that integration is a Communist plot aimed at weakening and ultimately destroying American civilization.

He asserted that the Communist Party's Civil Rights platform of 1928 has been carried out "99 percent" by the federal government.

'PEOPLE NOT HELPLESS'

Concerning the federal compliance certificates, Perez said the people of Louisiana "are not helpless. They have a way to beat the situation."

He noted that the state Legislature has left it up to individual parishes to impose a one per cent sales tax to provide funds.

He also said there are provisions to recall any school board that signs the federal agreements.

Perez charged that any board that does sign the agreements would be placed just where the federal government wants it.

He said the agreements give HEW the right to issue other regulations from time to time to the boards and also hold board members legally responsible if the provisions are not enforced.

This, said Perez, would make school board members "candidates for the hoosegow. And that's where they ought to go if they sign this," he added.

PROGRAMS LASHED

Concerning federal programs to aid families with incomes of less than $2,000 a year, Perez asked, "What percentage of people in St. Bernard don't make $2,000?"

And then he answered, "Why they'd go out and trap nutria if they didn't make more than $2,000."

Perez said the national government is offering a "bribe to the American people to carry out the Communist platform, the Communist program to destroy us."

"My friends, we are fighting communism in the raw and I don't care who advocates it . . ." said Perez.

He called on Americans "to show themselves worthy of the glorious heritage that is ours because our forefathers had the nerve to stand up."

Perez also blasted President Johnson for calling for "assimilation" of 20 million Negroes into American society. He quoted Americans such as Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Daniel Webster as being opposed to any such program.

Plaquemines

Picayune

1/26/65

Louisiana Boss Perez, 'Caesar of Swampland'

Racist Millionaire Rules His County Like Dictator, Uncurbed by His Rifts With Church, Navy; Converts Old Fort to Prison

By SID MOODY, Associated Press

POINTE A LA HACHE, La.—Leander Perez, the millionaire-segregationist-swampland Caesar who runs Plaquemines parish, as deep in the deep south as you can go without falling into the Gulf of Mexico, thumped a plump fist on his desk. "Tell me, what is the greatest problem facing the Negroes of the world today?" The mind hunted for a safe, noncommittal response to hide behind. "Poverty? Lack of education?"

"Young man," his voice rose and his eyes squinted coldly behind his silver-rimmed glasses, "you show you not only lack powers of observation but you display crass ignorance! You know damn well it's nothing more than the Communist conspiracy to stir up race hate!"

The words were spat out like an oath. Then Perez walked over and playfully tousled his visitor's hair.

That's Leander, a man whose anger has taken him into battle with his state, his nation and its navy, great corporations, his church. A man who freely expresses his contempt, even hatred, for those who press for civil rights for Negroes. But a man with a ready laugh, a genial guide through the bayou lands where he reigns as all but absolute king.

Leander Perez is also the man:

Who told the United States navy and the archbishop of the New Orleans Catholic archdiocese to go to hell in just those words.

Who's become worth millions while earning an official salary that never

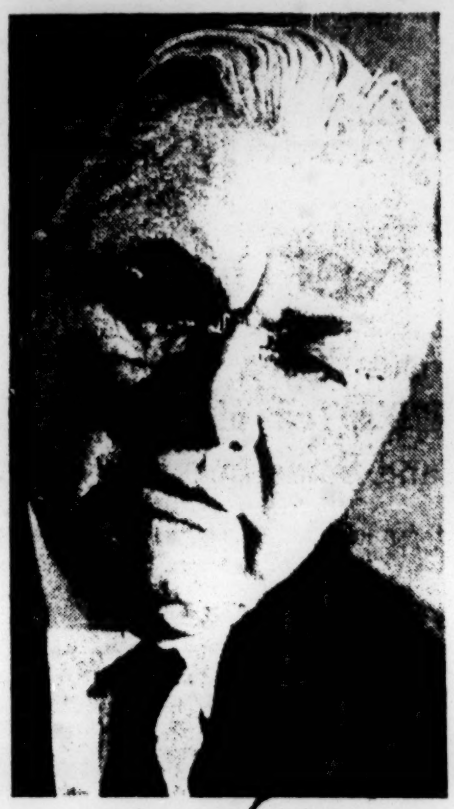
the lawn outside and went on to win a legal battle and was seated.

In 1924 he became district attorney, which meant he was overseer of every piece of county machinery, from the election board to the county councilmen (called the police jury in Louisiana).

When they struck a sunken sea of oil on those levee board lands, Perez and his parish were swept along on a gusher of prosperity. In 1923 Perez had borrowed $1,000 from his mother-in-law to buy a $6,400 home. Fifteen years later he told a friend he'd made his first million.

The voting history of Plaquemines is almost as spectacular. In 1844 a steamboat had carried voters from New Orleans downriver to Plaquemines to produce a count larger than the male population, according to newspaper accounts. Ninety years later they'd refined things by eliminating the steamboat.

Once, after five parish election commissioners had been convicted of vote fraud, Perez calmly explained: "Some of these Plaquemines folks didn't have any way of getting to the polls on them



"Judge" Leander Perez

1944 the state mobilized 500 national guardsmen who marched into the parish and took over the courthouse here after Perez had refused to accept the governor's appointment of an interim sheriff. Perez mobilized his own force armed with rifles and shotguns, barricaded the courthouse and threatened to shoot anyone passing his flaming roadblock of oilsoaked oyster shells. But although his men fled without a shot, Perez won an eventual victory by getting his candidate elected.

He's been at war with the navy over its base at Belle Chasse. Just last year, to keep Negro servicemen out of the parish and their children out of its schools, he declared Plaquemines off limits to naval personnel. "We say the hell with you, the United States government," the judge told Rear Adm. Charles Layman, district commandant.

Perez's adamant racial stand has

US-Canadian Problems a

Secretary of State Dean Rusk flew to Ottawa Thu... Canadian Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson and Exte... Paul Martin on Canadian-American relations and inte... erally. Later Rusk and other officials attended a mini... on trade and economic affairs. Here is a report on Can... lems by an editor just returned from a binational confe...

By PAUL RINGLER, of The Journal Staff

HARRIMAN, N. Y.—It is generally taken for grante... side of the world's "longest undefended frontier"... and light between the United States and Canada. Not s... cans and a handful of Canadians meeting here last week... lems to arouse concern. This was the 25th session of the... founded by former President Eisenhower when he was president of Columbia university. Sessions were held at Arden House, castlelike home of the Harriman family on a Catskill peak given to Columbia by W. Averell Harriman.

In attendance were American industrialists, financiers, government officials, retired diplomats, lawyers, university presidents, magazine and newspaper editors and a small group of Canadian university professors.

They were addressed by Paul Martin, Canada's secretary of state for external affairs, and American Undersecretary of State George Ball. They read background papers. They held group discussions for two days. On the third they hammered out a final report representing "general agreement."

Said the report:

"The Canadian-American relationship is conspicuous for both its stability and its vitality. It is also characterized by intimacy, basically complementary economics and the candor of its dialog."

The report criticized Americans for

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Look to Free

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reached much beyond $6,500 a year.

Who calls civil rights demonstrations "anarchy backed up by the United States attorney general" and who says he'll handcuff Robert Kennedy and James Farmer, head of CORE, if they ever enter his territory together.

Who charges President Johnson is "trying to buy an election with a fake WPA" through his war on poverty program.

Who thinks Walter Reuther and David Dubinsky controlled the 1960 presidential election and will repeat in 1964 and who thinks Zionist Jews "are the most dangerous people in this country today."

Who headed the Dixiecrat forces in his state in the 1948 presidential elections, who was a power alongside the late Huey Long and has remained a power in Louisiana although his parish (county) has a population of only 24,000.

Who says there are only two kinds of Negroes: "Bad ones are niggers and good ones are darkies."

Sulphur and Oil

Forty years ago Perez's parish, Plaquemines, was hardly a place worth ruling. It was — and is — mostly swamp, populated by more water moccasins, muskrats and mosquitoes than people. It stretches along the Mississippi below New Orleans following the great river to the gulf.

The parish is connected to the outside by only two roads and in this isolation a stiff-necked, violence-prone, independent society has developed.

It might have remained a geographical curiosity had it not been for a triple discovery — Leander Perez, sulphur and oil. Perez was found first.

Son of a small planter, a graduate of Tulane and a struggling attorney, he seized his opportunity in 1919 at the age of 28 when the judge of Plaquemines drowned. The governor had appointed a successor who barricaded the courthouse. But Perez, who had his own faction, had himself sworn in as judge on

asked their friends to cast votes for them. That's all that happened."

How Does He Do It?

Meanwhile, Perez, universally known as "Judge," extended his power beyond Plaquemines. Never a state office holder, he nonetheless had an almost perfect attendance record at the state legislature. He was behind the effort that saved Huey Long from impeachment as governor, and he provided the razor thin margin that made Huey's son, Russell, United States senator years later. How did such a small tail as Plaquemines wag such a large dog as Louisiana?

"Brains," says Hermann Deutsch of the New Orleans States-Item and a veteran recorder of Lousiana politics.

But there has been muscle, too. Perez doesn't like strangers nosing about the parish and reportedly keeps a private detective checking around.

Recently Perez set aside an ancient fortress as a jail for any freedom riders or other civil rights advocates who might invade the parish. It's reachable only by boat across snake swarming bayous.

A white girl who came down from New Orleans to watch a Negro religious celebration was called a Communist by sheriff's deputies and thrown in jail for "disturbing the peace."

For those who stay out of trouble, Perez' rule provides free ferries across the river, free boat yards for the parish fishermen, a tax rate of about $8 a year on an $11,000 home.

"We levy taxes just to keep people interested in government," says the judge.

He won't say how much revenue the parish derives from the more than 200 million dollars in sulphur and oil taken annually from the bountiful bayous. "That's a secret," says the judge. "We don't want any one to get jealous." Currently the parish is spending 24 million dollars for school, road and other improvements "and it won't cost taxpayers a penny," boasts the judge.

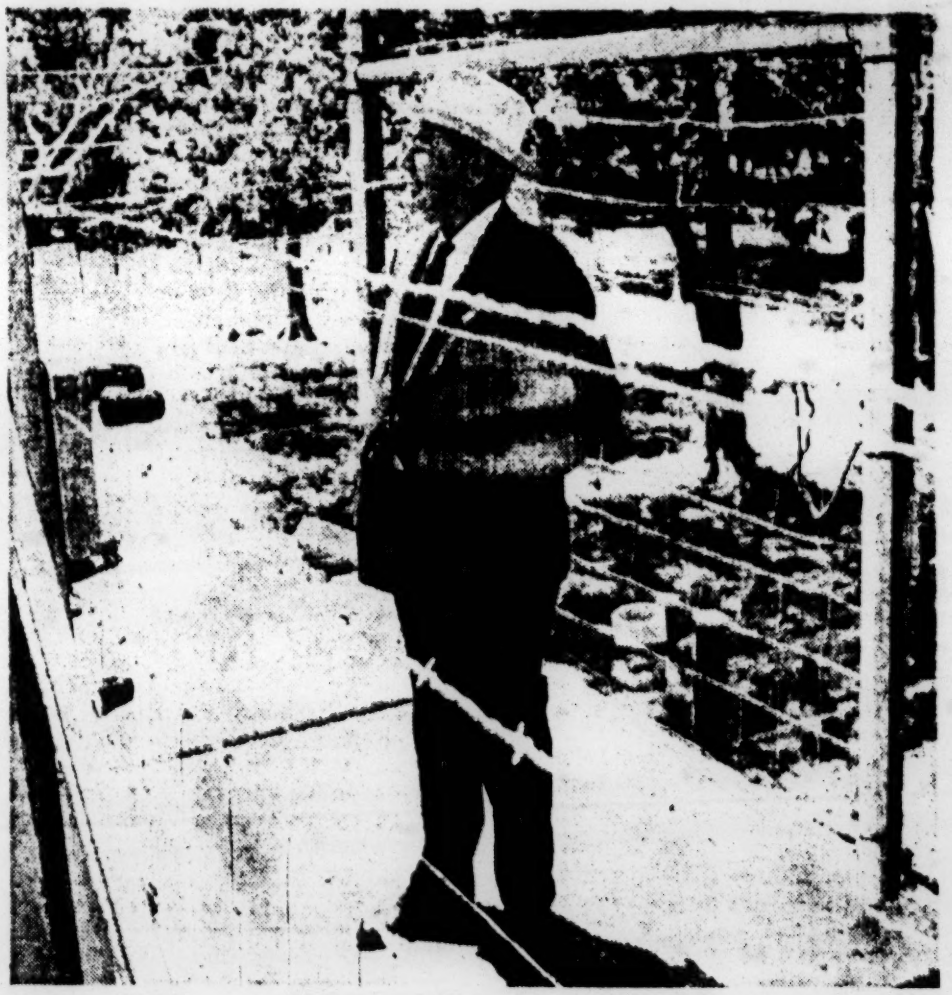
Not that it hasn't been a struggle. In

his archdiocese.

"I had trouble with my archbishop," said Perez, born a Catholic. "I said 'If you think you can send me to hell, I'll ask you to go to hell.'

"Then a group of my friends organized our own church. We call it the Perez-byterians," he laughed jovially.

Deutsch thinks such irreverences have lost Perez support in the state.



Leander Perez grins and puffs a cigar as he looks at the electrified fence newly installed around Fort. St. Philip, an old Spanish structure which he has had converted into a prison for racial demonstrators. The fort is surrounded by snake infested swamp.

hit at "ill-considered action" by both great trading countries. After mention of the civil rights crisis in this country and the challenge to Canadian unity by French-Canadian talk of separation, it stated: "Neither nation can properly involve itself in any way in the solution of the other's domestic travail."

Continued the report: "It is profoundly important that the two countries deliberately accept the independent ex-

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Dark Day for Farmer Ngoc

us here two hectares (about five acres) of good rice land, and now I have two buffalo.

"It was peaceful here until last year,

APRIL 7, 1965

Perez Makes Statewide TV Address

Advocate 4/7/65

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Leander H. Perez Sr., Louisiana's leading acolyte of segregation and states' rights, told a television audience Tuesday night that President Johnson's voting rights bill—on top of the 1964 Civil Rights Act—could lead to "absolute dictatorship."

Perez, political leader of Plaquemines Parish, described the voting rights bill in such terms as outrageous, nefarious and "rotten."

The speech was carried in New Orleans, Shreveport, Lake Charles, Monroe, Baton Rouge and Lafayette.

The bill for the telecast was picked up by the Plaquemines Parish Council, of which Perez is president.

The voting rights bill, along with the Civil Rights Act, "would give the . . . federal government administrative authority over our state and local elections as well as federal elections and you can readily see how this law leads to absolute dictatorship and to a one-party system as in Russia," he said.

Perez testified before a Senate committee in Washington last week in opposition to the voting rights bill.

He told the television audience that the bill provides for what he called "dragnet criminal penalties and injunctions" to force "a reign of terror and persecution in our states, under the prodding of the same evil influences leading demonstrations and boycotts with federal connivance."

He repeated charges of Communist involvement in the civil rights movement and said there would be serious consequences if "the Communist plan of registration of all Negroes in the Black Belt, regardless of qualification" is carried out.

"The next step," he added, "may well be Communist directed governmental authority in the entire territory of the Black Belt as the condition necessary in the Communist-planned ultimate self-determination and overthrow of the yoke of American imperialism."

MARCH 31, 1965

PEREZ ATTACKS VOTE MEASURE

Senators Told Bill Is Strictly Dishonest

N.O. T-P 3/31/65

By EDGAR POE
(T-P Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON — Leander H. Perez, the nationally known political chieftain of Plaquemines Parish, La., said Tuesday the voting rights bill is designed in part to bring about a second landslide for the Johnson administration.

Asserting that he was representing Gov. John J. McKeithen of Louisiana, Perez said if the present bill becomes law it will create a second reconstruction era in the South. He testified before the Senate judiciary committee, which is considering the bill.

In a blistering attack on sponsors of the bill, Perez said the legislation has support of subversive front organizations in this country. He charged that the bill is "strictly dishonest," and no one can defend it.

GIVES POSITION

Reached in Chicago, McKeithen said he advised the committee by telegram that Perez was authorized "to state our position that the matter should be left to the states and that literacy tests are essential, but no person should be disallowed to vote because of his color."

"Judge Perez hasn't carte blanche to make statements for me impugning the motives of those who favor federal legislation," McKeithen said. "But he is an attorney of immense ability. And he is perfectly qualified to discuss technicalities of the bill on his own."

In a prepared statement at the morning session, Perez said the bill is "designed to implement the Communist Party plan for the black belt and would provide its greatest impetus." He charged that the bill "undoubtedly is a hand-in-glove deal with the very 'mass action demonstrations' which form part of the Communist revolutionary conspiracy in the black belt."

The afternoon session of the hearing was stormy at times with sharp exchanges between Perez and Sen. Everett Dirksen, Republican of Illinois. Sen. James O. Eastland presiding.

"UNCONSTITUTIONAL"

Perez said in response to questioning by Sen. Samuel J. Ervin, Democrat of North Carolina, that the proposed legislation is "absolutely unconstitutional" and is aimed at punishing five or six Southern states, five of which cast a majority of their votes in 1964 for the Republican presidential candidate over President Johnson.

The witness told the committee that many Negroes in the South do not register and vote because they have no interest nor inclination. He said that in some Louisiana parishes in the past many Negroes qualified to vote sold their votes. He expressed belief that vote-buying will be renewed because, he said, the proposed legislation will do away with the voting machine.

Early in his testimony, Perez recommended that the Senate Judiciary committee request FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to appear and testify, with the help of his records, as to what Perez called the subversive background of the principal leaders of the mass demonstrations.

SUGGESTS PROBE

"I suggest your committee's subcommittee on internal security have its staff gather reports available in its own files," Perez testified, "and from the files of the U. S. attorney general and House Un-American Activities on the Communist, subversive and Communist-front connections and activities on the persons and organizations leading these racial 'mass action demonstrations' — such as the ADA, NAACP, CORE, Martin Luther King's Pitts Odell's and Bayard Ruskins' Southern Christian Leadership Conference . . . and put copies of those official reports in the record of the hearing."

Senate Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, who played a major role in drafting the legislation, told Perez his Communist charge is "about as stupid a statement as has been uttered in these hearings."

"It's a reflection on the members of the Senate and the lawyers who worked on this bill to say that behind this is a Communist plan," Dirksen declared. "You ought to take that out of the record."

Luke Petrovich, commissioner of public safety of Plaquemines Parish, and George Singleman, assistant to the former district attorney, accompanied Perez to the hearings.

Perez said there has never been a more biased bill in Congress than the voting rights proposal, which it is generally agreed will pass the House and Senate.

The Plaquemines Parish-New Orleans attorney lashed out sharply at Congress and the U.S. Supreme Court for what he said were unconstitutional actions. He chided authors of the bill for leaving such states as New York and Texas outside the bill's provisions. He insisted that illiteracy in New York is greater than in Louisiana.

Sen. Ervin at one point interposed to say that the bill would make a "mockery" of constitutions of the affected states.

Sen. Eastland once commented that "sectional legislation is always suspect."

WORDS EXCHANGED

Sen. Dirksen and Perez sharply exchanged words once. Perez' charge that the legislation has the support of subversive organizations, Dirksen said is, "about as stupid a statement" as had been made in the hearings.

The Illinois senator said that it is a reflection on members of the Senate and attorneys who worked on the bill to have a witness charge that it was a part of a Communist plan. Dirksen said that Perez ought to strike his remarks from the record.

Perez answered that his charge was not personal, but that he would strike it if the senator insisted. It was never made clear whether the Communist charge and the Dirksen "stupid statement" comment would be left or stricken from the official record of the hearings.

Dirksen said that figures supplied by the secretary of state of Louisiana Oct. 3, 1964, about a month before the presidential election, 88.3 per cent of whites of voting age in Plaquemines Parish were registered to vote, but only 3.3 per cent of nonwhites were registered.

Perez told the Illinois senator that it was "very simple." He said white leaders of the parish got white citizens registered but there was no concerted effort on behalf of the Negroes. He said the Negroes have a lack of interest. Many of them, Perez insisted, are interested only in drawing welfare checks.

CITES THIEVERY

The witness, in response, cited what he described as wholesale vote thievery in the 1960 presidential election in Chicago.

Perez told Dirksen and other senators present, including Sen. Jacob Javits, Republican of New York, that too many members of Congress were influenced by the news media, which he charged is biased in reporting news of Southern crime as compared with the "horrible crime rate" of Washington and the North.

Perez said a police officer was slain near Hattiesburg a few nights ago by Negroes. Perez said the slaying was ignored in some Northern newspapers.

Perez said Dirksen could not make a case against Plaquemines Parish, nor West Feliciana Parish, which earlier figured in the questioning.

Perez said the department of justice spent "many thousands of dollars of taxpayers money" in an effort to show that something was wrong in Plequemines Parish. He said the justice department was trying to get at him.

D.C. Protests To Unseat Miss. Solons Slated

N.O. 5-I 6/1/65

ATLANTA (AP)—Demonstrations intended to unseat Mississippi congressmen will begin in Washington in about three weeks, a civil rights leader says.

John R. Lewis, national chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), said yesterday about 2,000 college students from throughout the county would participate in the demonstrations.

Lewis said the demonstrations would be peaceful, but are intended to support charges by Mississippi Negroes that the state's congressmen are not legally elected because Negroes have been denied voting rights.

SNCC's executive committee held its May meeting during the weekend at the group's Atlanta headquarters.

Lewis said the demonstrations are expected to begin about June 13.

He said SNCC plans an orientation session for Southern Negro students Sunday at Tuskegee (Ala.) Institute. About 400 are expected to attend the week-long session which marks the first time SNCC has gotten a significant number of Southern Negro students to work with voter registration, Lewis said.

A Negro voting project in Mississippi will use about 300 students; about 75 will work in southwest Georgia; and others will go into Arkansas, Alabama and Virginia's 4th Congressional District, Lewis said.

The projects are expected to begin about the second week of June.

Plaquemines Voting Bias Ban Affirmed

N.O. 5-I 6/1/65

(States-Item Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The United States Supreme Court today affirmed a judgment requiring Plaquemines Parish voting Registrar Mary Ethel Fox to open registration books on a nondiscriminatory basis.

The judgment requires her to discard a multiple choice citizenship test as a prerequisite for voting registration to applicants who were otherwise eligible on Aug. 3, 1962.

The case is an offshoot of earlier litigation brought by the U. S. attorney general against the state of Louisiana which outlawed an earlier verbal interpretation test, reportedly used in some parishes to discriminate against Negro applicants.

AS PART OF the same case, a three-judge federal court in New Orleans ruled that in 21 parishes where voting discrimination had been found prevalent, the registrars should permit enrollment of voters—primarily Negroes — who had allegedly been excluded on racial grounds.

The 21 designated registrars, including Miss Fox, were directed to register all persons who met age and residence requirements as of Aug. 3, 1962, the date litigation began.

THEY WERE FORBIDDEN to use the new citizenship test, although the U.S. Supreme Court has made no final ruling on whether the citizenship test is as capable of being used with discrimination as is the verbal test.

Miss Fox appealed on grounds she was already under a different federal court order, that she was not applying the citizenship test to exclude Negroes and that she was not specifically identified as a legal party in the original suit.

The Supreme Court rejected her appeal without comment, merely affirming the lower court.

MARCH 19, 1964

T-P. March 17, 64

Miss. Council to Hear Perez

CLEVELAND, Miss. (AP) — The Assn. of Citizens' Councils says Leander Perez Sr. of Plaquemines Parish, La., will address the Bolivar County Citizens' Council here Tuesday.

A newsletter described Perez as "one of the country's greatest authorities on Constitutional law and Communist subversion, who was excommunicated from the Catholic Church for his stand against racial amalgamation."

Former Gov. Ross Barnett is slated to join Perez on the platform.

MARCH 20, 1964

Times-Picayune 3/20/64

FIGHT ON RIGHTS BILL SUPPORTED

To help combat civil rights legislation now pending in Congress, the Plaquemines Parish Council Thursday set aside $5,000 in parish funds.

Destination of the money is the Coordinating Committee for Fundamental American Freedoms in Washington, D. C.

The source of the $5,000, according to council president Leander Perez Sr., is a special expense fund.

He said the fund had been established to defend parish interests.

The $5,000 is "to be used to resist efforts being made in Congress for legislation which is harmful to our rights of local self-government," he said.

The council also voted Thursday to accept a $28,619 bid for a new fire engine for the Belle Chasse Fire Department; a $18,300 bid from the Cooperative Cold Storage Builders of New Orleans to provide refrigeration for a Belle Chasse tomato storage shed addition, and $26,905 bid for construction of the shed addition from James T. Schreiber.

July 16, 1964

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
CO 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

REFER: Jim Peck or Marvin Rich

PEREZ DEFIES CORE, RIGHTS LAW

Pointe-A-La-Hache, La., July 16--It is illegal in Plaquemine Parish now to use any public facility-even a garbage dump-without a written permit.

The parish political stronghold of segregationist Leander H. Perez, Sr. picked up the gauntlet thrown down by Ronnie Moore of CORE and delivered a stinging reply. Moore demanded in a letter that all public facilities be desegregated in accordance with the new civil rights law.

At a meeting Thursday, the five-member parish commission council gave its president, Leander Perez, authority to set up machinery for issuing permits.

In addition to garbage dumps, a new ordinance applies to public buildings, parks, playgrounds, boat docks, ferries and fishing and recreation areas.

Violation of the ordinance is punishable by a fine up to $250 or up to 60 days in jail or both.

In his letter, Moore said "public accommodations can no longer be maintained on a racially segregated basis." He said if desegregation were not accomplished, CORE would "commence nonviolent direct action to attain the objectives of a community open to all its citizens...unless there is voluntary compliance with provisions of the civil rights act.

Replying to Moore, Perez wrote: "Our parish governing body is the Plaquemines Parish Commission Council, of which I am president. Therefore, I answer you as follows: "We do not recognize CORE as having any right to make demands of any kind upon us. We will not condone any Communist-directed activity in Plaquemines parish."

More-More-More

Perez has converted an 18th century Spanish fort in the marshes flanking the Mississippi River in the lower reaches of his parish into a stockade to house CORE demonstrators. The stockade is accessible only by boat across a mosquito and snake infested swamp.

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APRIL 18, [redacted] 1964

La. Weekly 11-16-64 p1

Air Birth Control Plan For Plaquemine Negroes

POINTE - A-LA-HACHE, Louisiana -- A program of publicly supported and administered birth control aimed primarily at Negroes may be introduced in Louisiana through the Plaquemines Parish Health Department.

The parish council appeared receptive to such a plan last week after viewing an educational film on planned parenthood brought before them by two representatives of a Chicago pharmaceutical firm.

Leander H. Perez, president of the Plaquemines Parish Council and an arch-segregationist, denounced "subsidized illegitimacy" and appointed a committee "to study a program of planned parenthood."

Perez said:

"We are confronted today with a most serious social problem. We must further look to our [redacted]

vation.

"Subsidized illegitimacy is increasing. In the next 25 years we may have a majority Negro population. State government itself is in jeopardy. If this should happen our economy would be improverished.

"The state is now spending more than $200 million annually on welfare programs. Eighty per cent of the expenditure goes to the Negro population."

Perez appointed the committee after the group viewed a film brought by representatives of the G. D. Searle & Co. pharmaceutical firm which manufactures and distributes "Enovid," a now widely accepted orally administered tablet for the prevention of pregnancies.

The representatives, Jo-

(See [redacted]RTH
[redacted])

AIR BIRTH

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

seph Bond, Chicago, Ill., and William Merrill, of Memphis, Tennessee, were reportedly brought to Plaquemines Parish by George Singelmann, president of the Citizens Council of New Orleans.

The committee will be made up of Dr. J. T. Reeves, parish health officer; Dr. John E. Lindner, his assistant; Dr. Thomas Foley, and three nurses in the parish public health unit.

REGISTER & VOTE

[redacted]take of being afraid you'll make one.

Don't Be Caught Unexpected...Be Protected by...

A & B

PATROL WATCHMAN
SERVICE
3825 SECOND ST. 822-3538

Capt. A. Armstrong

MARCH 25, 1964

States-News 3/25/64

Rights 'Gutter' Feared by Perez

Segregationist Leander H. Perez Sr. told a Mississippi Delta Citizens Council audience last night that the pending civil rights bill in Congress would "place us all on the same level —in the gutter of despair."

Perez, political czar of Plaquemines Parish, shared top billing at the rally in Cleveland, Miss., with former Gov. Ross R. Barnett. About 350 persons attended.

Perez, excommunicated from the Catholic Church for his opposition to a New Orleans archdiocesan order desegregating parochial schools, charged the civil rights bill is "a step toward communism."

Barnett introduced Perez in a 30-minute speech. He also blasted the civil rights bill, saying it was "the beginning of the downfall of America."

He called on Southerners to unite in a "solid front of opposition" to the bill.

Earlier yesterday, Perez praised Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace for his presidential campaign in Wisconsin. He said Wallace "is doing a lot of good in awakening the conscience of the American people to the situation in the country."

Plaquemines Parish
4/64
Prison Camp



States-Item photo

PLAQUEMINES PARISH Council President LEANDER H. PEREZ SR. walks along behind the barbed wire fence surrounding the compound at Old Fort St. Philip as he shows off the facility that may one day be used as a prison compound for racial demonstrators.

Perez Raises Curtain on Racial Prison

By BERT HYDE

Plaquemines Parish segregationist Leander H. Perez Sr. has given the outside world a look at the renovated old Fort St. Philip that may one day serve as the prison compound for racial demonstrators.

Perez, president of the Plaquemines Parish Council which authorized the renovation of the old fort as a prison, escorted newsmen through the area yesterday.

COMPLETELY surrounded by barbed wire, the one-time Spanish American gun emplacement is located on the East Bank of the Mississippi River opposite from Fort Jackson, some 25 miles above the mouth of the river.

Accessible only by boat, the prison compound is only a small part of old Fort St. Philip.

The original fort is scattered over 100 acres and was built in 1724. The area being used for the compound was constructed in 1896.

THERE ARE FOUR 30-foot square rooms, four 15- by 30-foot rooms and a 170-foot corridor that will serve as a shelter for prisoners.

Outside there are two wired compounds approximately 150-by-100 feet each. One will handle juveniles and the other adults, Perez said.

A 25-foot-wide moat completely surrounds the entire fort site beginning at a point just south of the present compound. A foot-thick, reinforced, five-foot-high wall separates the new compound from the moat.

THE MILE-WIDE Mississippi serves as a barrier on one side and on the other as far as the eye can see are prairie swamplands that make escape from Fort St. Philip a virtual impossibility.

An added precaution is a guard house built atop the fort equipped with a police radio.

Perez explains there will be no segregation inside the bastille. White demonstrators will be locked up with Negro demonstrators, he said.

"WHITE DEMONSTRATORS will be given their choice of either being locked up here or at the parish prison at Pointe a la Hache," Perez said, "unless they accompany Negro demonstrators and then all will be treated alike.

"This is a peaceful spot. We hope we can keep it that way. A few days here and anarchists would surely come to understand our way of life. This is a peaceful spot, a perfect place to meditate."

PRISON TOURED IN PLAQUEMINES

Part of Old Fort Wired for Demonstrators

The old Fort St. Philip, recently renovated to serve as a prison compound for racial demonstrators in Plaquemines Parish was toured this weekend by Leander H. Perez Sr.

Perez, president of the Plaquemines Parish Council which authorized the project, said, "A few days here and anarchists would surely come to understand our way of life. This is a peaceful spot, a perfect place to meditate."

Completely surrounded by barbed wire, the fort is located on the East Bank of the Mississippi River opposite Fort Jackson, some 25 miles above the river's mouth.

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Perez Tours Prison Compound in Plaquemines



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

A BARBED WIRE FENCE surrounds the compound of old Fort St. Philip near the mouth of the Mississippi River, which has been transformed into a prison by the Plaquemines Parish Council of which Leander H. Perez Sr. is president. The area is accessible only by boat or helicopter. The prison has been created to incarcerate racial demonstrators, according to Perez, who is pictured touring the facility.

Prison Will Be Mixed--Perez

Times-Picayune 4/20/64

There will be no discrimination inside the fort proposed as a prison compound for racial demonstrators in Plaquemines Parish, according to Leander H. Perez Sr., president of the Plaquemines Parish Council.

Perez said he was incorrectly quoted in Sunday's The Times-Picayune, and that the quote indicated there would be discrimination.

He explained Sunday night that "any violator involved in a demonstration, without discrimination, would be held for three days at Fort St. Philip for investigation as provided by state law and further held until bond is furnished and also to serve any sentence that may be set by the court."

APRIL 14, 1964

CONFIRMATION IS POSTPONED

Times-Picayune

Biracial Service Put Off in Belle Chasse

4/14/64

A planned biracial confirmation of children at Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church in Belle Chasse was postponed Monday by the Archdiocesan Chancery.

The confirmation was scheduled for 7:30 p. m. Monday. The Rev. Frank Ecimovich, pastor of the church, was reported not at the church rectory Monday. A chancery spokesman said no date has been set for resetting the service.

A parishioner, angered by joint confirmation of white and Negro children last April, allegedly struck Father Ecimovich in the face. Battery charges filed against Leonard Henry Mackenroth were later dropped at the request of the pastor.

A general archdiocesan order has failed to integrate Our Lady of Perpetual Help parochial school although an attempt was made to integrate Our Lady of Prompt Succor School in Buras.

The Buras school has remained closed since late September of 1962 when whites boycotted classes attended by a few Negro children. Arsonists attempted to destroy the building by setting fire to it with gasoline.

NOVEMBER 2, 1963

Perez Readies 'Dungeon' For CR 'Demonstrators'

BURAS,LA. --Arch-segregationist Leander H. Perez, Sr., has been granted his wish as usual by the Plaquemine Parish police jury which has secured a five-year lease on a snake and mosquito-infested dungeon being readied as an isolated jail for civil rights demonstrators.

Fort St. Philip, built by the Spanish in 1746, lies on the East Bank of the Mississippi some 60 miles South of New Orleans. It is accessible only by boat, helicopter or by crossing miles of flat, swampy salt marsh.

The fort, which contains a massive concrete section of powder magazines and former gun emplacements, was sold by the Federal Government as surplus after World War I.

Huge rattlesnakes and water moccasins abound in the fort. Mosquitoes so big and fierce they kill cattle by clogging their nostrils, and fire ants which swarm over humans, bite and cause sores are everywhere in the isolated area.

The jailing area consists of several 15-by-32 foot compartments situated under the embankments of the fort and are connected by a 175-foot "hall."

Last week, crews of workmen were busy clearing weeds and were preparing to string a nine-foot fence which will be charged with electricity. The fence will surround the square fort and, according to a television statement by Perez, will carry as much electricity "as the doctor orders."

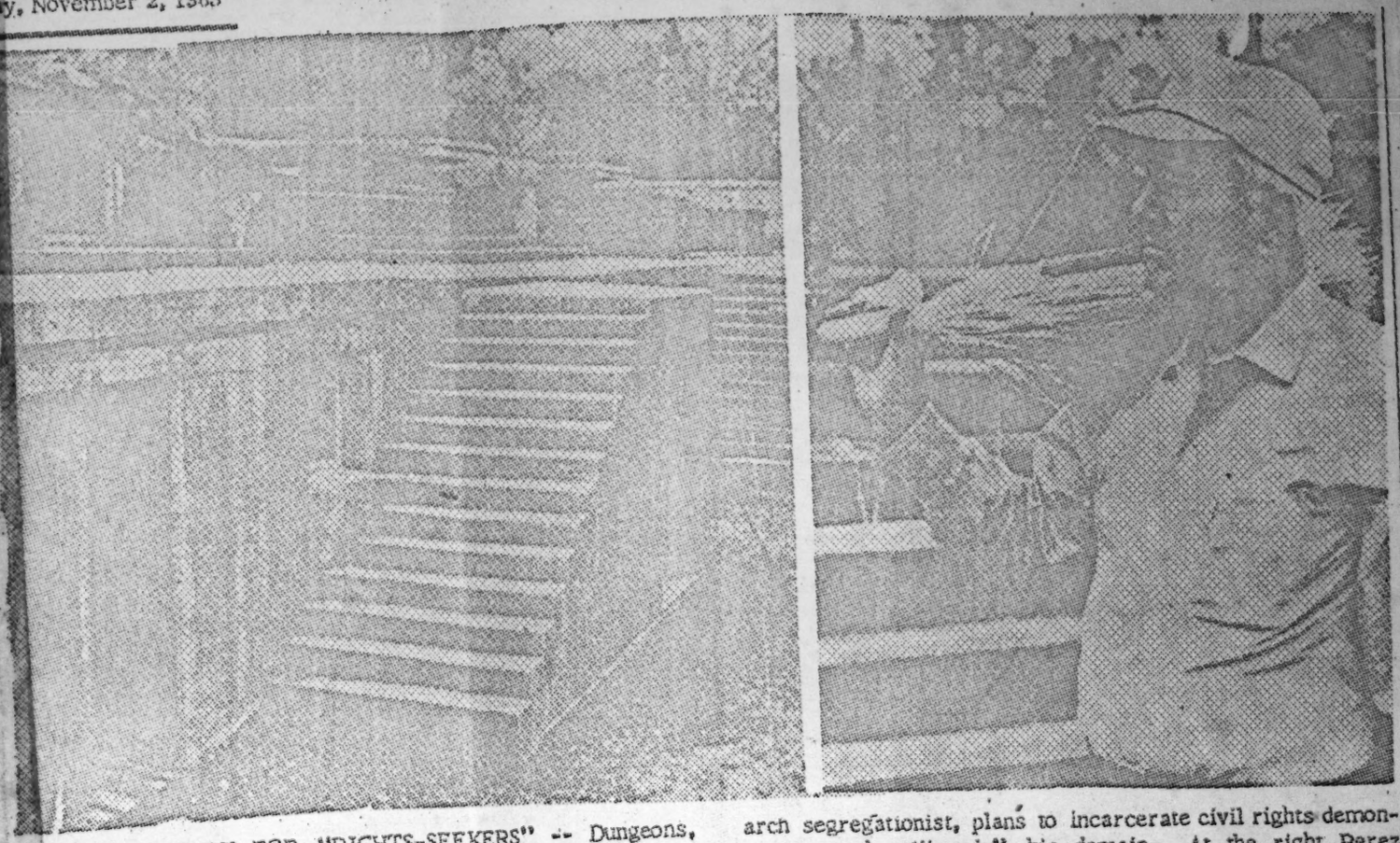
A 80-foot cruiser was being used to carry persons from the West Bank of the Mississippi to the fort. Nearby were moored two boats equipped with cattle pens. These, according to the segregationist boss, were to be used to "pack more than 100 demonstrators in each and haul them across the river."

An unconfirmed report is to the effect that Perez and other segregationists in Plaquemines Parish became deeply concerned over the possibility of civil rights demonstrations some weeks ago. At that time, a story was making the rounds that the Congress of Racial Equality had begun demonstrations in Plaquemine, La., mistakenly believing that the town was in Plaquemine Parish and that CORE would lock horns with Perez. Plaquemine, La., however, is in Iberville Parish.

CORE leaders, on the other hand, made it clear some weeks ago that the demonstrations in Plaquemine, La., were begun because town officials had gerrymandered city limits lines and while Negroes were included in the population count they were in a section which was denied sewerage and electricity.

Actually, there haven't been any demonstrations in Plaquemines Parish which has a population of 24,000 of which number 6,300 are Negroes.

Perez, who considers his prison a form of insurance against future demonstrations in the parish, is being opposed in the Dec. 7 primary election for Democratic committeman by a Negro, the Rev. Percy Murphy Griffin.



DUNGEON READY FOR "RIGHTS-SEEKERS" -- Dungeons, fire ants, snakes and electric charged fences await civil rights demonstrators should they seek first-class citizenship for Negroes in Plaquemines Parish. At the right is a section of old Fort St. Philip, an old Spanish Fort located some 60 miles down the Mississippi River from New Orleans. Its powder magazines under gun emplacements is where Leander H. Perez, Sr., Plaquemines Parish political boss and arch segregationist, plans to incarcerate civil rights demonstrators who "invade" his domain. At the right, Perez stands in front of the emplacement and views the work of clearing away weeds, debris, etc., and erecting a nine-foot hog-wire fence which will be charged with electricity. The area, virtually inaccessible by land, abounds with mosquitoes, fire ants, rattlesnakes and moccasins. Note that Perez is carrying a broomstraw fan to brush away the hordes of huge blood-sucking mosquitoes.

DECEMBER 9, 1961

LA Weekly N.O.
12/1/61

[illegible]ssal Of Plaquemines Par. Vote Suit

Dismissal of a suit brought in Federal Court charging the Plaquemines Parish registrar of voters and the State of Louisiana with discriminating against Negroes who sought to register was asked last Thursday by State Atty. Gen. Jack P. F. Gremillion.

The motion was in answer to the suit filed by the United States Justice Department. Gremillion claimed that the registrar [illegible] registrar ha[illegible] with Uni[illegible]s Commis[illegible]here in May. [illegible] brought out at that time that of 4,135 non-whites age 21 and over in Plaquemines Parish, only 44 or about 1 per cent are registered voters, and that of 8,183 whites 21 or more years of age, 7,010 or 85.7 per cent are registered voters.

During the hearing, Miss Fox the Plaquemines registrar, was placed on the witness stand and subjected to the same questions she asks prospective registrants. Miss Fox failed.

[1963, April]

TO: The United States Department of Justice
BY: Congress of Racial Equality
Mr. Jim T. Mc Cain, Director of Organization
FROM: Ronnie M. Moore, CORE's VEP Agent in Louisiana

VOTER DISCRIMINATION IN POINTE COUPEE PARISH

During April 1963 approximately 138 (one hundred and thirty eight) persons of the Negro racial class attempted to register in the above named parish. However, under the recently appointed registrar, Riley S. Olinde, only 46 of the above number were able to meet Mr. Olinde's qualifications for voting.

Among the 92 persons turned down by Mr. Olinde were three public school teachers and countless high school graduates. We submit these seven persons as plaintiffs of voter discrimination against the registrar:

(1) Delores Littleton who is a public school teacher. 16 yrs
(2) Elouise Bulaney (HS)
(3) Anna Kaynor (HS)
(4) Thelma Batley (HS)
(5) Helen Bouie (HS)
(6) Hattie Perkins (HS)
(7) Marion Davis (HS)

12 yrs.

Mr. Samson Jackson, 502 Morningside Street, New Roads, Louisiana can provide directions as to the addresses of the above plaintiffs. We could submit some more names if necessary. As a matter of fact, a list is being compiled of the names of all persons denied the right to register to vote. However, we contend that the names of the persons turned down can be best obtained if the Department of Justice would inspect the records of Mr. Olinde's office and then seek an injunction against him prohibiting further discrimination.

[1963, Aug. 14]

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Alfred Samuel

Address Box 197, Ventress Louisiana

Length of Residence 25 yrs. Schooling high school grad.

Date of Application August 14, 1963 Time 2:55

Name of Registrar Riley Linde

Comments Did not even look at my paper and told me I had failed. I asked what was wrong but he told me to challenge it in court if I wanted to.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Frances Samuel

Address Box 197, Ventress, La.

Length of Residence 55 yrs. Schooling 6th grade

Date of Application August 14, 1963 Time 2:55 P.M.

Name of Registrar Riley Linde

Comments Failed to me for the third time although I know I made no mistakes.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name

Address Lillian Bryant

Length of Residence 305 Morningside St. Schooling

Date of Application 58 yrs. Time 11th grade

Name of Registrar Aug. 3, 1963 11:00

Riley Olinde

Comments

Failed for no apparent reason.

PARISH

Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Robert Battery

Address

Length of Residence Ventress La. Schooling

Date of Application 25 ye rs Time 8th gr de.

Name of Registrar August 3, 1963 11'30

Riley Olinde

Comments Failed for no apparent reason.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Priscilla Bridgewater

Address Jarreau, Louisiana

Length of Residence 35 yrs. Schooling 8th grade 8th pvs

Date of Application August 23, 1963 Time 11:00

Name of Registrar Riley Clinde

Comments Failed for putting the word democratic on the first line.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Franklin P. Christopher

Address Ventress La.

Length of Residence 24 yrs. Schooling 9th grade

Date of Application Aug. 23, 1963 Time 1 1/4

Name of Registrar Riley Clinde

Comments Rejected because he failed to circle the number on the davit to show which test he was taking.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Cleveland Bazille

Address 1126 Richey St. New Roads, La.

Length of Residence 1 yr. 9 Mos. Schooling 7th grade

Date of Application August 8, 1963 Time 1:00

Name of Registrar Riley Olinde

Comments Left blanks on application form.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mary D. Watkins

Address 514 Texas St. New Roads, La.

Length of Residence 5 yrs. Schooling 8th grade

Date of Application Aug. 1, 1963 Time 11:15 A.M.

Name of Registrar Riley Olinde

Comments failed for no apparent reason.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Esco Annette

Address Box 583 Ventress

Length of Residence Since 1937 Schooling 9th Grade

Date of Application Aug. 1, 1963 Time 255 P. M.

Name of Registrar Riley Olinde

Comments Applicant was given ink pen which to fill out forms. Felt she was failed fo attempt to rewrite or write overno. of months (cover 18 months " 1 "3 months. Complained no erasures possible. Gave welfare card for I. D. Olinde t took down all information from the welfare card.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Pennel Latterson

Address New Roads, La.

Length of Residence 1938 Schooling 5th grade

Date of Application August 2, 196 Time 11:15

Name of Registrar Mr. R. Olinde

Comments No ideal what was missing , etc.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mildred V. Duke

Address 206 11th St. New Roads, La.

Length of Residence 6 mos. in ward &proj. Schooling College grad.

Date of Application Aug. 5, 1963 Time 9:00 A. M.

Name of Registrar Riley Olinde

Comments Teachers high school. Put 6 mos. for length of residence in ward instead of a year.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Veronic Mucklerey

Address 204 11th St.

Length of Residence 36 years Schooling 10th grade

Date of Application Aug. 5, 1963 Time 9:00A. M.

Name of Registrar Riley Olinde

Comments Doesn't think she missed anything.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Mary Chainey

Address 303 Morningside St.

Length of Residence 44yrs. Schooling 8th grade

Date of Application Aug. 2, 1963 Time 11:15

Name of Registrar Riley Olinde

Comments Believes she made no mistakes.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Arthur Richard

Address 825 Railroad St.

Length of Residence 11yrs. Schooling 9th grade

Date of Application Aug. 3 , 1963 Time 11:30

Name of Registrar Riley Olinde

Comments Believes he made no mistakes.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mary M. Franklin

Address 1105 New Roads St.

Length of Residence 23yrs. Schooling 15yrs.

Date of Application Aug. 5, 1963 Time 2:00

Name of Registrar Riley Olinde

Comments Failed to mark out("or County) and (or county) on application

PARISH Pointe Countee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Alfred Samuel

Address Box 197 Ventress, La.

Length of Residence 25yrs. Schooling high school grad.

Date of Application Aug. 14, 1963 Time 2:55

Name of Registrar Riley Olinde

Comments Register didn't look at application and told him he had failed. Questioned registrar told him to challenge it in court.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Joseph L. Frank

Address Box 353 Ventress, La.

Length of Residence 24 years Schooling 7 years

Date of Application August 23, 1963 Time 11:35

Name of Registrar Riley Olinde

Comments Rejected for no apparent reason

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Joyce Solomon

Address Rt. 2, Box 5½

Length of Residence 4 years Schooling 8th grade

Date of Application Aug. 8, 1963 Time 2:20

Name of Registrar Riley Olinde

Comments I Spelled "April", "Aprail", and didn't check LR-1 form.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Edith Joseph

Address Box 370, Ventress, La.

Length of Residence 30 years Schooling 7th grade

Date of Application Aug. 22, 1963 Time 11:15

Name of Registrar Riley Olinde

Comments Failed for no apparent reason

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Mrs. Irene Cador

Address Box 383, Ventress, La.

Length of Residence 54 yrs. Schooling 5th grade

Date of Application Aug. 22, 1963 Time 11:00

Name of Registrar Riley Olinde

Comments Failed for no apparent reasons.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Irene Varsado

Address 1104 Natchez, St.

Length of Residence Life Schooling xxx 10th grade

Date of Application August 22, 1963 Time 2:00 P. M.

Name of Registrar Navarro

Comments Doesn't know why failed. 3rd time to fail.

PARISH

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name

Address

Length of Residence Schooling

Date of Application Time

Name of Registrar

Comments

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Marjorie J. Terrance

Address Box 232 Ventres, La.

Length of Residence 45 years Schooling 5th grade

Date of Application Aug. 2, 1963 Time 1:00

Name of Registrar Riley Olinde

Comments Very smart and careful. Register had yellow card in his xxxxx hand ready to fill out then decided to fail her.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name James O. Jackson

Address Rt. 2 New Roads, La.

Length of Residence 32yrs. Schooling 5th grade

Date of Application Aug. 19, 1963 Time ~~11:00~~

Name of Registrar Riley Olinde

Comments Spelled democratic" incorrectly.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Clara St. Amant

Address 205 Pagano St. New Roads., La

Length of Residence 54 years Schooling 7th grade

Date of Application Aug. 8, 1963 Time 10:30

Name of Registrar Riley Clinde

Comments Left blanks on Appp application form

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Allian Solomon

Address Rt. 2, Box 5½ New Roads, La.

Length of Residence 22 yrs. Schooling 12th grade

Date of Application Aug. 8, 1963 Time 2:20

Name of Registrar Riley Clinde

Comments No apparent reason for failing.

PARISH Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Levinia Joseph

Address Ventress, La.

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of application 9/23/63 Time 10:30 A.M.

Name of Registrar Riley Olande

Comments Forgot to put the word Democratic next to the word Party.

Parish _____

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name _____

Address _____

Length of Residence _____ Schooling _____

Date of Application _____ Time _____

Name of Registar _____

Comments _____

PARISH- Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Lawrence Bridgwater

Address Box 303 Ventress, La.

Length of Residence 47 yrs. Schooling 5th

Date of application 9/14/63 Time 10:00 A.M.

Name of Registrar Riley Olinde

Comments Rejected for no apparent reason.

Parish Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Anna Cader

Address Ventress, Louisiana.

Length of Residence 46 yrs Schooling 6th

Date of Application 9/25/63 Time 1:30

Name of Registar Riley Olinde

Comments Rejected for no apparent reason.

PARISH- Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Lawrence Bridgwater

Address Box 303 Ventress, La.

Length of residence 47 yrs Schooling 5th

Date of application 9/14/63 Time 10:00 A.M.

Name of Registrar Riley Olinde

Comments Rejected for no apparent reason.

Parish Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

Name Anna Cador

Address Ventress, Louisiana.

Length of Residence 46 yrs Schooling 6th

Date of Application 9/25/63 Time 1:36

Name of Registar Riley Olinde

Comments Rejected for no apparent reason.

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish Pointe Coupee Period September 9-14/63

Specified Areas Ventress, Louisiana

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	18			14				32
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies Suppers, & Similar Affairs				250				250
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office			4			3		7
Persons Applying for Registration		1						1
Persons Registered		1						1
Persons Denied Registration								

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish Pointe Coupee Period September 18-21/63

Specified Areas Ventress, Louisiana

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing			20		15			35
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies Suppers, & Similar Affairs				350				350
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office			3		1	2		6
Persons Applying for Registration								
Persons Registered		3		3		4		10
Persons Denied Registration								

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish Pointe Coupee Period October 2 - /63

Specified Areas New Roads

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing								
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies Suppers, & Similar Affairs				350				350
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office								
Persons Applying for Registration			4					4
Persons Registered								
Persons Denied Registration								

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish Pointe Coupee Period October 7-13/63

Specified Areas Ventress, Louisiana

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing		10	12	8	7	7		44
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies Suppers, & Similar Affairs				250				250
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office			2					2
Persons Applying for Registration								
Persons Registered								
Persons Denied Registration								

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish Pointe Coupee Period October 7 - 13/63

Specified Areas Batchelor & Innis, La.

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	~~0~~	15	10	13	28			66
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies Suppers, & Similar Affairs				250			60	310
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	0	4	4		4	7		19
Persons Applying for Registration			2	1	1	1		5
Persons Registered			2	1	1	1		5
Persons Denied Registration								

Shirley Thompson

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish Pointe Coupee Period October 3-19 /63

Specified Areas New Roads, La

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing				36	10			46
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies Suppers, & Similar Affairs				70				70
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	4				2			6
Persons Applying for Registration								0
Persons Registered								0
Persons Denied Registration								0

Ruthie Wells

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish Pointe Coupee Period October 13-19/63

Specified Areas Lettsworth & Batchelor, La.

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	15	4	15	15	10			59
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies Suppers, & Similar Affairs			135					135
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	1	2		4	3			10
Persons Applying for Registration	0			1		1		2
Persons Registered	0							
Persons Denied Registration	0							

Ruthie Wells

Report on Pointe Coupee Parish

The boycott of the Parish Fair in New Roads October 12, 1963, was 100% effective.

Wednesday night October 16,1963, a meeting was called by the Negro leaders to select persons to represent them on the Parish Committee. The Parish officials base agreed to meet them to help solve the problems of the people in this area.

The boycott of all the stores in New Roads has been called off for another two weeks. Shirley Thompson will send a report about it since she's working in that area.

It is very difficult to reach the majority of the people during the day because most of them are working at some job or another.

I've tried going back to person's houses at night. This dosen't help because they're either too tired or uninterested. It is also difficult to get transportation here because the people are working.

What I plan to do next week is to go in the cotton fields and places where they pick pecans to teach the people on their lunch break.

[1963, Oct. 12]

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early Oct. '63

Report for Pointe Coupee Parish
area: Ventress, Batchelor and Innis.
Batchelor and Innis, Louisiana
are very small. Both towns are
mostly farm areas. There are only
about two or three stores in
the whole area. Most of the marketing
and shopping is done in New Roads,
which is the parish seat.

The outstanding contacts in this
area are: 1. Agent Caulfield,
Lettsworth, La. Sty. 2-5825 - Di 4-1868
2. Leon Lafayette - Lettsworth, La.
Sty. 2-5828.
3. Mathew Batiste - New Roads - 638-8794
4. Earl Jack - 703 Olinde St - Silent number
5. Sampson Jackson - 505 Morningside - 638-8691
6. Pat Randall - Batchelor, La - Sty. 2-5242
7. Ruth Hill - 805 Olinde St. - 638-8716

The economic level up here is
very low. There isn't a great deal
of unemployment, but still the people
are paid so little for the great
amount of work that they do.

There are many people here who
are aware of the political matters,
however the number of people who

are Apathetic and afraid for whatnumber them.

The Citizens Committee in the town of New Roads has been dissolved. They refused to take any steps to back up the demands they presented to the City officials. Most of the people on that committee were professionals and this could be the reason.

Wednesday, October 9, 1963, the police came to the places where we had signs for the rallies and the voter registration clinics. They took the signs down and told the proprietors if they would put up any more they would be arrested. This happened in New Roads and Morganza, La.

A boycott has been called by the citizens of New Roads against the Parish Fair which is held every year. I think it will be very successful. Most of the Negro taxi drivers we talked to have agreed to not run their busses the night of Oct. 12.

We have already organized a C.O.R.E. chapter in New Roads. They have

their officers elected and have opened a bank account.

Friday Oct. 4, 1963, the C.U.R.E. group had a test sit-in at one of the local drugstores in New Roads.

Thursday night October 10, 1963, a rally was held in New Roads, La. It was a very good one with over 250 people present.

Saturday October 12, 1963, the C.U.R.E. group will have sit-and run sit-ins all over the town of New Roads. Saturday night there will be another rally.

For the next week I plan to do the same thing I did this week.

Dear Mary

I didn't have a typewriter, so I only sent one copy in.

If its okay to send two written copies, drop me a note to let me know.

Ruthie

phone: Hy 2-5532

I need some test forms and more L-K1 forms.

early Nov '63

Weekly Report

Pointe Coupee Parish New Roads, Louisiana

Field worker - Shirley Thompson

New Roads, Louisiana is the Parish Seat of Pointe Parish. This town is Comist mainly of rural, urban, and suburban areas. Its main industry is the Southern Cotton Oil Company.

Due to the low economic level of Negros in New Roads, they have a lack of interest in political affair. Many Negroes feel as though that they should not take part in political affair because whites white control over all public offices.

The economic standard in New Roads is much lower than the average southern town. The lack of jobs tends to influence its low economic standard The majority of New Road citizen leave and go to other cities because there are not enough job here.

There is not a good relationship between white and Negro leaders. It seems to be a one sided affair, with dictation on the part of the white Politician and a reaction to his order on the Negro leaders part. There is a great demand for Negro leadership in New Roads.

We have accomplished the closing of the Negro theater and a 95 percent effective boycott of the Pointe Coupe Parish fair.

Our difficulties have stemmed out in several direction. We have a problem of getting person to tell us if they have passed or fail the voter registration test once they have gone to registration office. Also we have a problem of getting people to come to voter registration clinic during pecan, sugar cane, and cotton picking season. Our main difficulty is transportation. We need a car to canvass areas where the house are far apart.

On November 2, 1963, we are suppose to boycott the store in New Roads. A committee of four went to talk with the merchant, but something positive did not out of the talks. Some of the local Negro citizen are getting together to raise the bond money for the person who were arrested.

This initial steps have been taken to form a parish bi-racial committee. This passed week election took place in all the ward of Pointe Coupee Parish to select person to be on the bi-racial committee (Negroes). One person from each, ten person in all. On November 5, the Negro half of the bi-racial Committee to be form, will meet to discuss the the demands they are asking for. The over-all Committee will meet on November 8, 1963

early Nov '63

Weekly Report

Pointe Coupee Parish, New Roads, Louisiana

Field Worker Shirley Thompson

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Lee '63

PARISH SCOUTING REPORT

Parish: Pointe Coupee

I. Key towns: New Roads (parish seat), Livonia, Morganza

II. Statistics: Total population 22,488*, Voting age pop. 11,358*
Negro vot. age pop. 5,273*, White v.a.p. 6,085*
Negro registered 1,368**, White reg'd 3,950**
Total registered 5,318**

* from 1960 Census
** as of Sept., 1963

Other pertinent statistics:

III. Local Leaders: names, addresses, phone, and notes on conferences, which were very brief and sketchy

Matthew Batiste 302 Parent New Roads 638-8794
Excellent leader, shows initiative and has good understanding. Able to mobilize people.

Seigent Caulfield Rt. 1 Box 517 Lettsworth no phone
Another excellent leader and fearless man. Excellent and broad understanding of the situation. Has been a fighter for years, and is father of a family of fighters.

Sampson Jackson Ventress
Mr. Caulfield trusts him as a valuable voter registration worker, but Batiste feels he is a fence-sitter.

Joyce Taylor New Roads
Chairman of CORE Chapter. (cont. on attached sheet)

IV. Comments on geographic, political, and economic conditions:

Largely rural, Pointe Coupee produces cotton and other farm products.

Although the history of treatment of Negroes in Pointe Coupee is not the worst, and although there are some independent Negro farmers, Negroes are generally very affaid, especially the professional people. The white power structure is very entrenched and pro-segregation; efforts to establish communication between them and Uncle Toms was even futile.

V. The Negro Community:

A. Representation in power structure

There is no Negro representation in the power structure.

B. Problems with Negro community

1. Fear is an over-riding factor; people who have nothing to fear are afraid to sign property bond for CORE workers.
2. Uncle Toms. There is a voters'league (Ninth Ward V.L.) run by Toms, which refuses to cooperate with CORE, and probably keeps most of the adults away from CORE.

VI. Voter registration:

A. Past voter registration efforts; results and problems

Mr. Caulfield and Mr. Batiste continue to urge people to register. During the summer, 1963 CORE volunteers ran a suncessful voter registration drive.

B. Complaints to Federal government and suits pending:

Complaints filed with the Justice Department ever since the summer project began have led to Federal interest in the Pointe Coupee registrar. Not one of the original 21 registrars named in the Federal suit, the P.C. registrar has now been asked to give a deposition to the Justice Dep't.

C. Reasibility of a vot. reg. drive in re. attitude of Negro and white communities:

There is great potential for stepping up the voter registration drive in Pointe Coupee, but this would probably require assistance from a full-time Task Force worker. Community interest can be mobilized, and a drive could probably be run with little interference from the white power structure.

D. How much money can be raised to support vot. reg. program:

It would be easier to raise money for voter registration than for any other aspect of CORE's program.

E. Techniques of voter registration:

past: canvass, personal contacts, clinics

present: same

suggested: same, with emphasis on voter registration through a declared Voter Registration Week. Attempt also to rally ministers.

VII. Progress toward desegregation:

1. A grievance committee of members of the Negro community presented over a dozen demands to the mayor, only one or two of which were answered, and those were the least important.
2. Negro movie theater picketed, with questionable results.

(cont. on attached sheet)

VIII. Possibility of direct action in re:

A. **Voter registration :** not at all possible at this time, mostly because of fear

B. **Desegregation :** if property bond is available, this is very possible, especially with the public facilities including the public library.

C. **Job opportunities :** not very possible unless a simple boycott can be worked out. Boycotting almost impossible when certain stores singled out as "bad", others "good".

D. **Other areas**

IX. Attitudes toward CORE and chapter development:

There is already a CORE chapte r in New Roads, but it needs a lot of work. The chapter needs to be straightened up and its imagg changed; the rough-necks have to be weeded out or pulled into line. Extensive membership drive in the high schools needed, as well as education of the members. Good potential, however. Recommend full-time worker to assist chapter development.

X. Housing and board arrangements for CORE workers:

Housing available where workers stayed during the Summer Project: New Roads and Lettsworth, as well as possible housing with relatives of Ruthie Wells in Morganza and Batchelor.

XI. Personal Reactions: (Comment on how you promoted voter registration while you were there, and what advice you gave the local people. Also, any other pertinent comments.)

Capable leadership, but to start lasting movement, there is need of more assistance and advice from Task Force workers. Leaders will participate in meeting of the Capital Voters League, as well as the Non-Violent Clinic in Plaquemine.

III. Local Leaders (cont.)

Thelma Caulfiedd
Capable girl, magnetic personality. Good contact for high school in Batchelor.

VII. Progress toward desegregation:

3. A suit was filed by Johnny Jones and the NAACP to desegregate the Trade School in New Roads.

FIELD REPORT

POINTE COUPEE PARISH

January, 1964

VEP: Local leaders, Sargent Caulfield, Sampson Jackson, and Matthew Batiste, continue to urge people to register. According to Batiste, over 200 persons have attempted to register since the first Democratic primary, although only 6 were accepted. Batiste claims that fear is still a large factor; many New Roads citizens are afraid to go to the Courthouse and register.

It has been reported that legal action is being taken against the registrar of voters. The registrar is not one of the 21 named in the Federal Government suit, so he continues to register with the multiple-choice test. A deposition is being taken from him by the Justice Department, and the 21-registrar ruling may be extended to Pointe Coupee's registrar.

I think there is pote ntial in Pointe Coupee for a voter registration drive, but a full- time Task Force Worker would be needed in the area to assist local leaders. Perhaps a two-week Voter Registration Weeks effort could put hundreds more on the registration rolls.

DIRECT ACTION: Matthew Batiste has personally led a series of action projects in New Roads which involved most of the active members of the CORE chapter which is, at the moment, dormant. In early December a group of young people attempted to enroll at the white Trade School in New Roads; they were refused and given the usual run-around. A suit is in the process of being filed on behalf of the youngsters by NAACP attorneys in Baton Rouge.

In the next few weeks, Batiste and Mr. Caulfield will be trying to mobilize the ministers, teachers, and other local citizens to boycott the Mardi Gras Carnival Parade in New Roads. At the moment there is stiff opposition from the school principals.

It is largely the lack of property bond that is holding t he CORE chapter back from direct action. Fear plays a large part in the unwillingness of the local adults to put their property up for bond.

Batiste will test the white library in New Roads and, if necessary, will lead a read-in, coordinated with other CORE groups' actions across the Sixth Congressional District.

BOYCOTT: A boycott of slected white merchants in New Roads, started last October, has all but completely collapsed. Rumors started by Uncle Toms, lack of organized transportation to shopping centers outside the parish, and the complexity of the boycott account for much of its failure. I have great

hope that an effective boycott can be organized, but only after careful preparation of the community with the help of a full-time worker.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: A combination of cold weather, no warm place to hold meetings, and general lack of action have temporarily killed the CORE chapter, although a small group of active members continue to needle the white folks.

Around this hard core of young people, I feel a new CORE chapter can be built, with careful work and training. Young people like Thelma Caulfield should be used to mobilize high school students. There is not only a great deal of work to be done in New Roads, but there is need for a militant organization to replace the almost defunct and Uncle Tom voters' league.

I would strongly urge that a full-time worker be placed in New Roads, because of the excellent potential both in voter registration and in chapter development. I would highly recommend Ed Vickery for this job; using New Roads as a base of operations, he could assist Clinton workers in the other parishes of the Sixth Congressional District.

COPY

14 April 1964

PARISH SCOUTING REPORT - SUMMER PROJECT

POINTE COUPEE PARISH

CONTACTS:

1. Sampson Jackson
   502 Morningside St.
   New Roads

   H'way 10 to Railroad, left on Railroad, right on Parent, to end, left on Morningside. House is on right, just before cinder-block church.

2. Matthew Battieste
   302 Parent
   New Roads
   638-8794

   H'way 10 to Parent, right on Parent. House is on right, at a corner.

3. Joyce Taylor
   New Roads St.
   New Roads, La.

   Off H'way 10 on gravel road. House is right next to library.

4. August Saizon
   New Roads St.
   New Roads

   White house at end of street.

5. Seigent Caulfield
   Rt. 1 Box 517
   Lettsworth
   GY 2 5825 (neighbor)

   Off H'way to Lettsworth, past Lettsworth sign, and past a store on right. House is on left, middle of three houses.

CONFERENCES:

1. Sampson Jackson: Still enthusiastic about voter registration, and impressed us with his ability to command an audience. Enthusiastic about the proposed spring and summer project, but also interested in pushing traditional voter registration. Feels there would be good community support if there were workers in the community. Shows signs of negotiation-itis; wants to confer with proper white power fig ures before acting.

2. Matthew Battieste: Enthusiastic about summer project, but because of personal problems at home will be unable to assist this summer in Pointe Coupee. Discouraged about community cooperation because of failure of boycott and general lack of support by community of summer project last year, but is willing to try again. Predicts no cooperation from the ministers or teachers. Is a good contact for organizing the young people in and around New Roads.

3. Joyce Taylor: Was chairman of the CORE group when it was still meeting. Discouraged about lack of cooperation from the young people and the community, and unable herself to keep a voter registration project going. She reported that the mass rallies were dropped when the people stopped coming. Estimates that there are about 15 serious workers she could get together to help in spring and summer project.

4. August Saizon: Good worker, and probably willing to work on summer project.

5. Seigent Caulfield: Central figure and prime contact for this parish. Very interested in summer project, and feels there would be good cooperation from the community, especially outside of New Roads. Knows of many people who still want to register. Confident that we could find some places to hold registration and elections. Has wealth of contacts not only in this parish but also in surrounding areas. His daughter, Thelma, is a willing worker.

ECONOMIC LIFE:

1) Agriculture: The major crops are cotton, Irish potatoes, sugar cane, and onions.. Farming is largely plantation style, with many of the Negroes employed in farming working as share-croppers and hired hands. Few Negroes own their own land. Most live in town and hire themselves out at harvest. The sugar cane is processed outside the parish. The following are the large landowning families of the parish: Schexnayder, Jobou, Loupe, and Major.

2) Industry: Not many Negroes are employed in local industry, a Southern Oil Co. plant and a new saw mill, and those that are hold menial jobs. Most Negroes work out of the parish, mostly in Baton Rouge.

POLITICAL LIFE:

Pointe Coupee is typical of those parishes where Negroes outnumber whites, but where power rests in the hands of a small group of whites. Principal figures in the power sturcture are Leo Mougeot, a staunch segregationist, and a member of the City Council, and Herbert Harrell, also a City Councilman. The Mayor of New Roads, Scott, has little real power. While there are no Negroes at all in government, there is a small group of Negro leaders who fancy that they are communicating with the white power structure, and that through conferences with the Police Jury, changes will be made in the completely segregated structure in Pointe Coupee. Chances of this happening are slim, but such men as Sampson Jackson continue to oppose direct action, legal or otherwise, until all avenues of negotiation have been exhausted.

EVALUATION OF NEGRO COMMUNITY:

Despite the summer project and the presence of two CORE Task Force workers this fall, there does not seem to be much cohesiveness in the Negro community. Traditionally Uncle Tom groups, of course, do not cooperate, but there seems to be a general difficulty in getting assistance, in transportation and financially, from the people of New Roads. Elswhere in the parish the people have pulled together, but there still remains a lot to be done before we can call the community organized.

VOTER REGISTRATION:

Of the approximately 13,000 Negroes of voting a ge in the parish only 1,300 are registered. At one time there were

about 3,000 Negroes registered, but the rolls were purged in the mid 1950's. There has been good turnout in the past at voter registration clinics; in New Roads alone, 582 people learned how to register, and in the three days between primaries, over 200 people tried to register, on a single day. Now there is no drive as such, and few people are visiting the registrar's office. The registrar, not affected by the Fifth Circuit Court's ruling, still uses the constitutional test.

FEDERAL AND LEGAL ACTION:

No federal action against the registrar, although some is needed. A group of young people is now planning to take legal action against the local trade school to force admission of Negro students. Nils Douglas has agreed to file the suit, and we have urged the communit y to raise money to assist the lawyers.

FEASIBILITY OF SUMMER PROJECT:

We conclude that Pointe Coupee is a good bet for trying the spring and summer project. Although there has been some trouble in the past with building community support, the fact that hundreds are still trying to register indicates that there is still mobilizable community sentiment. There are community leaders who are enthusiastic about the plans, and there probably won't be much opposition, since, as far as we know, CORE is the only active organization in the parish. We probably will get much more support from the country areas, so we would recommend concentrating the summer project not in New Roads.

PROGRESS TOWARD DESEGREGATION:

Briefly, none. A group of leaders, including Sampson Jackson and Seigent Caulfield are meeting with the Police Jury to demand a)desegregation of the trade school; b)de segregation of Welfare Department; and c)desegregation of the court house. I suspect that none of this will accomplished this way.

VOLUNTEERS FOR FREEDOM REGISTRARS:

Contact Joyce Taylor for names. She is now rounding up a group of young people to help in a voter registration drive. The same holds for volunteers for freedom election.

ORGANIZATIONS ACTIVE IN THE COMMUNITY:

CORE is the only group with any base at all in the community.

POLLING PLACES AND PLACES FOR FREEDOM REGISTRATION:

1. Church on Morningside St. - New Roads
2. Church and hall in Lettsworth - Scott's Methodist, Rev. McCoy
3. Church in Batchelor

Mr. Caulfield will try to find other places.

HOUSING AND FOOD ARRANGEMENTS:

Probably the same as last summer. Contact Matthew Battieste and Sampson Jackson.

INTIMIDATIONS:

Mr. Sampson Jackson reported that during the recent election, he was threatened by several white people, and there have been numerous phone threats on Mat Battieste's life and home, but none have ever been carried out, and no one expects they will.

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARD CORE:

The white community resists CORE's pressures, but feeling is that there isn't much chance of violence from whites.

Interest in CORE's program is high among the young people and some of the older leaders, and probably much of the Negro community could be mobilized by CORE.

Submitted by,

Mimi Feingold
Clinton, La.
April 14, 1964

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION

38 Park Row - N.Y. 38, N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

Ronnie M. Moore
Person Reporting

Plaquemine (Iberville) LA.
CITY COUNTY STATE

PEriod covered From April 1 to April 30, 1964

Date Submitted May 12, 1964

Election District to which this report applies 6th. Congressional District (Pointe Coupee)

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass																											711
No* contacted by other means (specify means)																											192
No* refusing to participate																											0
No* instructed at clinics																											178
No* instructed at other places (specify place)																											0
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																											197
No* successfully registered by this project																											104
No* denied registration in this project																											93

*Persons of voting age

POINTE COUPEE PARISH, LOUISIANA

Total numbers of registered voters, by race, for parish wards and precincts, as of the date April 22, 1964.

* * *

Ward,	Precinct	White Reg. Voters		Negro Reg. Voters		Total	
1	1	87		24		111	
	2	54	198	66	108	120	305
	3	45		18		62	
	4	12				12	
2	1	133	153	86	114	219	267
	2	20		28		48	
3	1	133	133	89		222	
4	1	465	501	81	92	545	592
	2	36		11		47	
5	1	152		37		187	
6	1	169		12		181	
7	1	398		131		529	
8	1	398		130		528	
9	1	479	1300	318	562	792	1853
	2	821		244		1061	
10	1	571	901	92	141	663	1041
	2	116		40		155	
	3	214		9		223	
		4303		1426		5719	

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Period covered

CORE — ORGANIZATION

RONNIE MOORE — PERSON REPORTING

From MAY 1 to MAY 31, 1964

306 IVEY ST. — STREET ADDRESS

POINTE COUPEE — CITY PARISH ~~COUNTY~~ STATE

Date Submitted: JUNE 15, 1964

PLAQUEMINE, LA.

Election District to which this report applies 6TH C.D.

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	TOTAL
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																																
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																																
No* refusing to participate																																
No* instructed at clinics																																
No* instructed at other places (specify place																																
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																																149
No* successfully registered by this project																																63
No* denied registration in this project																																86

*Persons of voting age

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Voter Education Project

Period covered by this report: From June 1, 1964 to June 25, 1964

Person reporting Bonnie M. Moore

306 Ivey St. | Plaquemine | (Iberville Parish) | Louisiana
Street Address | City | County | State

Date submitted: June 27, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: 6th Congressional District

Pointe Coupee Parish, towns of New Roads, Morganza, Batchelor
Ward, Beat, etc. | Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 1,486

Number instructed at home 1,486

Number instructed at clinics 296

Number instructed other places 296 a. Specify places Just at clinic stations

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 98

Number successfully registered by this project this week 33

Number denied registration in this project this week 65

a. Reason for denial Technical errors on the affidavit and/or application forms.

Number contacted by other means 1,372

a. Specify means at church meetings

Number refusing to participate Many

a. Reason for refusing to participate Fear of economic, political and physical reprisals.

Number of persons successfully registered since the start 55 since June 1, 1964

Number of workers in the campaign 3 workers plus local volunteers

Remarks Federal action against the unfair application [redacted] of and the unconstitutional validity of Louisiana voter registration laws will end the La. political conspiracy against Negro suffrage in the state. Then we in CORE will just have to obliterate the obstacles of fear, apathy, and ignorance in this parish and others in the state.

FIELD REPORT - Pointe Coupee Parish - June 30, 1964 - July 15, 1964

The staff assigned to Pointe Coupee is working from the north parish line towards the parish seat, New Roads. Thus far we have worked in the upper Lettsworth area, Torras, Lettsworth, the area between Lettsworth and Innis, and in the city of Innis. Canvassing, we have reached approximately 225 Negro citizens; more than 4/5 of them are not registered.

Mr. Seigent Caulfield, Mr. Leon Lafayette, Mr. Robert Britton, and Mr. Hermann Russell, all of Lettsworth, are strong and dependable community leaders. Mr. Caulfield has been working in Baton Rouge, but Mr. Lafayette, Mr. Britton, and Mr. Russell have worked closely with us and made contacts for clinics in several instances. Mr. Russell is enthusiastic about maintaining a clinic with the help of the local youth who have been working with us. Mr. John Griffen of Lettsworth is extremely interested in and misinformed about CORE's activities. He says he wants to help in whatever way possible, but he's a scared Tom. He had originally arranged for us to use the Friendly Cafe (his son's business) as a clinic , but after going to New Roads to discuss it with the sherriff he changed his mind. His sister-in-law, Lillie (Mrs. Steve) Griffen, helped us a much as she could in setting up another clinic.

Thelma Caulfield (S.C.'s 17-year-old daughter) has been invaluable in every aspect of our work. Ed Sturgis (21) has been working with us regularly and is an excellent teacher. Edna Draper (16) is a good worker and very enthusiastic, but she is not able to work with us regularly. Fred Tolliver (19) would probably be a very militant worker if we were involved in direct action. He was responsible for getting several people to the clinics, but isn't too interested in the "work" of VR.

Most of the Negroes in these communities live on plantations and work in the fields. The only other work locally appears to be in logging, and many of the men work in B. R., coming home on week-ends. Most of the people we have talked to are very interested in registration, although some don't want to talk with us--either out of fear from the landowners or apathy. There seems to be no in-between attitude. Because of the work last year and the support of the community leaders, most of the people are aware of the project. We have been well received in most of the homes, particularly because the local youth working with us are well known.

We've had a total clinic attendance of approximately 120, with about 100 planning to go to the registrar's office when the books open July 27. Clinics have been held at the following churches:

Upper Lettsworth - St. Matthew's - 2 days - good attendance
Torras - Mt. Carmel - 2 nights - poor attendance
Lettsworth - Scott's Methodist - 3 days - good attendance
New Zion - 3 nights - fair attendance
Innis - Good Faith Baptist - 2 days - very good attendance

Freedom Registration is being handled along with the actual training. People have been favorable to the idea of Freedom Registration when they understand it, but many seem to go along without knowing just what it is. To date we have approximately 150 Freedom Registrations.

On Tuesday, July 7, the youth of New Roads tested several Businesses and were refused service or use of facilities at each place. Complaints are being filed with the Justice Department against the Tiger Drive-In, Joe Decotan's service station, Casa Loma Restaurant, New Roads Restaurant, Morel Hotel Cafe, and the Community Swimming Pool. Billups and Cities

Service stations were also tested, and testers were forced to use segregated facilities. Dave Kramer was beaten by white citizens while attempting to take pictures at the swimming pool. The youth in New Roads are not at all organized, and as yet there is no community support for any kind of a direct action program. Threats and harrassments from the white community as a result of the tests as well as the number of Toms and the apathy characterizing the Negro community have dampened the enthusiasm of the 40 youths who were willing to test July 7. Matthew Battieste is the recognized leader, but at present he is talking about giving up all testing for a while.

There have been only a few incidents of harrassment and intimidation of CORE workers in Pointe Coupee Parish, and none reported from the Negro community.

Peggy Ewan
Catherine Cortez
Sharon Burger

Pointe Coupee Task Force

July 28, 1964

POINTE COUPEE — NEW ROADS

New Roads (Pointe Coupee Parish) The books are open, don't know what days, but they will stay open until the month before the Nov. election as no second primary is needed. On Monday, a bout 50 people stood in line and 15 were registered.

Greensburg (St. Helena Parish) don't know

Hammond (Tangipahoa Parish) don't know

Plaquemine (Iberville Parish) don't know

Convent (St. James Parish) don't know

other areas ?

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 7, 1964 2. Time of Day 4:30 PM

3. Name of Company Tiger Drive-In

4. Address 623 (number) Main St. (street) New Roads (city) Louisiana (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

Barbara George, and Ernest Allen approached the Tiger drive-in and a white customer who had been sitting at the counter rushed to the door and closed it as he saw Barbara and Ernest approach. Nothing was done by the management or staff to open their place of business even though they could plainly see that customers were waiting outside. Ernest and Barbara left the area immediately. The drive-in is located on a well-traveled state highway and serves customers [redacted] in interstate travel.

Complainant's signature

Barbara George
(Name)

502 Bernard St
(Number, Street)

New Road La.
(City, State, Zip)

(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

1. Effective Date: The public accommodations section is effective upon signing of the bill by the President. CORE groups can, and should, begin immediate attempts to utilize the facilities newly opened by law. We cannot allow resistance to build up as occurred in the 1954 school cases.

2. Coverage: The bill provides (Sec. 201) "All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, sevices, facilities, privileges, advantages and accommodations of any place of public accommodation, as defined in this section, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin."

The categories covered are:
1. Any inn, hotel, or motel which has more than five rooms for rent.
2. Any restaurant, cafeteria, lunchroom, lunchcounter, soda fountain or other facility principally engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises; any gasoline station.
3. Any motion picture house, theater, concert hall, sports arena, stadium or other place of exhibition or entertainment.
4. Any establishment which is physically located within the premise of any establishment otherwise covered and which holds itself out as serving patrons of such covered establishment. Thus, barber shops and bowling alleys within hotels would be covered while other barber shops and bowling alleys would not.

3. Action: CORE groups should, of course, attempt to negotiate. Now we have a powerful new weapon. A civil action for an injunction may be brought by the person aggrieved. You don't have to wait for the Attorney General. He may intervene if he certifies that the case is of general importance. Further, the court may appoint an attorney for the complainant and may authorize the court action without the payment of fees, costs, or security. Further, the court may allow the prevailing party reasonable attorney's fees as part of the costs. This section (204) should be thoroughly checked by the CORE chapter attorney.

4. Timing: Court action is always slow. Further, this section permits the court to refer the case to the Community Relations Service for up to 120 days for an effort to secure voluntary compliance. We must continue to press through negotiations and direct action for immediate compliance.

[1964, July 28]

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Lillie Tolliver

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 150, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 4th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 28, 1964 TIME: 11:00 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Clinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure; Mrs. Tolliver said she thought that a white man who was before her in the registrar's office was treated better and passed with the help of the registrar

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: David Norris

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 473, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since 1920 SCHOOLING: 1st grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 28, 1964 TIME: 11:45

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Clinde

COMMENTS: registrar told Mr. Norris that he failed, but did n ot mention that he could reapply in 10 days, as he usually tells the people he fails

PARISH: POinte Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Felton Randall

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 500, Batchelor, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 10th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 28, 1964 TIME: 12:00 noon

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Clinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

Parish; Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Jerry Russell

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 144, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since birth SCHOOLING: 7th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 29, 1964 TIME: 11:00 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: after a quick glance at the paper, Mr. Olinde said it wasn't right. no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Roberta Johnson

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 113, Batchelor, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since birth SCHOOLING: 8th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 29, 1964 TIME: 11:00 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Innis Paiz

ADDRESS: General Delivery, Morganza, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since 1938 SCHOOLING: 11th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 29, 1964 TIME: 11:15 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no re ason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Eula Miles

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 498, Batchelor, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 10th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 2:45 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Point e Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Frances Gage

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 498, Batchelor, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 3rd grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 3:00 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Georgia Mae Posey

ADDRESS: Rou te 1, Box 498, Batchelor, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 9th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 3:00 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Rosa Mae Walker

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 16, Batchelor, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 7th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 3:00 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Clinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure; Mrs. Walker thought her papers were perfect

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Edna Bell Lyle

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 368, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 4th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 3:00 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Clinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Edna Mae Lacy

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 505, Batchelor, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since 1959 SCHOOLING: 6th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 2:00 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Clinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure; Mrs. Lacy thought the forms had all been filled out correctly

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Mary Lee Austin

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 10, Morganza, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since birth SCHOOLING: 7th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 29, 1964 TIME: 11:45 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Cou pee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: John Griffin

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 384, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 6th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 29, 1964 TIME: 1:30 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Couppe

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Ella Mae Griffin

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 384, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 8th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 29, 1964 TIME: 1;30 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Annabell Cannedy

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 402, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 4th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 29, 1964 TIME: 1:45 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Clinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure
son taught her the forms and son passed

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Georgia Green

ADDRESS: ROUTE 1, Box 467, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 7th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 29, 1964 TIME: 2:00 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Clinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: James Gage

ADDRESS: General Delivery, Morganza, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: 21 years SCHOOLING: high school graduate

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 29, 1964 TIME: 2:15 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Clinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Annabell Francois

ADDRESS: 804 Richey Street, New Roads, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since 1954 SCHOOLING: 12th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 28, 1964 TIME: 2:15 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: ROland S. Clinde

COMMENTS: n o reason for failure; Mrs. Francois said registrar did not even look at her application form

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Leola Jackson

ADDRESS: 601 St. Jude St., New Roads, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: sonce 1954 SCHOOLING: 12th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 28, 1964 TIME: 2:30 pm

NAME OFREGISTRAR: Roland S. Clinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Theresa Lee

ADDRESS: 106 13th St., New Roads, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: high school graduate

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 28, 1964 TIME: 3:30 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Clinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Ivory Foster

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 176, Batchelor, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 5th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 2;30 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: n o reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Alma Foster

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 176, Batchelor, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since 1926 SCHOOLING: 10th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 2:30 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Thomas Webb

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 204, Lettswor th, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 8th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 2:30 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Fanny Johnson

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 332, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 9th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 28, 1964 TIME: 9:30 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: MARTHA PLATT

ADDRESS: Singletary Street, New Roads, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: sonce 1959 SCHOOLING: 8th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: JUly 28, 1964 TIME: 10:15 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Earl Tolliver

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 150, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 8th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 28, 1964 TIME: 11:00 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: ROland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure, except that he didn't fill the paper out right

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Cornelius Howard

ADDRESS: gen eral Delivery, Morganza, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since 1962 SCHOOLING: 12th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 3:00 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Dolly Harris

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 19, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE : life SCHOOLING: 3rd grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 3:30 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason why failed

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Raphael Howard

ADDRESS: General Delivery, Morganza, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: [redacted] life SCHOOLING: 7th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 3:30 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Mabel Hall

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 367 B, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 3rd grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 11:15 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: Olinde refused to help her and gave no reason why she failed

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Idell Williams

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 367, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since 1961 SCHOOLING: 9th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 11:40 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: ROLAND S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Clevia Cracklin

ADDRESS: Route 1, Batchelor, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since 1930 SCHOOLING: 4th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 12:00 noon

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Jessie Mae Pugh

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 374, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 4th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 9:35 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: Olinde told her she failed and could come back in 10 days, but wouldn't tell her why she failed

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Charla Mae Smith

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 106, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 9th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 9:35 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason given for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Sallie Jefferson

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 379, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 1st grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 9:35 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: Olinde gave her forms to study and told her to come back in 10 days, but gave no reason for the failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Elese Morris

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 174, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGHT OF RESIDENCE: lif e SCHOOLING: 3rd grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 3:45 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Juliette Tolliver

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 156, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 8th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 3:50 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: ROland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: Mrs. Tolliver checked the answers to the constitution test with a CORE worker and had the answers correct; no apparent reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Freddie Hubert

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 161, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 4th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 4:30 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: POinte Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Lillie Moment

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 3, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 7th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 28, 1964 TIME: 1:40 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Alfred Johnson

ADDRESS: 303 Singletary Street, New Roads, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since 1929 SCHOOLING: 9th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 28, 1964 TIME: 2:00 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure; Mr. Johnson thought that the application had been filled out correctly and that the answers to the test were all correct

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Paul Richard

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 77, Batchelor, Lousiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 3rd grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 28, 1964 TIME: 12 noon

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Belford Moment

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 3, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 6th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 28, 1964 TIME: 1:40 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason fo r failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Rosemary Daily

ADDRESS: General Delivery, Innis, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since 1960 SCHOOLING: 8th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 29, 1964 TIME: 2:30 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure; request for certified copy of answers refused by registrar

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Mary Ann Daisy

ADDRESS: 1013 St. Mary Street, New Roads, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: at present a college junior

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 29, 1964 TIME: 4:30 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure; request for certified copy of answers refused by registrar

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Grant Harris

ADDRESS: General Delivery, Morganza, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 3rd grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 29, 1964 TIME: 11:15 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Margaret Jean Saizon

ADDRESS: 1125 New Roads Street, New Roads, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since 1956 SCHOOLING: high school graduate

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 30, 1964 TIME: 9:15 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S1 Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure; certified copy of answers requested from registrar, who refused

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Mrs. Levator Cain

ADDRESS: 511 Pennsylvainia, New Roads, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since 1957 SCHOOLING: 7th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 30, 1964 TIME: 2:50 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure; Mrs. Cain was told upon her request for a certified copy of her answers from the registrar that he could not sent her such a

copy

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Lillie Mae Griffin

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 403, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 7th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 29, 1964 TIME: 2:15 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure
request for ce rtified copy of answer s within 25 days denied by registrar

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Lizabeth Scott

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 396, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since 1940 SCHOOLING: 4th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 29, 1964 TIME: 2:30 pm

MANE OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

Complaint Information

NAME: Lillie Kato

ADDRESS: Box 2, Innis, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENDE: since 1951 SCHOOLING: 7th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 29, 1964 TIME: 2:30 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

request for cert ified copy of answers refused b y registrar

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Emily Lan chart

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 466, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since 1901 SCHOOLING: 4th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 12:00 n oon

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Edna Parker

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 466 B, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 4th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 12:00 noon

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: No reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Rotelia Price

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 368, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: life SCHOOLING: 3rd grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 1:00 pm

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Geraldine Victoria

ADDRESS: Box 627, Ventress, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since 1960 SCHOOLING: 9th grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 10:05 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: Missed question number 6 on form number 1 of the test on the Constitution

PARISH: Pointe Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Josephine Dorsay

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 130, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since 1932 SCHOOLING: 5t h grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 11;00 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reason for failure

PARISH: Poin te Coupee

COMPLAINT INFORMATION

NAME: Ida Moore

ADDRESS: Route 1, Box 130, Lettsworth, Louisiana

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE: since 1917 SCHOOLING: 3rd grade

DATE OF APPLICATION: July 27, 1964 TIME: 11:00 am

NAME OF REGISTRAR: Roland S. Olinde

COMMENTS: no reagon for failure

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

La. Committee on Reg. Ed. — ORGANIZATION

Ronnie M. Moore — Person Reporting

PEriod covered From Aug. 1, 1964 to Aug. 31, 1964

306 Svey St. — STREET ADDRESS

Plaquemine (Iberville) Louisiana — CITY COUNTY STATE

Date Submitted Aug. 31, 1964

Election District to which this report applies 6th Congressional District - Pointe Coupee Parish

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass																											465		
No* contacted by other means (specify means)																											—		
No* refusing to participate																											10%-60%		
No* instructed at clinics																											300		
No* instructed at other places (specify place)																											—		
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																											222		
No* successfully registered by this project																											70		
No* denied registration in this project																											152		

*Persons of voting age

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Period covered by this report: From Sept. 2, 1964 to Oct. 2, 1964

Person reporting Bonnie M. Moore

1501 ½ East Boulevard, Baton Rouge, (East Baton Rouge) Louisiana
Street Address City County State

Date submitted: October 3, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies 6th Congressional District Pointe Coupee Parish

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 279

Number instructed at home few

Number instructed at clinics 123

Number instructed other places None a. Specify places

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 93

Number successfully registered by this project this week 30

Number denied registration in this project this week 63

A. Reason for denial Errors on application, insufficient identification, sometimes no apparent reason for failure

Number contacted by other means None

A. Specify means

Number refusing to participate approx. 100

Reason for refusing to participate Fear, apathy, ignorance

Number of persons successfully registered since the start

Number of workers in the campaign 3 staff workers making regular visits plus many local volunteers

Remarks

Pt. Coupee

AP - 343 - 1325 (N.O. 529-5501)
UPI - 344 - 0870 (N.O. 524-8351)

DRAFT OF PRESS RELEASE - October 16, 1964

Baton Rouge, La.

Ronnie Moore, field secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality in Louisiana, today sent a telegram to the U. S. Department of Justice requesting action to desegregate the State Industrial School for Colored. This action follows the jailing of two Negro youths, Milton Harris and Daniel Sneed, local CORE workers of New Roads, La., who are now in the School. The youths have been charged with criminal acts and parole violations, but CORE alleges that their activities with CORE caused their apprehension. CORE is asking the Justice Department to have the courts decide whether or not it is legal for Louisiana to operate a segregated facility even as an institution of rehabilitation. The FBI has been asked to insure equal protection of the laws to the two workers.

[1964, ca. Oct. 9]

POINTE COUPEE PARISH

Loria Davis

Intimidations and Harrassments
New Roads, Louisiana

On Friday night October 9, 1964, Milton Harris, youth of this parish who has been active in voter registration for the past two summers was arrested by Deputy Alton Laurant while on his way to check on the condition of an injured brother with his mother. He was picked up before he reached the fair ground where his brother was. Now as we understand, Milton was on probation and under an 8:oo p.m. curfew because of previous incident with some white youths. This was reported to us by Matthews Battiste, a local CORE worker in New Roads, Louisiana. Also, Matthews said that this juvenile deputy, after picking up Milton, boasted that he had been waiting to get Milton now that he had him he knew he was going to State Industrial School. FBI men were notified, also Milton's probation officer.

On Monday moring a hearing for Milton was held and he was sentenced to State Industrial School. From reports froms his mother, we found out the judge was very incooperative. Also the mother said Milton's probation officer was present but said nothing in the youth's defense. Two FBI men were also present and talked to Milton, then told her, the Mother, that they would be out to her house later to talk to she and Dentist, the son that had gotten beaten by whites that night at the fair.

It was reported later that Daniel Sneed, another youth of New Roads was a few days later for some untree thing too, and he is in State Industrial School also.

There is going to have to be some type of legal action taken. Our CORE attorneys, Collins, Douglas, Elie, and Bell have been notified.

FIELD REPORT
POINTE COUPEE PARISH
September 1, 1964 - October 2, 1964

VOTER REGISTRATION: Work in this parish was carried on largely by local volunteers, with three three (3) staff workers making regular visits to the parish to help with canvassing, set up clinics, and keep things going in general. The most receptive communities still seem to be the Batchelor and Innis area and Ventriss. The apathy of the adult community in New Roads, the parish seat, is overwhelming; although a large part of our support from local youth comes from this city. Ninety-three (93) people applied for registration this month, but only thirty (30) passed. The registrar still refuses to discuss or comply with the voting section of the 1964 Civil Rights Law concerning certified copies of answers to the test and 6th grade education as a rubuttable presumption of literacy.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: Several young people in New Roads and a few from different communities throughout the parish have expressed interest in forming a CORE chapter. The problems seem to be finding capable and responsible leadership and educating the majority of the youth in non-violence. Meetings with this group should be planned for the very near future.

Respectfully submitted.
Sharon Burger
Clinton, La.

November 10, 1964

TO: Attorneys Collins, Douglas, and Elie

FROM: Ronnie M. Moore

RE: Illegal Incarceration of Two Negro Youths at State Juvenile School at Baker, Louisiana

Around or about October 9, 1964 Milton Harris of New Roads, Louisiana was arrested for parole violation. He was placed on parole a good while before he became involved in CORE activity because Deputy Laurent claimed that Harris was using profanity. Harris claimed innocence and he had a witness that he did not us profanity and was not present at the time Laurent claimed the offense was committed. In spite of such testimony, Harris was placed on probation. Time passed and when Harris, his friends, and Mother participated in CORE activities like testing, picketing at New Roads; Harris was arrested one night for parole violation merely because he was not at home during curfew time at 8 p.m. However, Harris had a legitimate excuse for being on the streets. He was on an errand for his mother.

Upon being charged with parole violation, he was turned over to New Roads parole officer, Randolph Futress whose office is in Baton Rouge phone Di 2-4781.

Officer Futress offered Harris' release to the custody of his uncle, Mr. Lawrence Etienne; who resides at 1502 North Acadian Thruway, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Mrs. Etienne refused. Therefore, Harris remains in State Home because his uncle can't take him and the Juvenile Judge will not release him to his mother in New Roads, Louisiana.

Mr. Etienne claims that the only reason why Harris was not release to his sister is not because her home is unfit but because of the following.

"Deputy Laurent who originally arrested Harris for using profanity and later for parole violation doesn't want Harris in New Roads and has warn Harris. In Laurent words, "he is not going to live to be old."

Etienne further states that parole officer Futress claims that because of the "personal" ungrounded,

and irrational strife between Deputy Laurent and Harris, it would be good for Harris to stay out of New Roads.

Somewhere around or about October 14, Daniel Sneed of New Roads, Louisiana another CORE participant was arrested for pecan theft. A Negro woman trying to please her boss testified against him. Sneed and others had been picking pecans before and nothing was ever said nor were they ever warned in the past.

Request: Filing of writ of habeas corpus to secure their release.

Note: On October 10-16, 1964 CORE asked for federal intervention in regard to desegregating the public facilities for rehabilitation. No respond as expected.

Ronnie M. Moore

RMM/jmj

'65

Tiny Hood sick with influenza on March 3,4,& 5 called MD Helmn on Wed, March 3, and was told he had to attend a case in the hospital and could not see her; called Helmn on Thurs. and was told it was his day off. On Thurs. also she called MD Fulmer and was told she needed a psychiatrist not a medical doctor. Both MDs are white.

Pointe Coupee Parish

STATE OF LOUISIANA NO.

vs. 18th. JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

POINTE COUPEE, LOUISIANA

New Roads, La., 2/12/65

In lieu of appearance bond required to be furnished by the accused Leola Hood - who has been arrested under the charge of Failure to Obey Lights, the undersigned Sheriff of the Parish of Pointe Coupee does hereby acknowledge to have received from Leola Hood. the sum of 125.00 Dollars and said sum being the amount fixed by the Court to insure the appearance of said Leola Hood - at the next term of the 18th. Judicial District Court in and for the Parish of Pointe Coupee to answer to said charge and to be and remain in attendance of said Court whenever legally required to do so and from time to time until released and discharged in due course of law.

Andrew Fazzio Sr.

Signed in Duplicate: Sheriff Parish of Pointe Coupee, La.

I, Miss Leola Hood take cognizance of the stipulations in above receipt for bond and bind myself hereto.

2/12 1965

Miss Leola Hood.

I Plead gilty to the Charge

miss Leola Hood

WATS LINE REPORT

6/28/65

Pt. Coupee: 11:00 am

Workers are coming in (BR).

icd

12:12
Gloria at Freedom House. Billy at Tiny's prom. House quiet.
Kent Hudson at Baton Rouge Freedom House.

6/29/65

11:00 am

Plan to canvess for the meeting that is to be held.

Will go to Lettsworth to pick up Mr. Caulfield.

icd

6/29/65

11:00 pm

Billy Brooks:

Tonight we had a rally with about 70 people attending. We held workshops on ASCS and Community Organization. The people were mostly concerned with intergrating places downtown. The people wanted another CORE chapter; Ruby Jean-Pierre was elected chairman. They will have a fund raising dance on July 11th.

During t he day we canvassed for the rally tonight.

jr.

WATS LINE REPORT

6/30/65

Pt. Coupee: 11:00 am

Canvassing.

Meeting with outstanding leaders of the community: President of the NAACP, PTA, and Big 10, at 2:00 pm.

ICD/lr

6/30/65

11:35 pm

9-12 am - canvassing.

1:30-3:30 pm - meeting with NAACP. PTA.

Canvassing about industrial development meeting.

Attended industrial development meeting.

Will be in Baton Rouge tomorrow.

Can they borrow $10 from CORE?

When will they be reimbursed for expenditures? They are very broke.

MK/lr

11:00 am 7/1/65

Billy is at Freedom office.

Kent Hudson:
Trying to find out exact parish and city boundaries.

They went to a meeting of the City Improvement League last night. Topic was Industrial Development. 2/3 there were Negroes. Whites who were there were young and extremely angry at poor foot, dragging city officials who seem interested only in keeping their offices. But the Civic Improvement League seems to have no real direction and is definitely not militant.

LR/icd

WATS LINE REPORT

7/1/65 Pt. Coupee 7:19 pm

Spent the day working in the office, did canvassing, checked with the courthpuse about city limits. We also talked with two Negro policeman, one of whom was very cooperative. Kent Hudson went down to City Hall to see the records. He was refused because CORE is a communist conspiracy - he was advised to see records by Murphy Bell. City Hall said they would not allow it until suit was brought. - Also wondering about phone tap.

KM

7/2/65 11:30 am

Staff meeting this morning - found out what we were doing wrong and how to communicate with each other. Kent will work on the ASCS and anything pertinent - going to courthouse again to get all information on it. Billy wants to get many people to go to the meeeting in Alexandria - the Community Organization meeting on July 10th.

LR

7/2/65
10:55 pm

We worked today on ASC. Would like to have all available information for Pt. Coupee ASC. Two meetings have been set up for Mon. and kWed. with interested farmers. We are to canvassing with an interested farmer and have one who is interested in running for office.
Need information ~~ej--a-~~ on incorporation into city.
Was stopped for having improper muffler on car.

km

7/3/65 10:44 pm

Talked to farmers about ASC.

km

WATS LINE REPORT

Pt. Coupee

7/4/65 11:10 am

Kent Hudson plans to spend the day catching up on spme undone work and talking with some of the community. Billy Brooks went toNew Orleans for the day.

11:00pm
Talked today to Mr. Caulfield; arranged five meeting on ASCS. There is a group of active farmers who will organize and run people for office.
~~Goodnight~~ Kent hudson In Baton Rouge

FIELD SUMMARY REPORT FOR POINT COUPEE PARISH JUNE, 1965

HOUSIN G:

The Caulfields house probably available, but they may have visitors - Mrs. Leola (Tiny) Hood's house in New Roads is available. (Sharon Berger recommends Caulfields - 5 or 6 workers can be accommodated.

ASSEMBLY PLACE:

The Methodist Church on Morn ingside . Anticipate difficulty in getting a rally hall - have none presently.

VOLUNTEERS:

Thelma Caulfield, perhaps Ed Sturgis - Thelma will check on him and others.

CONTACTS:

Caulfields - call Gy. 2 5825; Mr. SampsonJackson in New Roads on Morn ingside Street.

JOBS:

Work in Baton Rouge, New Orleans

ASC elections were held last year and were n ot publicized. Same this year.

Housing - for Negroes - most ren t

POSSIBLE PROJECTS:

Voter Registration - died down in fall. Say registration is easier n ow, sin ce registrar seems to be anticipating the new law.

Deseg regation of public accommodations in New Roads. Mr. Caulfield is allowed in some restauran ts and other Negroes are not. Thelma reccommends desegregation workin Morgenza.

Freedom Schools look like a good bet. Letsworth Churchesreadily avialable as meetin g places.

Schools - The Catholic Schools are desegregated. The public sch ools are n ot. No one ha s applied for transfer to a white school. A Tom principalha s discouraged Thel ma and Betsy Russell and others

wh o h a ve expressed interest. Th e NAACP had a meeting on June 12, to discuss the issue. No on e was willing to apply for a transfer. There is no Opertaion Head Start.

In formant: Thelma Caulfield

[1965, June?]

SPECIAL REPORT

I Parishes involving ASCS Election, CAP and Headstart

PROJECT REACTION TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS

(1) Additional Staff
(2) Transportation
(3) Legal Action
(4) Medical Assistance
(5) Ministerial Involvement
(6) Civil Rights Act Implementation
(7) Project becoming self suppoting
(8) Ideas on Fall Project
(9) Rallies and/or People Conferences
(10) Local People Desiring to Join Task Force

PT. COUPEE PARISH

1. A PERMANENT STAFF THERE SHOULD HAVE AT LEAST TWO WORKERS, AND AT LEAST ONE EXPERIENCED.

2. KENT'S CAR IS BROKEN DOWN NOW. IT SHOULD HELP TO HAVE ANOTHER CAR. HE IS LEAVING SOONM SO IF THERE IS TO BE ANY FALL PROJECT THERE WOULD HAVE TO BE ANOTHER CAR.

3. A SCHOOL DESEGRATION SUIT WAS FILED BY ATT'Y TUREAU IN NEW ORLEANS (1ST AND 12TH GRADES) * THIS WAS WON, AND ANOTHER SUIT IS PRESENTLY BEING FILED TO INTEGRATE FOUR GRADES. A POSSILBE SUIT INVOLVES THE INCORPORATION OF ABOUT 12 NEGRO DISTRICTS INTO THE CITY OF NEW ROADS.

4. WORKERS FEEL THERE IS NO NEED FOR A DOCTOR THERE - THE MEDICAL SITUATION IS SATISFACTORY.

5. THEY WOULD LIKE A MINISTER TO COME TO TALK WITH LOCAL MINISTERS. THEY FEEL MOST OF THEM ARE TOMS.

6. THERE HAS BEEN VERY LITTLE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. RESTROOMS HAVE BEEN CLOSED RATHER THAN INTEGRATE - SIMILAR SITUATION AROUND THE CITY. THE PARISH HAS MAINLY SMALL BUSINESSES NOT COVERED BY TITLE VII.
COPIES OF ALL COMPLAINTS AND LETTERS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SENT TO THE BATON ROUGE OFFICE.

7. THERE IS VERY LITTLE POSSIBLLITY OF A SELF-SUPPORTING CORE STAFF THERE. THERE IS MONEY AROUND, BUT PEOPLE JUST DON'T SEEM INTERESTED.

8. LACK OF JOBS IS THE BIGGEST ISSUE - EQUAL HIRING - PEOPLE ALSO SEEM INTERESTED IN VOTER REGISTRATION. 4 WORKERS WOULD BE NEEDED FOR A COMPLETE CANVASSING OF THE PARISH FOR VOTER REGISTRATION.

9. THERE ARE NO RALLIES PLANNED.

10. THERE IS NO ONE INTERESTED IN BECOMING A TASK FORCE WORKER. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PEOPLE WHO HAVE WORKED CONSISTENTLY WITH CORE ARE:

SARGENT CAULFIELD
RTE. 1, BOX 517
LETTSWORTH

LEOLA HOOD
811 ST. MARY ST.
NEW ROADS

ED STURGESS
RTE. 1, BOX --
LETTSWORTH

FREDDIE TOLIVER
RTE. 1, BOX 157
LETTSWORTH

MATTHEW BATTIESTE
502 PARENT ST.
NEW ROADS

MRS. LEON WILL
907 OLINDE ST.
NEW ROADS

[1965, June ?]

LOUISIANA: SUMMER PROJECT SUMMARY: POINTE COUPE PARISH

1. Transportation?

2. Housing: Mrs. Leola ("Tiny") Hood, 811 St. Mary St. New Roads, Phone 638-8770, will house approx. 5 workers for no charge.

3. Assembly places: St. Peter's A.M.E. Church, 504 Morningside Street, New Roads, Rev. Dunn.
   Scott's Methodist Church, Lettsworth, Rev. McCoy
   Church in Batchelor

4. Suggested Contacts:

   Sargent Caulfield, R. 1, Box 517, Lettsworth
   Phone: GY 2-5825 (neighbor's phone)
   Most important contact and leader, home only on weekends.

   Mrs. Leola ("Tiny") Hood, New Roads, Phone 638-8770

   Matthew Baptiste, 302 Parent St., New Roads, Phone 638-8794
   Leader of young people in New Roads.

   Earl Jack, 703 Olinde St., New Roads, Phone 638-9803

5. Possible programs:

   a) voter registration: Has been done with some success in te the past. Of 13,000 voting-age Negroes in parish, 1400 are registered.

   b) Desegregation of local trade school should have been accomplished as result of legislation statewide. This might be followed up by developing applicants and investigating treatment of Negroes now enrolled.

   c) Desegregation of Welfare Dept., Courthouse and Public Library have all been discussed. These should be followed up to see what their present status is.

   d) Investigation of Registrar: Numbers of rejected Negro applicants indicate discrimination; he has refused to comply with portions of 1964 Civil Rights Act. This could be followed through with specific data and complaint filed against him if necessary.

   e) There is a CORE Chapter, led by youth, mostly from New Roads. The leader was Joyce Taylor, New Roads St., New Roads (nest to Library). This group probably needs activating and more adult leadership.

   Comment:
   Most support from New Roads itself is among the youth, while adults have been apathetic in the past. The adults in outlying towns and rural areas have been interested in the past than town adults.

WATS LINE REPORT

7/10/65

Pt. Coupee: 8:30 am

Sharon Burger: Picketing just started. There are four pickets. Ronnie Moore spoke to chief of police about a half an hour ago, who assured him police protection. Two men from the sheriff's dept will also be on hand.

JR/icd

8:50 am

Baton Rouge Gerneral Hospital
Billy Brooks (Walter Jenkins): I'm feeling fine; just want to get out and get back to New Roads. Doctor Harris says I have a "light concussion". Visiting hours all day.

JR/icd

10:45 am

Baton Rouge General Hospital
Candy Davis: Billy Brooks seems to be coming along fine; he is very anxious to get out. Right now he is talking to two FBI men. Candy and Lorraine Roy will go back in to visit with when the FBI come out.

JR/icd

WATS LINE REPORT

7/8/65

Pt. Coupee: 11:30

Went to hospital last night with Leola Hood. Meeting last night on ASC. Received receipts for grocery store on unfair hiring. Gave us no consideration: said they can't hire Negroes until August. Picket line Saturday, 8:00 am - 6:00pm at store. Can't give details. Meeting today with community about store. Quiet night.
KM/icd

7/9/65 11:50 am

Kent Hudson: Picket line went up today at ~~American chain store~~ National chain store. Man at American came to see us. So we did not picket him today (maybe tomorrow). Picket started just after 10:00 am. We are also continuing to canvass today on ASC.

1:55 pm

Line calm. We are getting a slight amount of harrassing (cussing)

11:03 am

Must continue recontacting people on Community Conference.

insert 1
insert 2

7/10/65 7:35 pm

Herman Brown/ approved by Billy Brooks: All was fine on the picket line at National chain store. A white came along with a signsaying:

"Hire niggers and kick them off welfare."

He kept bumping onto Negro picketers but stopped after police spoke to him. Whites stood around calling us names but there were no incidents. Kent is in Alexandria. The picketing will continue tomorrow.

Peter Nash of MCHR who was there says line was very effective. Only 5 or 6 Negroes crossed the line all day. The store normally has 60% Negro business.

km

WATS LINE REPORT

7/5/65

Pt. Coupee: 11:20 am

Billy Brooks: Two (2) ladies went down to National Food Store and American Chain Store to apply for a job. They were refused applications at both places. One of the girls have finished school in Business. We are planning to write the store managers a letter today.

Went to talk to Sampton Jackson.
The girls are Deloris Taylor and Mable Etienne.

icd

7/6/65 9:25 qm

Number is not in service.

km

---

km

3:18 pm

Meeting last night with ASC. Not as many farmers showed as expected. The man who was willing to run feels that we need to organize more first. Girls who went to went to apply at stores were told that owner would like to hire them but feel that store is too small for Negroes.

KM/icd

7/7/65

10:47 am

Billy sent out letter to food stores for hiring Negroes Canvassing today. Meeting Monday night for farmers of New Roads. A. J. Robbin coming to Alex. planning to become an officer of the ASC. The name of CORE frightens people away and if people plan to run for officers they must campaign for them selves.

icd

~~7/8/65~~

~~11:30 am~~

insert (2)

WATS LINE REPORT

7/9/65

Pt. Coupee: 6:00 pm

Herman Brown: 21
Box 44, New Roads La.

Arrived at National Food Store, Olinde Street to picket about 4:30 pm. Billy Brooks, George Crawford, Kent Hudson, Anthony Smith, Thomas _____, and Mathew Batists.

Batists and Brooks picketed just- for about 30 minutes. A crowd gathered while they were picketing. About 50 people calling names. Crowd had been there about 10 minutes. The Sheriff deputy drove up (2 in car), the car was about 10 feet away. Billy asked the cop to come get the white boys because he didn't want any trouble. This white was about 27 or 28 years of age and was particularly verbally obusive to Billy. Cop said as long as you stay 20 feet apart with 2 pickets only I'll take the fellow away. Billy said, "tkank you". [illegible]. When Billy talked to the cop he had walked to the car away from the store. After the talk with the cop. They (Billy and Herman) began walking back to store. Two whites in a telephone truck drove in front of them and tried to hit them. Billy and Herman jumped back. Herman said "watch where you're going" One white said I wont only run over you, I'll run over your mama too. Herman said, "the same to you". Both whites jumped out of the truck and came toward them. The 18 year old white boy had pliers and the older man had chains. Herman got hit with chains just across the head. The other hit Billy with the pliers. Both fell. Herman got up and hit the white boy in the face several times. He saw that he gave the guy atleast 4 cuts in the face.

Deputies came up and stopped the fight. Both were arrested and put in the car. They were taken to jail and charged with disturbing the peace. Release on bond $100 each. Whites were told to come to jail. They were charged and paid cash bail and were released.

While at the jail house a deputy told Herman that because he was picketing they were going to put him where he belongs.

icd

July 11, 1965



10:15 am
Kent Hudson: Picket line going well. "~~Tattoo~~" Matthew Battiste told ~~by~~ police that pickets and counter picket must be separated. Otherwise, he couldn't promise the picketers would be non-violent.

The police complied w/ his request Billy Brooks should be in court tomorrow at 5pm

LR.

4:20pm
No incidents. ~~Pooke~~ They have returned from picket line.

ied

insert (1)

Pt. Coupee

July 9, 1965
~~5:30~~ 5:00 pm

Picket line going fine. No incident ~~at~~ other than a Negro teacher Nora Mae Palmer crossed the picket line. ~~in front of Billy.~~ ~~The Chief of Police made a remark at Kent Hudson.~~ ~~They~~ We took her picture. Mrs Palmer works w/ Operation Head start. Her husband wanted to shoot Billy Brooks. He went to his house to get his pistol. He and Billy had exchanged a few words.

The Chief of Police made a remark at Kent Hudson

icd

PT. COUPEE
(New Roads)

July 20, 1965

10:40 am
Kent Hudson: Canvassing in the community to help raise money, for CORE.
The people are working on ASCS alone. They prefer not having CORE workers canvass with them.
The NAACP and Mr. Duarison are insterested in trying to get together in the community.
People who are involved with Tiny and the ones who have been picketing are disgusted with the community - they don't feel very much like doing anything.
icd

6 pm
Kent Hudson: Checked on Negro candidates for ASCS. There are seven or eight.
lr

PT. COUPEE
(New Roads)

July 21, 1965

12:15pm
Paul ~~Kemper~~: Coming to Baton Rouge today. Will give report when we get there.
km

6:30pm
We will resume the picket against National Food Stores in New Roads this Saturday. Made leaflets today and will distribute them in the community tomorrow.
Have arranged a meeting for Saturday night with the heads of other organizations in New Roads.
We are working on a suit to stop the bussing of Negro children past 4 white ~~[illegible]~~ schools to the Negro one.
ASCS election on Friday.
pk

PT. COUPEE PARISH
(New Roads)

July 22, 1965

2:25 pm
Kent Hudson: School integration is a problem here. The school board has declined to give a date for school registration. He said it would be published in the papers and implied that we should stop asking questions. We have at least three parents who are interested in sending their children to the white schools which are to integrate their first and twelfth grades this fall. We will try to interest more parents today, and feel hopeful about it. Nine parents have registered their children at the Catholic schools. The school normally has about 150 students. One hundred of them have not registered for the fall term and will go to the white public schools this fall.

We have a meeting scheduled this weekend with community leaders so we can reach some sort of consensus as to what can be done here in New Roads. Canvassing in the community proved unfruitful.
km

PT. COUPEE PARISH
(New Roads)

July 23, 1965

3:50 pm
Paul Kleyman: We are talking to people to encourage them to send their kids to the white public schools this fall, in Lettsworth and New Roads.

Picketing will begin again tomorrow morning at 8:00 am at National food store and American dime store.

We are meeting this weeken d to discuss CAP. The town has set up a White program which has not yet been approved. Mr. Batiste has already file d a complaint againat it.
km

7:45 pm
Kent Hudson: Kent's car is broke down again.
There is a meeting Monday night of the parents of all Negro children who will be integrating the previously all white schools. There are 40 children involved.
A car full of hooded Klan members drove through Pt. Coupee last night. There were in incidents, as far as Kent knows.
lr

PT. COUPEE PARISH
(New Roads)

July 12, 1965

2:30pm
Gloria Lawrence: Kent Hudson is on his way to Baton Rouge.
lr

3:15
Billy Brooks: (calling from Baton Rouge Cenaral Hospital) Herman Brown is in the New Roads jail with a splitting headache. He has asked to see a doctor and was refused.
jf

3:30pm
Gloria Lawrence: Herman Brown was arrested three weeks ago at Chris' Blue Club on Pt. Coupee Rd. He was probably fighting and probably charged with disturbing the peace. This morning he was sentenced to 90 days.
His mother saw him this morning. It was she who said he had a splitting headache because of the pills given him after he was hit on the head by a chain yesterday have run out. He asked to see a doctor and was refused.
km

POINTE COUPEE
(New Roads)

July 13, 1965

7:30pm
Billy Brooks: Kent back in New Roads. Billy in bed and resting for a few days. Will be back in Baton Rouge on Friday to see Dr. Harris.

Billy wants to know when his trial is (Murphy Bell) Jr.

PT. COUPEE PARISH
(New Roads)

July 14, 1965

6:57 pm
Billy Brooks: (Alias Walter Jenkins), "We picketed at National and American Food Stores. Community participation is much better. 10 people will picket tomorrow."
Kent is working on ASC and voter registration in Lettsworth and Morganza.
km

PT. COUPEE PARISH
(New Roads)

July 16, 1965

12:25 pm
Kent Hudson: Kent is now living in Lettsworth. The phone in the home he is staying in is a party line, and he can not get it clear long enough to call us and receive a return call.
The public phone in Lettsworth is in an open place. Kent thinks it would be dangerous for hmm to stand there waiting for a returncall. So he will not be calling in regularly.
mf

10:15 pm
Kent Hudson: Meeting tonight discussing picket lines, what should be done in community - 30 or 40 people came. Kent discouraged because of what he thinks is a poor turn out and poor response.
There are two candidates for ASCS who have filed: A.J. Rodney and Earnest Lee, Jr..
lr

PT. COUPEE
(New Roads)

July 17, 1965

11:15 am
Billy Brooks: Billy, Mr. Bastiste and a Mr. Darrison went to New Orleans yesterday to talk with the Director of the National Food Stores, Mr. James Bowie. He paid their gas money for the trip. They questioned him about equal hiring and he said he would never hire "negrettes" as cashiers in New Roads. Also said that asking for Negro cashiers is asking too much. Said Negroes come in but only whites really buy. This contradicts other figures received from a white who says that 60% of the business in Negro. Bowie ended by saying that boycotts won't bother him and that when he finds a Negro who is qualified for a stock girl he will hire her. Four girls have applied for cashier's jobs.
lr

7:15 pm
Kent Hudson: Today we talked to farmers about ASCS. Eight have decided to run for office for sure. We have possibilities for two more.
The picket line at National Food Store was not on today. It will probably be sporadic from now on. We are trying to move and start again somewhere else.
km

September 7 1964

mr. Richard Haley i am
writing you a Personal
Letter i want to Register
So i can Vote i want you to
Sen me the form to fill
out all the thing i will
Have to write down Please
Sen it at once if you
charge any thing Just tell
me Sen it to

DAVE JOHNSON

alexandria La

R 1 Box 6

ATT:
Ronnie Moore.

Louise Street Branch Post Office
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
September 28, 1964

Mr. Dave Johnson
Route 1, Box 5
Alexandria, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Johnson,

Your letter to Richard Haley about registering to vote was forwarded to us early last week. We're very proud that you want to register, and we hope we can help you. Enclosed you will find three copies of the application form and the affidavit that the registrar will ask you to fill out.

There are several people at the Winnfield Funeral Home at 2334 Third Street in Alexandria who are teaching how to fill out the forms. Mr. G. C. Purvis is one of them, and perhaps you could contact him. His telephone number is HI 3-3202. I'm sure he would be happy to show you exactly how to fill out the forms. Best of luck to you, and thank you for writing to Mr. Haley.

Yours for Freedom Now,

Sharon Burger
CORE Task Force Worker

Rapides Parish (Alexandria)

J. Rollins

Jan. 17, 1965

Nov. 20, 1964 - Jan. 1965

The Rapides Parish project began on Nov. 20, 1964, with three task force workers: Henry Brown, Bob Weaver, and me, Judy Rollins. Much of our time during the first few weeks was spent in meetings with the numerous but ineffective "leading" negro organizations. Our objects were to gain support for us and unification among them. Ostensibly, we have both; but when the pressure is on, we may find our accomplishments superficial.

Meanwhile, the Rapides project is financed by the Community (through the "Central La. Committee on Registration Education") and our program is as follows:

Voter Registration: Usual program of clinics, flyers, canvassing, (limited) and transporting to registrar's office. Seven weekly clinics began in Alexandria on Jan. 11th.

School Desegragation: Of primary interest to Community. Superintendant has said no Rapides schools will be integrated. Petition has been sent to Board from Pineville (small twin city of Alex.) objecting to the Board's plans to build a "Negro" high school next year in an inconvenient location which is now a swamp. This plan has been a great stimulus to many negro parents. On Monday, Jan. 18th, I will escort 12 negro high school students to Bolton (the white high) for applications to transfer.

Public Accomadations: No testing program as yet. I have requested money from Commitee for this. I have eaten at three desegragated restaurants, been refused at two (Sent complaints to J.D.), and had no trouble getting a card from the white parish library.

Jobs: No negros in city or parish jobs except doing menial. WORK Job Committee has had one meeting. They seem most interested in attacking a retail store. Plans are now at the investigatory stage: surveying negro employees, negro clientele, sending in qualified people for jobs....

NL

Misc Five airmen were shot at by a gas station attendant here for trying to drink out of a water fountain marked "white". This was in Oct., but we're trying to raise interest and money to get a suit started.

Murphy Belle is handling a case of a negro man here who was hurt on his job in June, threatened, and laid off without any compensation.

Will investigate reports about the cruel treatment negro kids at the Pineville State Colony receive. After I get info, hope to involve a parent enough to file complaint with state. Will get info by doing charity work out there.

Staff:

II. Nov. 20 - Dec. 18, 1964: Henry Brown
Bob Weaver all task force workers
Judy Rollins

Jan. 4, 1965 to present: Judy Rollins

III. office: 1406 9th Street
Alexandria, La.
442-7642

one '64 Comet, owned by CORE (via Rennie Moore)

equipment: who owns equipment??

IV. office rent: $10 per month (paid by Committee)
phone: $ 4 per month " "
office supplies: approx $10 per month (" ")
Monthly note on car - paid from state office

All local project expenses are paid by the community

V. Any evaluation is difficult at this early stage of the Alexandria project. Except perhaps this: Alexandria needs Core. The local leaders are educated but divided and undirected. The white administration has found that a smile is a successful tool in maintaining the status quo. In this way Alex is like a northern city: the politicians talk moderate and act reactionary.

Something has been started here. (As the Southern Baptist preachers say "A seed has been planted, Lord"). And I sincerely believe that Alexandria needs CORE almost as much as CORE needs Alexandria.

JAR

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident Jan. 26, 1965 2. Time of Day 11:45am

3. Name of Company Southside Cafe

4. Address 4709 Lee Street Alexandria, Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

Elizabeth Cooper (3947 Baker St., Alexandria) and I entered the Cafe about 11:45am and sat down at the counter. There were two whites already sitting at the counter and 8-10 whites sitting at tables. A woman worker behind the counter walked past us to the back of the restaurant and brought an un-uniformed man out to where we were sitting.

He told us very nervously to go to the back. I asked back where, and he said we had to go out the front door, walk around the building and enter through a door at the back of the building. When I asked if he was the manager, he replied, "Yes, I'm what is left of it." Before anything else could be said he walked away, nervously repeating that we had to go around back. We left.

Complainant's signature
Judith Rollins
Judith Rollins
(Name)
1406 9th St (442-7642)
(Number, Street)
Alexandria, La.
(City, State, Zip)

La. task force
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

6/64 Comm.Rel.

1. Effective Date: The public accommodations section is effective upon signing of the bill by the President. CORE groups can, and should, begin immediate attempts to utilize the facilities newly opened by law. We cannot allow resistance to build up as occurred in the 1954 school cases.

2. Coverage: The bill provides (Sec. 201) "All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and accomodations of any place of public accommodation, as defined in this section, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion or national origin."

The categories covered are:
1. Any inn, hotel or motel which has more than five rooms for rent.
2. Any restaurant, cafeteria, lunchroom, lunchcounter, soda fountain or other facility principally engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises; any gasoline station.
3. Any motion picture house, theater, concert hall, sports arena, stadium or other place of exhibition or entertainment.
4. Any establishment which is physically located within the premise of any establishment otherwise covered and which holds itself out as serving patrons of such covered establishment. Thus, barber shops and bowling alleys within hotels would be covered while other barber shops and bowling alleys would not.

3. Action: CORE groups should, of course, attempt to negotiate. Now we have a powerful new weapon. A civil action for an injunction may be brought by the person aggrieved. You don't have to wait for the Attorney General. He may intervene if he certifies that the case is of general importance. Further, the court may appoint an attorney for the complainant and may authorize the court action without the payment of fees, costs or security. Further, the court may allow the prevailing party reasonable attorney's fees as part of the costs. This section (204) should be thoroughly checked by the CORE chapter attorney.

4. Timing: Court action is always slow. Further, this section permits the court to refer the case to the Community Relations Service for up to 120 days for an effort to secure voluntary compliance. We must continue to press through negotiations and direct action for immediate compliance.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident Jan. 13, 1965 2. Time of Day 12:10pm

3. Name of Company Lazarene's Drive Inn

4. Address 2847 Lee Street Alexandria Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

Barbara White and I, both Negro, drove up to Lazarene's, a restaurant which has both car service and an indoor counter. As soon as we had parked, a young white man (who seemed to be waiting on cars) came over to us and told us to go to the side door of the restaurant (door has "Colored Entrance" sign).

I asked the young man if the manager or owner was inside; he said yes, and immediately went into the building. By the time Barbara and I reached the front door, an older man, who later identified himself as the manager, was waiting just inside the door. As we entered, he told us to use the side door. I asked him if he was the manager, and when I mentioned the '64 Civil Rights Law, he said, "I don't care nothin' about that, yeuall ain't comin in here".

I told him a complaint would be filed; he said, "Go right ahead"; we left.

There were at least 15 cars in the parking lot for the restaurant; inside at the counter were about 10 people.

Complainant's signature
Judith A Rollins
(Name)

1406 9th Street
(Number, Street)

Alexandria, Louisiana
(City, State, Zip)

La. task force
(Name of CORE Chapter)

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4. Timing: Court action is always slow. Further, this section permits the court to refer the case to the Community Relations Service for up to 120 days for an effort to secure voluntary compliance. We must continue to press through negotiations and direct action for immediate compliance.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident Jan. 13, 1964 2. Time of Day 12:20pm

3. Name of Company Herbie K's Oyster House & Lounge

4. Address 3515 Lee Street Alexandria Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

Barbara White and I, both Negro, entered Herbie K's and sat down at a table in a room with approximately 20 customers (white) at other tables. A man came up to us and said he had a table for us in another room. We followed him out of the "main" room, through a room where the tables were marked "reserved" (in which there were 20 or more customers seated), toward the back of the building, through a beaded curtain, into a small room (10 or so tables), where there were no customers. I asked him if he was the manager ("Yes"), and why we couldn't sit at our original table. He said these tables were reserved. When I mentioned discrimination, he said that the restaurant did not practice discrimination, that anyone might be seated at these back tables.

We left.

Complainant's signature
Judith A Rollins
Judith Rollins
(Name)
1406 9th Street
(Number, Street)
Alexandria, Louisiana
(City, State, Zip)

La. task force
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

6/64 Comm.Rel.

1. Effective Date: The public accommodations section is effective upon signing of the bill by the President. CORE groups can, and should, begin immediate attempts to utilize the facilities newly opened by law. We cannot allow resistance to build up as occurred in the 1954 school cases.

2. Coverage: The bill provides (Sec. 201) "All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and accomodations of any place of public accommodation, as defined in this section, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion or national origin."

The categories covered are:

1. Any inn, hotel or motel which has more than five rooms for rent.
2. Any restaurant, cafeteria, lunchroom, lunchcounter, soda fountain or other facility principally engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises; any gasoline station.
3. Any motion picture house, theater, concert hall, sports arena, stadium or other place of exhibition or entertainment.
4. Any establishment which is physically located within the premise of any establishment otherwise covered and which holds itself out as serving patrons of such covered establishment. Thus, barber shops and bowling alleys within hotels would be covered while other barber shops and bowling alleys would not.

3. Action: CORE groups should, of course, attempt to negotiate. Now we have a powerful new weapon. A civil action for an injunction may be brought by the person aggrieved. You don't have to wait for the Attorney General. He may intervene if he certifies that the case is of general importance. Further, the court may appoint an attorney for the complainant and may authorize the court action without the payment of fees, costs or security. Further, the court may allow the prevailing party reasonable attorney's fees as part of the costs. This section (204) should be thoroughly checked by the CORE chapter attorney.

4. Timing: Court action is always slow. Further, this section permits the court to refer the case to the Community Relations Service for up to 120 days for an effort to secure voluntary compliance. We must continue to press through negotiations and direct action for immediate compliance.

1406 9th Street
Alexandria, La.
Jan. 6, 1965

Louis Berry, Esq.
Rev. Hall
Mr. Howard Williams
-Treasurers
Central La. Committee on
Registration Education
Alexandria, La.

Dear Sirs:

I hope the following arrangements between your Committee and the Alexandria CORE staff will be agreeable to you:

All donations for registration work in the eighth Congressional District which come directly to CORE will be forwarded to your Committee's account.

All appropriate bills of CORE's registration work will be forwarded to your Committee.

I would appreciate a monthly statement from your Committee with

(1) all income and sources shown,
(2) copies of receipts sent by your Committee to donating organizations,
(3) a detailed report of all outgoing funds (with copies of receipts, if possible).

Yours for FREEDOM,

Judith A. Rollins

Alexandria CORE staff

cc:R. Moore
State Director, CORE

Alexandria Daily Town Talk Jan 12, 1965

School Board Takes Negro Petition Under Advisement

By John Marsh
(Town Talk Staff Writer)

Rapides Parish School Board members Monday took "under serious advisement" a petition to desegregate all Rapides parish schools.

In an informal gathering of all members at the board offices at 7:30 p. m., board members heard about a petition from nine Ward 9 and 10 Negroes seeking desegregation of school facilities.

The petition was submitted by Louis Berry, an Alexandria Negro attorney.

Initial cause for the petition is the proposed construction of a junior-senior high school on Crepe Myrtle street in Pineville.

Bids are scheduled to be opened Feb. 16.

Petitioners' Complaint

The petitioners allege "that the Rapides Parish School Board has adopted a resolution to build a $400,000 school in Wardville for Negroes, in violation of the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the constitution of the United States which prohibits segregation on account of race and color; and in addition in violation of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which expressly prohibits racial segregation in educational facilities where federal funds are expended."

The petition is broadened to include the allegation "that the Rapides Parish School Board has persisted in a practice, custom, policy and usage of refusing to admit Negro children to attend all of the schools of Wards 9 and 10, simply and solely on account of race and color, in violation of the 14th amendment to the federal constitution and the 1964 Civil Rights Act."

'Abolish Plan'

The petition continues "wherefore, petitioners pray that the Rapides Parish School Board abolish forthwith the plan and project of constructing schools in Rapides parish on a racial basis.

"Petitioners further pray that the Rapides Parish School Board desegregate all schools in Rapides parish forthwith and that all racial designation be dropped, abandoned and eliminated forthwith."

The petition is signed by Georgia Green, Deloris Croal, Nettie Wells, Fred Crayton, Boston Robinson, Harold W. Williams, Rev. Sylvester Valley and Beaulah M. Harper.

School Board Takes Negro Petition Under Advisement

(Continued from Page 1)

James I. Barron Jr and D. C. "Bill" Bates, Ward 9 board members, reminded board members that the proposed school had been planned for the past six years.

The school would have a enrollment of about 300 students in both the junior and senior high sections, enough to justify construction, they said.

Ward 9 and 10 Negro students now attend Ward 1 schools.

Tract Donated

The site selected is about 20 acres near the Kansas City Southern Railroad, which donated the land. The board had about $30,000 set aside to buy a site, but the railroad made the board a gift of the land.

In a joint statement, agreed to by the board members, Board President Morgan W. Walker and Supt. C. R. Sanders said:

"In response to the attached petition, the Rapides Parish School Board wishes to say it has provided adequate school facilities and educational opportunities for all the children of Rapides parish.

"The Rapides Parish School Board recognizes that public schools are built from local taxes voted by the people and receives no federal funds for construction of its schools.

"The Rapides Parish School Board feels the need to practice economy in providing the best possible educational facilities in the parish for all its children and to use its best judgement in the selection of school sites and the erection of school buildings.

"In evaluating school needs for Ward 9, it was apparent that additional facilities would need to be provided due to crowded conditions in Ward 9 schools and the fact that 146 high school pupils were being transported to schools of Ward 1.

Bond Issue Voted

"To provide adequate facilities for all Ward 9 children and to give relief where needed to provide ample facilities, the citizens of Ward 9 voted a bond issue in the amount of $491,000 to build an additional combination junior - senior high school.

"After very carefully studying possible available sites, in the interest of economy, a 20.98 acre site, donated by the Kansas City Southern Railway Co., was selected on Crepe Myrtle street across from the newly established city park.

"The donation of this site would effect a savings to the school board of $100,000 and would provide ample facilities for the proposed school for playground and other school activities.

"Our schools have been well-administered with well-qualified teachers, adequate facilities, without confusion and turmoil, all of which are most necessary for effective teaching and learning.

"The school board has always been considerate of requests and petitions and will take the attached petition under serious advisement.

"The Rapides Parish School Board will always act in the best interest of the educational welfare of all its children."

RAPIDES PARISH

FIELD REPORT — Jan. 4-Feb.4, 1965

Judy Rollins
Core Office:
1406 9th St.
Alexandria
(318)4 42-7642
Home: 443-0 246

Up to this time, work has been exclusively in Alexandria and Pineville.

VOTER REGISTRATION:

Statistics as of 12-31-64: parish negro voting potential: 18,141

negroes registered: 3,832

negro % of total registration: 13.7

Our program moving v ery slow. Register still surpisingly helpful with applicants. Apathy is problem. Ha ve program of seve n weekly clinic throughout the city (3 other teachers); but attendance has been q uite low (2-3 per night) and many who attend are semi-illiterate, req uiring repeated attendance.

Our finance committe has put up the money required to qualify a negro, R ichard Hines, for Democratic Committeeman. We are hoping his running will stimulate interest in registering.

SCHOOL DE SEGRATION:

This is of greatest interest to the community right now. Got seven sets of parents (5 from Pineville, 2 from Alexandria) to go to School Board to transfer their children at midterm to white schools. Since they were refused (on 1-22-65), the community has raised $650 toward a suit. Murphy Bell and the NAAP lawyers raised $650 toward a suit. Murphy Bell and the NAACP lawyers advised us to wait until after March 3rd, because filing a suit before that date was advanta geous only to the school board. I had some problem harnessing the enthusiam of the people, and was opposed by Attorney Berry (his motives are still uncle a r to

me), but people finally agreed to wait. If the board does not sign the compliance agreement, we are financially able to initiate a suit immediately. The parents who will be suing have children applying for every grade except the eighth.

Louisiana State University at Alexandria is the only state school which has not been integrated. But, as yet, I've been unable to find anyone to apply.

CHARITY HOSPITAL:

A letter was sent signed by four negro organizations here in Alexandria objecting to the discriminatory practices in a state supported hospital. The hospital's lawyer, Sweeney, set a meeting for us, at which it was agreed all forms of discrimination would be removed from hospital facilities and employment. The following day all "white" and "colored" signs were gone, and hospital appears to be carrying out agreement.

EMPLOYMENT:

Have negroes applying for many all white jobs. As expected, none are integrating. The plan is to build up evidence against one retail store (probably Sears or the A&P), and on or about Feb. 19th, send that store a letter requesting negotiations, and giving them two weeks in which to answer. If their answer is negative (which we anticipate), a boycott, with picket line, will begin on March 6th, Saturday.

So far, I have five commitments of property bond.

TESTING:

Have tested 20 restaurants, most of them on U.S.71; have been refused at 4. Parish Library open; Community Center and bowling alleys with restaurants closed to negroes.

Have filed appropriate complaints. Will publicize results on Feb. 22nd.

RALLY:

Our weekly meetings are very business like (parlimentary procedure, etc.) and dull. If we were able to reach large numbers of the less educated (our present nucleus is made up mainly of college graduates), these meetings would not hold their interest. Therefore, a Freedom Rally is scheduled for Feb. 28, 1965, which should be more appealing to more varied types of people.

A t the last rally (12-20- 64), the attendance was 80-100, and $40 raised.

HARRASSMENTS:

When we first arrived (in November), the house where we lived got four phone calls during the first two weeks. Since then, no harrassments whatsoever.

[1965, JAN]

CORE FREEDOM NEWS

Alexandria CORE | 1406 9th Street | 4427642

TESTING RESULTS

We have eaten at these restaurants, and received good service:

3rd Street:
- Walgreen's
- Melody Grill
- Bentley Hotel

MacArthur Drive:
- Howard Johnson's
- Effie's
- Pitt Grill
- Red Kettle Grill
- Dairy Queen
- Waddle n' Grill
- Fleur de Lis
- MacDonald's
- Congress Inn

Keep using these places.....



"YOU PEOPLE ALWAYS OVERSTATE YOUR CASE"

LET'S THINK ABOUT THIS:

Why should we spend our money where we can't work?

Why should stores right in the Negro neighborhood have only white employees, and still stay in business because of our money?

Isn't that supporting discrimination

??????????

Watch this corner of next week's "Freedom News" for a program of selective buying.

Our "Case"

Our case will be listened to only when we have some political strength.
Large numbers of registered voters are political strength.
Learn to register now.
Call the CORE office for home teach or attend the class in your area.

REED AVE: Old St. Mark Baptist Church
Tues. & Thurs. nights, 7-9pm
SAMTOWN: Newlight Baptist Church
Wed. and Fri. nights, 7-9pm
BROADWAY: Truevine Baptist Church
Mon. & Fri. nights, 7-9pm

Ronnie -
Letter mayor got was neater than this but forgot to make extra copy for you. Wording same, tho!
Judy

[1965, JAN]

The Honorable W. George Bowdon
Mayor
Alexandria, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

Many of your leading citizens have invited us, representatives of the Congress of Racial Equality, to aid them in their civic activities dedicated to the improvement of conditions of all citizens in the city of Alexandria.

We are well aware of the progressive attitude already demonstrated by your administration toward general race relations, the enforcement of the Civil Rights Law, and the condemnation of violence and intimidation.

Your office may have some questions about our program, past, present, and future; indeed, we have questions about yours. For this reason, we feel that ~~a meeting~~ a meeting between ourselves, you, and any member of your staff who may be interested, would be invaluable for mutual understanding.

May I tentatively set the meeting for Wednesday, November 18, 1964. at 10a.m? I would greatly appreciate your confirmation of this appointment by phone (443-0246).

Sincerely,

Henry Brown

Robert Weaver

Judith Rollins
CORE staff

cc: R. Moore, Baton Rouge

The undersigned, each of whom are residents of Rapides Parish, Louisiana, and parents of children attending, or eligible to attend, the public schools of this community, hereby petition your Board to initiate racial desegregation of the public schools under your jurisdiction and control.

This is to advise the Board that the undersigned are not satisfied or content with the continued operation of our public schools on a segregated basis. As you know, the United States Supreme Court in the case of Brown v. Board of Education decided in 1954, ruled that segregated schools are inherently unequal and deny constitutional rights to Negro children. We have waited for a long period of time for your Board to voluntarily begin compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling. Such compliance is now taking place throughout the country and in a number of Louisiana communities. This petition is our official request that such compliance be initiated here. Because your school system is presently operated on a dual racial basis, the undersigned have not filed individual applications for assignment or transfer of our children to schools other than those designated for Negroes.

We would hope to hear from you in the very near future concerning your plans to begin school desegregation. We would further request that the names of those signing this petition not be made public in order to protect the signers from possible reprisals and harassment.

SIGNED:

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 25, 1965

Miss Judy Rollins
1406 9th Street
Alexandria, Louisiana

Dear Judy,

Only this evening have I been able to get to the Alexandria report for the period November through January inclusive. There are several questionsI'd like to know about.

First of all, what is the status of the school desegregation activity now. I know of course of your forays into the white schools with some Negro students; I did not know of the proposed new school, "Swamp Town High." Has Rapides Parish already signed the compliance agreement or are they waiting for a March 3rd deadline? Please fill me in on this point.

The next question has to do with the Pineville State Colony; I simply don't know what this is.

You mentioned that Murphy Bell is handling the case of a Negro man who was hurt on his job. This brings up the question of Louis Berry. I have heard some reports that Mr. Berry is a slippery character and not to be trusted. I would like as full a report on your dealings with him, and observations of his dealings with others, a s you can make. The lawyers here, on the basis of scant acquaintance, named Berry as one of the lawyers on whom CORE could count for cooperation in Louisiana. While we are not setting up any moral hurdles over which our supporters must successfully leap, we don't wish to become too involved with someone who is clearly an unprincipled opportunist. We had this experience several years ago in Baton Rouge, and paid a very high price for the lesson we learned.

I am also interested in knowing to what extent and how long you expect to be able to function alone as effectively as you feel the situation demands. Although we are in no position to take on additional personnel at the moment, we can certainly set up priorities for such times as this will become possible.

I hope to get to Alexandria before too long. I have passed through on the way to Jonesboro. I'd like to see more of what the community has to offer in terms of support and action.

One point I almost forgot. National Sharecroppers Fund, through Jac Wasserman, has been in communication with this office for several months now concerning a possible farmers conference in Louisiana. An ideal place would be Alexandria. Is there any possibility of finding

housing for up to 150 farmers for a Saturday night? Such a meeting would probably begin around 11 o'clock Saturday and continue through Sunday. There would be only one night's lodging necessary. Could you estimate the average cost of lodging? Is there a hall large enough to accommodate such meetings? Would such a hall have facilities for cooking, or would it be more practical to think in terms of their eating in various commercial establishments? These are really only the beginning questions about setting up such a meeting, but there is no point in going further until these are answered.

It is possible that some northern students may come down during spring vacation---any time from mid-March to the last of April. Could you use some, how many and what would they do?

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

1406 9th Street
Alexandria, La.
Feb. 8, 1965

Nicholas Catzenbach
Attorney General
Dept. of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

This complaint is against the City of Alexandria, La., W.George Bowdon, mayor, because of denial of my rights specified in Amendment XIV, Sec. 1, because of my color.

There are two municipal community centers in Alexandria: the Alexandria Community Center for white, and the Casson Street Community Center for colored. To my knowledge, no Negro has ever been allowed to use the facilities of the Alexandria Community Center.

On Thursday, Feb. 4, 1965, I called Wilbert Griffin, director of the Casson Street Center, to request a room in which I could teach Voter Registration on Saturday. He told every room on every Saturday until May was already booked. Therefore, I called Mrs. Brooke, director of the Alexandria Center, and requested the same. She was very courteous and told me I could hold classes there on the two following Saturdays (the 6th and 13th), at noon.

Two other Voter Registration teachers and I, all Negro, arrived at the Alexandria Center at 11:45am on the 6th. When Mrs. Brooke arrived at noon, she told us we would have to use the Casson Street Center. When I asked if this one was for white only, she said yes, and that her orders were from Mayor Bowdon. We left.

I am employed by the Congress of Racial Equality, as a task force worker, making subsistence wages. With this pay, it is impossible for me to sustain any type of litigation; and I therefore request that, under Title III, Sec. 301 (a) and (b) of the Civil Rights Law of 1964, your office institute civil action on my behalf.

Sincerely,

Judith A. Rollins

cc:R. Moore, director, La. CORE
W. George Bowdon

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident Feb. 5, 1965 2. Time of Day 2:30 pm

3. Name of Company Louie's Pit Bar-B-Q

4. Address 3223 MacArthur Drive (Hwy 71 U.S.) Alexandria, La.
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

Georgia Green (516 Baptist St., Pineville, La.) and I, both Negro, went in the front door of the above restaurant. A small white woman approached us immediatelt and told us to go back out and go around to the side door. When I asked her if she were the manager, she said, " I'm managing the place now", and when I brought up the Civil Rights Law, she replied, "But he didn't tell me where I had to serve you." She again told us to go to the side door. We left.

There were three white customers seated.

Complainant's signature Judith A Rollins

Judith A. Rollins
(Name)

1405 9th Street
(Number, Street)

La. task force
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Alexandria, La.
(City, State, Zip)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

6/64 Comm.Rel.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident Feb. 16, 1965 2. Time of Day 10:30am

3. Name of Company Bea's Drive-In

4. Address Upper 3rd Street (La.1) Alexandria, La.
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

Elizabeth Chenevrt and I, both Negro, parked our car in front of Bea's Drive-In. Before we has gotten out of the car, a Negro woman came out of the front door of the restaurant and said that it would not be open until 11am and that, "We serve colored around back." We asked if the manager was in and she answered that he was in the rear.

We walked to the back door. A tall white man was coming out of the back door as we arrived. He said he was the manager and that the resteurant would not be open until 11am. I asked him if we would be served in the front if we returned at 11. He said emphatically, "No...No"

We left.

Complainant's signature
Judith A. Rollins
Judith Rollins
(Name)

1406 9th Street
(Number, Street)

La. Task Force
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Alexandria, La.
(City, State, Zip)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

6/64 Comm.Rel.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident Feb. 6, 1965 2. Time of Day 12:30 pm

3. Name of Company Alexandria Bowling Center (restaurant)

4. Address 600 Washington Street Alexandria Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

Betty Chenevert and I (both Negro) entered the Bowling Center and approached the counter in the restaurant which also had tables. Before we reached the counter the waitress came from behind it and asked us what we wanted. I told her a cup of coffee. She said she was sorry, but we couldn't eat there because the restaurant was attached to the Bowling Alleys and Negroes were not allowed in either.

She said the manager was not there, but her orders had come from him. We left.

There were 6-8 white customers in the restaurant, most of them sitting at tables.

Complainant's signature Judith A. Rollins

Judith A. Rollins
(Name)

1406 9th Street
(Number, Street)

La. task force
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Alexandria, La.
(City, State, Zip)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

6/64 Comm.Rel.

RAPIDES PARISH
FIELD REPORT

Feb. 4-March 4, 1965

I. Voter Registration and Political Action:

Richard Hines, an Alexandria Negro, has qualified for Democratic Executive Committeeman. Municipal elections were scheduled for April 10th. Since the Ngro qualified, however, there has been much effort to call off the election. The man opposing the Commissioner of Finance withdrew, and one of the candidates for Committeeman withdrew. Daily the newspapers carry something about the waste of $5,000 of the city for an election only for Committeemen, and numerous suggestions have been made for avoiding the cost of theelction. Two now being considered are (1) pulling three names from a hat, and (2) letting McKeithen appoint three men.

In Alexandria, only 16% of registered voters are Negro. However, a few years ago, a Negro, Governor Purvis, ran for Parish Committeeman, and received a surprisingly high number of votes from some of the wealthier white precincts.

Registration offices scheduled to close on March 10th.

II. Legal Action:

School Desegregation

Public: On March 3rd, the Rapides Parish School Board refused to sign the HEW Dept.'s compliance agreement. The money being held in abeiance by the Committee on Registration Education was turned over to Atty Berry, and the suit will be filed as soon as Berry prepares the necessary papers.

Trade: The practical nurses training school, with classes at Charity Hospital in Pineville(Base in Avoyelles) is state supported and all white. Two Negro ladies from Pineville tried to get applications last week and were refused. Louis Berry has said he will file a suit against the trade school jointly with the public school suit

The parties who will be sued are: The Avoyelles Vo-technical Institute, Louisiana Board of Education, Bill Dodd, and J.W. Gaspard, director of the school. Total cost of retainer and filing fees for both suits: $575.

LSUA: Am told that Negros attend classes in Graduate School already. Father Joseph Hennechek, principal of the negro catholic school, is attempting to interest some of hiss senior class in LSUA. He said he would send me a report on his efforts the end of March.

Private Suits

Five airmen were shot at after drinking at a "white only" fountain at a gas station in downtown Alexandria. Last week, the 9th Judicial District Court found the attendant who did the shooting guilty of "aggravated assault"..Berry has filed a suit against this man; and I undersatnd the courts decision greatly strengthens his case. The total cost of that suit was $500. The airman raised $80, we gave $20, balanced paid by "liberal whites" whom Berry isn't naming.

Atty Murphy Bell has taken no action as yet in behalf of Clinton Henry, the Negro who was hurt on his job last June and offered $750 compensation in November by Atty Wm McCain, a white lawyer from Colfax, La.. Attorney Bell assures us that this is a sound case and that he will take it, but McCain is trying to catch Bell with violating professional ethics and has refused to release the case. Until he does, Bell can take no actiom,

Henry got particles in his eye when a battery exploded in his face. He hasn't been able to work since June. (The company doctor said ha could have returned to work after three weeks). There are eleven children in the family, ages 14 to 4 months. We have

appealed to groups for help. The Eastern Star Ladies have started bringing food baskets, and the Committee on Registration Education has agreed to help finance Henry's doctor bills. Clothes have come from local individuals and from home.

III. Employment:

Since January, we have sent 5 negroes to A&P for employment; all have been refused applications. On Feb 10th, letters were sent to the district and home offices of A&P asking if they supported the discriminatory hiring policies of their Alexandria-Pineville stores. On Feb. 18th, letters were sent to each manager of the four local stores asking for a meeting and signed by the presidents of the local NAACP, the Rapides Parish Advancement Association, the Pineville Helpaners Civic and Political Association, and by me.

On March 1st, we received an answer from the district Personnel Manager, A.E. Cazayoux, stating that A&P realized the racial imbalance of its employees, the lack of employment racially proportional to clientele in some stores, but that when the opportunity arose, every effort would be made to remedy the situation. No meeting.

The boycott planned for March 6th was postponed a week because of lack of preparation (poster committee's fault) and lack of participants (my fault). It should take place on Saturday, March 13th.

Submitted by:

Judy Rollins

[1965, Feb]

11

RAPIDES PARISH - Alexandria

Housing:

Dorothy Jackson
Apt 12A Madison St.
Pineville, La.

L. A. MacLinton
3916 Palmetto
Ph. 443-9520

Mrs. Dorothy Bell
(in charge of finding housing)
Royal St.
(H) 443-4106
(O) 445-5010

Additional housing check with Mrs. Bell. Rental from Attorney Berry, 1406 9th St. Ph. 443-1414 (O).

Possible assembly places: Elks Hall

Contacts:

Mrs. Hines
1415 Lee Rd.
Ph. 443-0246

Attorney Berry
1406 9th St.
Ph. 443-1414 (O)
Ph. 443-1477 (H)

Betty Chenvest
Pineville, La.
443-0991

Harold Williams
201 Forest St.
Rineville, La.

Mrs. Dorothy Bell
Ph. 443-4106 (H)
Ph. 445-5010 (O)

Staff worker Judy Rollins has been working in the Alexandria, Pineville area on voter registration, school desegrgation, job opportunities, etc. The "Central Louisiana Committee on Registration Education (CLCORE), which totally financed the CORE project in Alexandria from November '64 to present, and the Pineville Helpaners are the two most active civil rights groups in Rapides.

In March, the people of Alexandria, Pineville filed the first trade school desegregation suit in the state and initiated the first public school desegregation suit in Louisiana, not financed by the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

The job committee of the CLCORE is now extremely active functioning as a liaison between Negroes desiring to integrate in employment and businesses anxious for tokenism under threat of a boycott and/or Title VII's July 2nd effective date.

CORE supporters in Alexandria incorporated themselves in the "Central Louisiana Total Community Action" group to implement O.E.O. programs. The group submitted a Headstart application for Rapides Parish in April; as of June 10th, they had received no answer. A white Community Action group has since been formed.

Also in the air in Alexandria is a Bi-Racial Committee; it may be formed an active by the time workers arrive. The best person for information about this (and anything else!) is Mrs. Odette Hines.

Suggestion for summer workers: A more concentrated effort in the Sam Town Section of Alexandria (Sam Town is an unincorporated depressed Negro area outside the city limits; population: 4,008, of which 57 are white) and in Pineville, because of the spirit of Pineville people.

[1965, Feb]

SPECIAL REPORT

I Parishes involving ASCS Election, CAP and Headstart

PROJECT REACTION TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS

(1) Additional Staff
(2) Transportation
(3) Legal Action
(4) Medical Assistance
(5) Ministerial Involvement
(6) Civil Rights Act Implementation
(7) Project becoming self suppoting
(8) Ideas on Fall Project
(9) Rallies and/or People Conferences
(10) Local People Desiring to Join Task Force

RAPIDES PARISH

1. WORKERS FEEL THEY DON'T WANT ANY OTHER WORKERS NOW.

2. THEY HAVE SUFFICIENT TRANSPORTATION.

3. THERE IS A SCHOOL DESEGREGATION SUIT WHICH IS TRYING FOR INTEGRATING THE 2nd AND 11th GRADES. 1st AND 12th ARE ALREADY OPEN. THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IS WORKING ON A SUIT TRYING TO GET INTEGRATION OF TEACHERS IN THE SCHOOLS. THIS IS PENDING ALSO. ATTORNEY BERRY'S OFFICE IS SUING EVERY HOSPITAL IN THE STATE EXCEPT CHARITY HOSPITAL IN NEW ORLEANS. POSSIBLE SUITS INVOLVE POOLS AND PUBLIC FACILITIES.

4. WOULD LIKE VERY MUCH TO HAVE SOMEONE FROM THE MCHR FOR A SERIES OF LECTURES. THE MEDICAL SITUATION THERE IS FAIRLY GOOD.

5. THEY WOULD LIKE A MINISTER TO VISIT THE PARISH. MINISTERS THERE ARE VERY PASSIVE.

6. SEE XXXXXXXX BELOW.

7. WORKERS DO NOT KNOW IF THE PROJECT THERE COULD BE SELF-SUPPORTING. THEY WOULD HAVE TO BE THERE LONGER TO REALIZE THIS.

8. THE BEST FALL PROJECT WOULD BE A CONTINUATION OF THE SUMMER PROJECT WITH INVOLVEMENT IN HEADSTART AND JOB DISCRIMINATION. ALSO THE DESEGREGATION OF PINECREAST - A SUIT IS NOW BEING FILED. THERE IS A SPECIAL PROBLEM OF ABSOLUTELY NO COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE MIDDLE CLASS NEGROES AND THE POOR NEGROES. PEOPLE ALSO SEEM VERY INTERESTED IN VOTER REGISTRATION. BLOCK ORGANIZATIONS ARE NOW BEING FORMED FOR VOTER REGISTRATION AND OTHER PROJECTS. WORKERS STIFF FEEL A STAFF OF TWO IS SUFFICIENT.

9. THERE ARE NO RALLIES PLANNED.

10. THEY WILL SEND IN A LIST OF VOLUNTEERS FROM THE COMMUNITY AND THEIR ADDRESSES.

6. TITLES OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT ARE BEING FAIRLY WELL IMPLEMENTED EXCEPT IN THE AREA OF JOB DISCRIMINATION. INVESTIGATION IS BEING MADE NOW THROUGH ATTORNEY BERRY'S OFFICE AND COPIES OF ALL COMPLAINTS ARE BEING SENT.

Rapides

1406 9th Street
Alexandria, La.
March 10, 1965

Dear Mr. Haley:

I assume from your questions, you read the report written at George Wiley's request. I assume, too, that you have not yet received my first Field Report (sent in triplicate to Baton Rouge on Feb. 10th), because many of your questions were answered in it. Therefore, enclosed are 2 copies each of the first and second field reports.

And to answer your questions:

As of now, Swamp Town High is still going up. Eight Pineville parents sigened a petition (see attached news clipping) to stop its construction, but on Feb.16th, the school boeard opened bids, releasing a statement to the press about the overcrowded conditions necessitating the school.

Your questions about the desegregation of public schools are answered in reports.

Pinecrest State Colony is a large (1800 beds) segregated state institution for the mantally retarded. Haven't begun work there yet.

Now. About Berry. I feal that he is indeed an opportunist. Glory for himself and money are his objectives, in that order. It is impossible to learn anything of the man through conversation

National Sharecroppers: There are two free halls which would easily accommodate 150 farmers: the Elks Lodge and the Casson Street Community Center. Both have cooking facilities (but who would cook?)

The five negro hotel have a total capacity of 90 persons. Rates: $3.50 - $5 per person. The newly integrated Bentley Hotel has a capacity of 500, rates startng at $3 a person.

Whew... Answering your letters is almost as bad as writing field reports.

FREEDOM,

Judy Collins

P.S. Would appreciate your returning clipping; would like to keep it in my files.

RAPIDES PARISH

FIELD REPORT

March 4 - April 4, 1965

I. Voter Registration and Political Action :

The municipal election has been cancelled because, according to the Alexandria Town Talk, no election would be legal without one of the city offices (mayor, commissioners) being contested. The three-man Democratic Executive Committee - for which there were ten candidates, one of them Negro - is a party committee, not a city office. After the election was called off, I tried to find out how the Committee would be chosen (suggested methods in last field report), but it appears the present committee will just remain in office.

The seven-weekly voter registration clinics have been cancelled because of poor attendance. The Richard Hines for Committeeman campaign never really got off the ground. So, although I haven(t yet seen the registration figures for Feb. and March, I doubt if his short-lived candidacy had any effect on Negro registration.

II. Legal Action:

Public Schools: On March 23rd, Louis Berry filed the public school desegregation suit in U.S. District Court, on behalf of seven Negro families, 23 school children, residents of Wards 1, 9, and 10. In a nine point petition to the court, the suit askd desegregation of the schools; elimination of dual zone lines; elimination of initial school assignments by color;

desegregation of teachers,principals, etc., elimination of employment contracts, budget and disbursement of funds on the basis of color; elimination of school construction for dual attendance; elimination of separate extra-curricular activities; elimination of any other segregated school operation; and payment of court costs and attorneys fees.

The school board has made no public reaction to the suit.

Trade school: The suit to desegregate Avoyelles Trade School in Cottonport was sent to the District Court in Baton Rouge on March 12th. The plaintiffs are four Negro women from Pineville, who were refused applications. The trade school has classes for Practical Nurse's training here at the Hjey P. Long Charity Hospital in Pineville

For these two suits (the public and trade schools), Berry charged $575. After the school board did not sign the HEW Dept's compliance agreement on March 3rd, the Baptist Ministerial Alliance (which has not benn involved before with Civil Rights) donated $230 toward the public school suit. We thus avoided exhausting our teasury.

Airmen's Suit: There has been no further action on Berry's suit against George Westbrook, the white service station attendant who shot at five airmen for drinking out of a "white only" fountain". But Judge Walter Hunter in the 9th Judicial District Court, sentenced Westbrook to 60 days in jail for aggravated assault. Westbrook's attorney, C.O.Brown, applied for a writ of review to the La. Supreme Court.

Berry's suit is for $90,000, and names as defendants not only Westbrook, but also the owner of the station, Arvell W.

Rasbury.

III. Employment:

Our bycott of A&P began with a picket line on Saturday, March 13th. Reports from Negro employees indicated there had been 40-60% income drop that first Saturday. During the week boycott literature was distributed, and the store was picketed the following two Saturdays.

(Rapides)

R.E. Phillips, assistant superintendent for this district, contacted the CORE office and set up a meeting for Friday, April 2. At the meeting was Mr. Phillips, Mr. Reid, manager of the A&P on Lee St., and the Job Committee of the Committee on Registration Education. Phillips said he was in favor of fair employment, that A&P had every intention of complying with Section VII of the '64 Civil Rights Law, and that as a gesture of good faith, he was authorized by the district personnel manager to hire aNegro cashier for the one store we picketed.

We suggested a more fair "gesture" would be the hiring of one Negro cashier at each of the four stores in the Alex-Pineville area within 30 days. Phillips agreed to put two on within a week, and recommend two more to the New Orleans personnel manager, A.E. Cazayoux. We agreed to discontinue picketing pending his answer from New Orleans.

IV. Anti-poverty Program:

On March 25, eight members of the Committee on Registration Education incorporated themselves into the Central Louisiana

Total Community Action. Three days later, a white group incorporated into the Cenla Community Action Committee, and included three Tom Negroes on their board of directors. "Total Action" has attempted to get whites; so far they've been unsuccessful. They are discussing the establishment of a job corps camp, possible businesses, a day care center, etc. Mrs. O.N. Hines has written to Washington about "Operation Headstart". She has the facilities and the educational background, needs only the money to run a summer pre-school program for underpriveleged children.

V. Harrassments:

During the last two weeks, there have been numerous phone calls to the woman I live with "advising" her that some people were planning to take action against her unless she put out the CORE worker. Louis Berry has received one call saying "you're dead."

While testing, four State Police cars followed us around. No incident.

Submitted by:

Judy Rollins
4-5-65

Summary report April '65

RAPIDES PARISH

Core has been in Rapides (Alexandria and Pineville area) since November, '64. In January, '65, staff worker Judy Rollins reported, "Something has been started here. (As the Southern Baptist Preachers say, "A seed has been planted, here Lord !") And I sincerely believe that Alexandria needs CORE almost as much as CORE needs Alexandria."

School desegregation has been the part of Core's program here that has roused the most community interest. Seven sets of parents were persuaded to transfer their children at mid-term to white schools. When their applications were refused (1-22-65), the community raised $650 toward a suit, which amount was later supplemented by a contribution of $230 from the Baptist Ministerial Alliance, a group heretofore never before involved with civil rights. The suit was filed March 23rd in U.S. District Court. Another suit to desegregate the Avoyelles Trade School was sent to the District Court on March 12th. The plaintiffs are four Negro women from Pineville, who were refused application.

Voter registration in this area is hampered not by the registrar (who has been surprisingly helpful to Negro applicants) but by apathy. Seven weekly voter clinics were cancelled in March due to poor attendence.

When Core moved into Rapides, there were no Negroes in city jobs above the menial level.. By January, many Negroes were applying for all-white jobs, and none were being employed. Evidence was compiled against the A&P and on Feb. 10, letters were sent to the district and home offices of A&P asking if they supported the discriminatory hiring policies of their Alexandria-Pineville stores. The District Personnel Manager replied that he realized the racial imbalance of its employees, and that when the opportunity arose, every effort would be made to remedy the situation. He did not acknowledge a need for negotiation. On March 13th, Core began a three-week picket and boycott, and on April 2nd, a negotiations meeting was held. At this meeting, the A&P representative agreed to hire two Negro cashiers within an week and to recommened two more to the District Personnel manager that two more be hired. Picketing was discontinued pending a reply to that recommendation.

Testing of public accomadations has been done primarilty by the Core worker, Judy Rollins. She has filed complaints against 6 restaurants in which she encountered discrimination.

~~The white power structure in Alexandria was forced to do some fancy juggling when Richard Hines, a Negro, qualified and announced his intention of running for the office of Democratic Executive Committeeman.~~

~~In January, a Negro, Richard Hines,~~

In January, Core supplied the money to qualify a Negro, Richard Hines, for Democratic Committeeman, hoping that his candidacy would stimulate interest in registration. Immediately, newspapers, public officials, and other elements of the white community initiated a campaign to cancel the elections. The man opposing the re-election of the present Minister of Finance withdrew from the race, thus making all of the city offices uncontested. Since, according to the local newspaper, no election would be legal without a contest for a city office (Committeeman is a party office), the election was called off. It appears that the present committee will remain in office.

WED AFTER 1PM

MR. RICHARDS

442-6481

May 13, 1965

Paramount Theatre
1125 3rd. Street
Alexandria, Louisiana

Gentlemen:

I am the legal advisor and general counsel for the Alexandria Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Pineville Helplaners Civic and Political Association, and the Rapides Parish Advancement Association.

We have made an informal survey which shows that your business enjoins a substantial Negro patronage and clientele. But, in spite of this fact, Negroes have not been given fair and equitable job opportunities within your enterprise.

I know that you are aware of the fact that the Fair Employment section of the 1964 Civil Rights Act becomes law within the next sixty days, and that your firm is covered under the Act since it is involved in goods and services in interstate commerce. Therefore, we feel that the time is right for your firm to have a meeting with our group for the purpose of devising ways and means to facilitate the transition from inequitable employment practices to fair employment practices, as embodidd in the 1964 Civil Rights Act, and as warranted by your substantial Negro clientele or patronage.

We profoundly feel that a conference now would ameliorate the transition, so as to avoid boycotting, demonstrations, and litigation under the 1964 Civil Rights Act. We would be very pleased to hear from you, to see whether or not a conference could be worked out as expeditiously as possible.

Very Truly Yours,

Louis Berry

LB/dmd

WATS LINE REPORT

6/28/65

Rapides: 10:20 am

Demonstration was called off; Mrs hines decided to train stuents until school opens.

They plan to test today (later).

They are having a meeting with the youths of Pineville tomorrow.

Meeting tonight - Community Total Action Committee. Time: 8:00 pm.

PEOPLE ARE WILLING TO WORK!!

ICD

10:45pm
Paul Trainor:
We will begin picketing Food Mart on Thursday
We have a place in Pineville for the Community Conference on July 10th.
The school board has agreed to let the buildings be used for the Headstart program there.
This afternoon we tested seven places.

jr

WATS LINE REPORT

6/29/65

Rapides: 10:30 am

Will distribute leaflets of demonstration today.

Will pay the School Board a visit in Pineville.

Will contact Wilbert Griffin to talk with for support.

Will contact people in community for more support.

Meeting in Pineville with youth group.

icd

6/30/65

11:10 am

Canvassing for the Rapides Community Conference.

Youth group meeting: 30 persons present. Each is willing to picket.

Trying to gather information of the VA Hospital and the hospital for the retarded.

ICD/lr

6/30/65

11:02 pm

Picket tomorrow.

KM/lr

7/1/65

10:45 pm

Picketed Food Town Successfully. Have conference tomorrow with lawyer. Paul Trainor was hit in elbow by Clansman, not seriously.

We would like information about Sam Town. Please send standardized forms form Title VI of Civil Rights Law.

WATS LINE REPORT

7/1/65 cont. Rapides

We are checking into abuses at Pinecrest Stste School for mentally retarded.

km

7/2/65 11:00 ~~pm~~ Am

No trouble - Want the information tonight on Sam ~~Jones~~ Town - from Judy. And they want the info on Title VI.

LR

7/2/65
10:24 pm

Conference on store picketed yesterday. Checked again into Pinecrest School.

School Board reconvening to reconsider opening of Head Start. Injunction attempted on grounds that public schools in in La. cannot be used for other functions. School Board picket planned.

Am speaking in two churches Sun. to work up momentum on Head Start hang-up.

km

7/3/65

10:20 am

Setting up meeting through Mrs. Heinz with kids from Sam Town. The school board is a problem in getting Head Start - trying to talk with them.

LR

½

7/3/65 10:37 pm

Checked Pinecrest State School again. Went into Pineville and distributed material on non-violence. Archie Moore worked in SamTown with people 17-21 years. Hunter

km

7/4-65 10:20 Pm
Spoke in two churches today. Going to rent a apeaker to put on a car and ridae around Samtown to round up support. Will rent on Tuesday. Paul Trainor speaking in Orleans Quarters to about 50 people.

WATS LINE REPORT

7/5/65

Rapides: 10:29 am

Archie Hunter: Will write letters and reports. Will visit Samtown today to talk with people in the community.

icd

7/5/65 6:45 pm

Meeting tonight with Pineville Help Planners Groups meeting - - will discuss Head Start - School Board wants to take away schools promised for Head Start - parents have indicated they are willing to demonstrate if this happens. The tentative plan is that they will leave children to play in a nearby park and parents will go to the school board office to demonstrate themselves.

Will need affidavits for Title VI of the Civil Rights Act - They will be concerned til Wednesday with Head Start, then will begin testing public facilities. A Mrs. Chenevant has a list of places to be tested.

Report sent in today - also sent in names and addresses of 2 or three people who want copies of the Newletter.
Archie is working in Sam Town still - seems optimistic, according to Paul, who reported.
lr

7/6/65 10:20 am

Archie is speaking in Samtown today and will take people from there to Ormeal Quarters ao they can get together on general complaints (roads, sewers, Head Start, etc.,) The city promised to put a fence around a park a long time ago and has not come through.

Paul will be working to co-ordinate a demonstration if the School Board(which is convening now)reverses its promise on the Head Start location. In that case, classes will be held in the park.

km

WATS LINE REPORT

7/6/65

Rapides: 7:20 pm

Project Headstart: School board decided to give the school (9- to -8 dicision). Achie working in Samtown. Went out to Samtown together with Judy Rollins. Trying to get intouch with people who are to intergrate the schools.

icd

7/7/65

1:05 pm

Talked with Lawyer Berry's Asst. concerning job problems.

icd

5:25 pm

Got hold of Mrs. Brico on Pinecrest School. Would be cooperative, sent in conplaints. Rev. Madison to be seen tonight on Pinecrest. Touvine Baptist Church went too. Will announce community conference tonight.

KM/icd

7/9/65 8:00 am

Quiet night. Boys now leaving here for Ferriday.

km

7-10-65
10:[redacted]2m
35

Alexandria
Archie Hunter

30 people at mtg in Oil Mill Quarters. Good mtg.

Dance scheduled for Friday at Community Center (free).

Will spend day a Conference. Mike Clurman, Jim Peters, Mel Atchison are still looking for housing in Ferriday. Until they find it, they will commute every day from Alexandria

HR

7-10-65
3:00 pm

Alexandria
Mike Lesser

Very exciting meeting. Many questions raised. Louisiana people doing all the talking. The three workshops will be conducted by Mrs Hines (Alexandria), Coach Kirkpatrick (Jonesboro), and Capt. Harris (Plaquemine).

JR.

7-11-65
10:50 AM

Alex

Paul Trainor:

We are going to Pineville for a rally today. Will be discussing job bureau, Headstart, and Voter Registration

We are going to church tonight

LR

WATS Line Report

7/11/ 65 11:30 pm
Rapides Parish

Spoke in ~~Oremill~~ Oil Mill Quarters today to about 30 people; also obtained permission to use a center for future meetings. Spoke to several teen-agers in Samtown; some organization is starting there, apparently under the leadership of five teen-age girls. One of them is a student at Southern U. another will enroll there in September. Spoke to five preachers, suggested that the preachers form am organization to deal exclusively with the problems of Samtown. They seemed receptive.

The project is annoyed that an Alexandria ~~boy~~ teen-ager who was working with them was taken away by the Concordia Parish people.

Rapides
7/12/65

10:35 am
Archie Hunter: Yesterday we had a rally in Pineville. We talked about jobs available to the younger people and about Head Start. We spoke at a church in Samtowne which the pastor said we could use whenever we need it. We are now trying to co-ordinate community groups from Alexandria and Pineville.

We are going to see Mrs. Brisco who is an attendant at the Pinecrest State School for Mentally Handicapped. She might sign a complaint against the school because it has segregated facilities, job discrimination, and the Negro kids are not getting the same treatment as white kids.

km

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6 pm
Paul Trainor: Archie is in Samtown he has been asked to start a CORE chapter there with young people. Wants to know the procedure.
Paul wants a copy (2, if possible) of the last Civil Rights Bill.
They haven't received their forms for Title 6 and 7.
Tonight - they are going to the regular Monday night Pineville meeting.
LR

RAPIDES PARISH
(Alexandria)

July 13, 1965

6:30pm
Paul is meeting with citizenship class, a branch of Headstart. Attorney Berry is interviewing people about complaints on Pinecrest
Had meeting with 10 people in Samtown.
The Central La. Total Community Action Committee and the Pineville Helpaners Civic and Political Assoc. have decided to picket Food Mart on Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.
We visited the FBI today just to meet them.
Paul and Teddy are now at a Headstart meeting.
lr

RAPIDES PARISH
(Alexandria)

July 14, 1965

5:35 pm -- -- -- -- -- --

Teddy Stewart: Canvassed in Pineville and Alexandria for picket tomorrow at Food Market, which is expected to continue until Saturday.

km

RAPIDES PARISH
(Alexandria)

July 16, 1965

9:45 pm
Paul Trainor: Spent the am typing up legal documents for the Henry family in the Berry office.
Got statements from two women comcerning Pincreast School in Pineville.
lr

RAPIDES PARISH
(Alexandria)

July 17, 1965

10:45 am
Paul Trainor: Will interview people in Pine Crest concerning Pineville School today - and then going on the Plaquemine for staff meeting.
lr

6:35 pm
Paul Trainor: Today we went around and set up interviews with people who might make complaints agains the Pine Crest State school.
km

RAPIDES PARISH
(Alexandria)

July 19, 1965

11:00 pm
Paul Trainor: I am now working as a volunteer for Project Head Start. There was some trouble because the program was not integrated.

I spent the day getting information for Mrs. Henry's case. Her husband had an accident and could not get compensation. She was refused by both the Legal Aid Society and Welfare.

We interviewed people from the Pinecrest State School. Three of them have already filed complaints against the school. We intend to interview more people tomorrow.
km

12:40 pm
Paul Trainor: We are working on Headstart. We have been talking to Mrs. Hinds and Attorney Berry.
ICD/km

RAPIDES PARISH
(Alexandria)

July 20, 1965

11:00 am
Teddy Stewart: Today is Paul's first day at Headstart.
They tested four places - were refused at 1.
Teddy is taking affidavits on Pinecrest Training school. After 5:00 Teddy and Paul will work on Voter Registration.
ied

9:10 pm
Teddy Stewart: Today Teddy spent the day interviewing for affidavits concerning Pinecrest Training School. Most people were very cooperative. Mainly interviewed parents of students denied admission.
Paul is working on a problem with the State Employment Service. The Federal Gov't. has threatened to cut off 40% of the money in Headstart unless the staff is integrated. But the State Employment Service hired only Negroes and Headstart itself had no control over the office.
The workers would like a white girl with one year of college to come and apply for any one on fifteen jobs which have been promised to be open to qualified Negroes applying. Negro girls are applying now - This would prove discrimination.
lr

RAPIDES
(Alexandria)

July 21, 1965

8:55pm
Teddy Stewart: Typed affadavits for Pinecrest State School. Paul is a volunteer teacher's aide in Headstart (with Ronnie's OK). The govern ment threatened to cut off 40% of the money in Headstart if the staff were not integrated. So his being there sort of saves the program. He also helped Mrs. Hines plan a parent teachers conference for Head-start on Thursday night.
Ronnie Moore was here today and had a conference with the workers. Teddy asked that the New Orleans office get an affadavit from a Mrs. Idell Lewis, 4625 Allen Street, New Orleans, concerning complaints she has about the care of her child whomis in Pinecrest School, and concerning segregated wards. It is necessary that she write out her complaints, then they should betyped with 3 copies made, with her signature on all three, with the date of signing. They should then be sent to Alexandria CORE.
lr

RAPIDES PARISH
(Alexandria)

July 22,1965

9:25 pm
Paul Trainor: Teddy Stewart spent the day doing the paper work and typing out affidavits for the complaints on Pinecrest State School.
I spent the day teaching at Headstart and working on Mrs. Henry's case. I have an appointment for a tour through Pinecrest.
lm

RAPIDES PARISH
(Alexandria)

July 23, 1965

7:30 pm
Paul Trainor: Paul worked on Headstart today from 8 to 1 pm. That's about all he did.
Teddy typed up more affidavits for Pinecrest School.
Mike Lesser is there.
lr

RAPIDES PARISH
(Alexandria)

July 24, 1965

10:25 am
Teddy Stewart: Paul Trainor and Mike Lesser went to Lafayette for an unknown reason. I am going to spend the morning interviewing two parents of children in Pinecrest State School.
lm

Ouachita and Richland

103 North 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana
November 20, 1964

Ronnie M. Moore
3501½ East Boulevard
Louise Street Station
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie,

Now is time time for all staff workers to come to the seat of their typewriters. It is the 20th of November in the year 1964; I am 19 years, one month, and 14 days of age--still not old enoughto vote(can't type either) Here goes...

Voter Registration: Madison: The semi-Voters' League hasn't been doing any work at all and we are still not able to get enough cooperation from it to get into the community. However, optimistic me thinks that we will be in the community by January-program wise that is.
Richland:The women's civic organization in Rayville have been using our methods of door-to-door canvassing and teaching with much success. At the present time we are trying to arrange housing and it seems that there is a house for us but the price is being negotiated.
Ouachita: We haven't been doing too much work here except for a few clinics. We have been field doers and not field organizers and now with a limited staff we cannot afford to get all the task force out to canvass and besides we are not the ones to be out canvassing.

Freedom Schools: Madisom: I hope to have a Freedom School in Tallulah by January- one that is in operation at that.
Richland: As soon as I can get everything together there will be one in Rayville and there are teachers able to give their time and teach in the schod I am not too sure where we can hold the school but it will bw in operation very soon.
Ouachita: There are two locations for Freedom Schools and the teachers had a meeting the other night along with some of the possible students. The Drama School has already started. There is not too much action though because there are no books and it is supposed to start November 30th

Political Organization: Madison: There is already a so-called Voters' League however, since February when there were only 285 Negroes registered there has been an increase of only 9 new Negro voters because as of November 3rd, 1964 there were only 294 Negro registered voters out of a potential of 5,861 Negroes.
Rayville: In Richland Parish there is a Woman's Civic Committee that can be expanded into a Voters' League. As a Women's Civic Committee they carried on a very successful drive for total registration within their club first and then out into the community.
Ouachita: There was a Voters' League started but now it is having trouble staying togehher because of power conflict and also because of internal troubles. Also I think that the Voters' League depends too much on the Task Force because just the other day Mr. Wooten came by for us to compose a letter to all the Baptist Ministers and he wound up doing the thing himself but yet and still he held us up from our other work.

Fund Raising: Madison: They are planning to have some affairs to raise money for the support of the Freedom Schools.
Richland: There has been no talk of doing anything but at the meeting the other night I told them about the community relief fund in Clinton. They liked that idea of making and selling things.

Ouachita: The film "Louisiana Diary" is to be shown ON December 2,1964 and the proceeds are to go to the CORE chapter. Also, donations are always being asked.

Testing: It seems that in Monroe testing proved to be only a waste of time because the places opened up all of a sudden it would seem. Testing in this instance seemed to be only a money waster. My feelings are that Johnson's victory only made these whites think that we were going to run wild. This pressure and other pressure that we may be able to apply are to my mind the most sufficient way and the use of testing only in the final act.

As a note on public accomeda tions the library in Tallulah has been desegrated.

Chapter Developement: It seems to me that we try to rush the people into a CORE chapter and then we try to put our program on them. It seems that we start from the tail and then come to the head. First it is most important to get the people involved in some program and then out of the workers get the CORE chapter to carry on the work. When this is done CORE can leave the community in good hands because the CORE chapter will have worked so closely under us.

We havetoo many irons in the fire and CORE is turning into a business rather than an organization of human beings we are becoming computers- writing reports in triplicate-one,two,three four carbon copies of everything we do where is it all going?????

Attached you wil find copies of everything that has my idea s on it.

In Rayville I hope to work with getting jobs for Negroes at the Buccaneer Slack Company and also there are several community problems that they would like to see straightened out.

I also gave you a report the last timewe were in staff conference.

LIBERTÉ MAINTENANT(comme Monique),

Cathy Cortez

Catalina del Rosa de las Mercedes Cecélia-Maria Cortéz

Catalina del Rosa de las Mercedes Cecélia-Maria Cortéz

Report to: Oretha Castle
From: Catherine Cortes, Monroe Task Force
Concerning: Rayville, Richland Parish, Louisiana
November 17,1964

Last night, Monday the 16th of November I went with Al Culpepper, and Willie Green to Rayville to a meeting of the Women's Civic gruop there. The Meeting was at the home of one of the lady's there. I spoke with the lady's and found a very warm reception. Most of the women were fairly young and I was able to talk with them on their own level. Mrs. Wilma Hill who first suggested that CORE come to Rayville to speak at that meeting was unable to attend because of illness. However she gave me the names of some people who might rent us a room for housing and also she told us much about what Richland Parish was all about as far as council and klan acitivity. It seems that the Klan operates very openly and they even went as far as to have an open-air rally with police protection. After the meeting was over we had a talk about CORE's project and when I asked were there any questions surprisingly enough there were many questions and also they told me about a company in Rayville- The Buccaneer Slack Company. It seems that this company came to Rayville and the people voted in favor of an increase in their taxes because the company promised jobs for all on an equal employment basis and the Negroes in the community filled out applications for jobs but when the company finally opened for business there were no jobs for Negroes and as it stands there are still no Negroes working out there even as clean-up people.

CORE's project went over well and there will be no trouble at all in setting up a Freedom School as soon as I get together all the information and the teachers(most of the women that were there last night will be able to teach and there is a large youth there that can work with us) and a place to have the school at. Right now I am in the middle of getting everything together and I will send all of this mumble-jumble as soon as I straighten it out. Rayville is a ripe place and things should go easy in the Negro community with the least amount of trouble except for the good-white-folks with their hoods and all.

Voter Registration Project will go well also because the community is used to having people come to their doors and ask are they registered because this same women's civic organization did this in their all out drive for the complete registration of all Negroes in Rayville. They were successful but there are no records to show exactly how many were registered during this time. These same women will recruit some of the local youth to teach and canvass.

By Thursday I should know definitly if there is housing in Rayville and if there is I will go to Rayville on Friday morning. Betty Carter will go with me. Rayville is small and there are five Negro communities within walking of each other and of where I will most likely be living. If I need transportation I will either be able to borrow Mrs. Hill's car or else one of the local women will drive me or lend me their car to get out into the rural areas.

Also before I forget-- There were some community problems that were pointed out to me in the meeting such as, paved roads, lighting in the streets, garbage pick-up, police protection at the Negor schools (they have police at the white schools to watch the children at the crossings), the use of the library (the women argued that they were paying their taxes and yet were not able to use the library---exactly what we all say finally someone else says that should have said it in the first place.), and also the women who work as domestics would like to know how to get together into some kind of an organization to get better working conditions and higher pay. These people are ready...

COPY

[1904]

RAYVILLE COMMUNITY CIVIC CLUB

Executive Committee
Mrs. Olivia Simms Cook, Chairman

Mrs. Marion G. Hill

Dr. George D. Merrick

Mrs. Augusta P. Brown

Mr. Jasper W. Williams

Mr. Moses Wilkins

Rev. N. R. West, Counselor

Mr. Leon Brice

Southern University and Grambling College as well as other Colleges and Universities have raised their standards, therefore it is emperative for us to try to meet the future educational problems for our children.

This committee does hope with prayer and faith that you will understand that our reasons for asking for the below listed recommendations for improvement of the education of the children in our emmediate community in order that they will be able to compete with other children from other areas, and to help grant every child an apportunity to live a full life, satisfying to himself and useful to his community and country.

EXCERPT:

"The Planning and Construction of the new school building by the State of Louisians". #711

1. The school plant should be adaptable to community neds and use.

2. The school plant should reflect the desire for good living environment for children of a community,

3. The school plant should be accessible and harmonious with its surroundings. The site should be selected with consideration of its surroundings and the character of the community playground for recreation.

4. The school plant should reflect a recognition of the nature of the groups to be served by it and the elementary school should be designed for elementary school children.

HIGH SCHOOL

Improvements in our present plant: "Eula D. Britton High School"

1. Drivers Education Program? Including both classroom instruction and behind-the-wheel practice.

2. Guidance Counselor: Full-time.

3. Foreign Language: Full-time instructor with full supply of texbooks.

4. Chemistry, Physics and Biology laboratory with equipment and full time instructor.

5. Music Room with full-time Music instructor.

6. Publication Room: With trained person, Audio-visual equipment filmstrip and slide machines; movie projectors; tape recorder, victrola, charts, maps and globes.

7. Study Hall with supervisor.

8. Athletic Equipment:
   a. Foorball field and equipment
   b. Tennis court
   c. Seperate dressing room for girls and boys with showers and lockers.

9. Seperate Auditorium to accommodate the student body.

10. To extend the city limits to include the present high school.

11. Parking area for teachers and covered loading ramps for students.

12. Band room with full-time band instructor.

13. Industrial Arts or a vocational program for occupational trades.

14. Library: Full-time librarian with complete up-to-date books.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE:

1. We recommend to the School Board and Mr. Thompson that this will be a permanent committee to work with Mr. J. P. Smith, Principal of Eula D. Britton High High School and the Elementary Principal, School Board, Wardmen and Mr. J. B. Thompson on all school problems that will affect the learning situations of our children.

2. We would like for our Wardmen to meet with this committee and discuss the construction of the new Elementary School from book #711, "Planning and Construction of Louisiana School Building", since we were not invited to the former meeting, and periodordic meetings in the future.

QUESTOPMS@

1. Why weren't we contacted about the bond issue concerning the construction of a elementary school for our children?

2. Why couldn't the prepared instructor (Mr. Andrew Mansfield) with fifty-one (51) hours in Guidance) work at Bula D. Britton High School with our children as a full-time guidance counselor?

3. Why do the School Board insist on combinding our Elementary school with the high school and the white children have an elementary school, junior high school and a senior high school under seperate administration? If this is necessary to have a good education then it is also educational and justifiable for our children.

4. Why Bula D. Britton High School was not approved by the Secondary Association but Esther Toombs High School was?

5. Why the community cannot hold any meetings or have any activities at the Bula D. Britton High School?

6. Why is it necessary to have two (2) elementary schools in Ward 2?

7. Why can't we have the 5-3-4 School system or the 6-6 6-6 school system?

8. What assistance does the school board make in organizing a school for pre-school children?

9. What requirements are necessary for a person to be elegible to be a substitute teacher?

Jan. 20, 1965

Ronnie

I just can't seem to get a decent field report written, so with this week's narrative report, I'm sending you a copy of the brief field report I sent to Southern Regional.

See you in New Orleans

Love

Judy

P.S. check for project

Richland

see also Ouachita reports

April 25, 1965

RICHLAND PARISH
RAYVILLE-

Mrs. Wilbur Hill
405 Rescue (?)
phone 8-4859
She is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Rayville Community Civic Club.

Dr. George D. Merrick

phone -3638
He was the spokesman for the Civic Club when they submitted a list of recommendations and grievances to the School Board and the principal.

Dr. Merrick feels that the principal, Mr. J.P. Smith, purppsely tries to divide the community and does not want any community participation in school affairs. No meetings can be held at the school and the P.T.A. did not fucntion at all this year. The list of recommendations that was submitted was apparently disregarded. Both Mrs. Hill and Dr. Merrick expressed a desire for the community to handle their own problems but to ask CORE for help if it became necessary. Other members of the executive committee are: Mrs Olivia Simms Cook, Mrs Augusta F. Brown, Mr. Jasper W. Williams, Mr. Moses Wilkins, Rev. H.R. West, a nd Mr. Leon Brice.
RECOMMENDATION:
Dr. Merrick and Mrs. Hill should be contacted again a nd arrangements made for at least a staff worker to remain in contact with them to gave them support, advice, information and the threat of CORE to wave over the heads of the school board and the principal. They might decide they want a couple summer workers too.

[1964-1965]

Interview with
1. Miss Tiny Flood Delhi
2. Mrs. Hill Rayville
3. Mrs. Doretha Wilkins Rayville
4. Mr. Minor Rayville

PARISH SCOUTING REPORT

Parish: Richland

I. Key towns: Delhi, Rayville

II. Statistics: Total population 24,000, Voting age pop. _____
Negro vot. age pop. _____, White v.a.p. _____
Negro registered 350, White reg'd 6,150
Total registered 6,500

Other pertinent statistics:
Rayville Police Chief - Bob Smith - Bad
Delhi " " - Mr. H. Morris - Fair.
Sheriff - Richland - Earl Hill - Bad
Registrar - Mrs. Charles - very nice

III. Local Leaders: names, addresses, phone, and notes on conferences

Tiny Flood - Delhi 605 E 1st St. Tr 8-2357
Mrs. Hill - Rayville - Simms & Gundy Funeral Home
Mrs. Doretha Wilkins - " " " "
Mr. Minor - Teacher in Delhi - 701 Trailor St. Rayville

IV. Comments on geographic, political, and economic conditions:

Main industry - Farming, Cotton - Large no. of negroes employed in cotton industry
Delhi - Completely controlled by White Folks. Goldwater country
Rayville - Completely controlled by white Folks " "

Al Culpepper
Dave Kramer

V. The Negro Community:

A. Representation in power structure

B. Problems with Negro community
Delhi - Apathy, Fear, Tomism, Job Jeopardy

Rayville - Apathy - Fear, Job Jeopardy

VI. Voter registration:

A. Past voter registration efforts; results and problems
Rayville Civics Committe Clvd Canvassing for V.R. Having Success with older people - not young.
Delhi - some V.R. activity Not having success with young.
Registrar is very fair.

B. Complaints to Federal government and suits pending:
None

C. Reasibility of a vot. reg. drive in re. attitude of Negro and white communities:
Delhi - has Council - Klan - much activity

Rayville has Cit. Council - KKK - much activity
Town of Start has about 200 KKK

D. How much money can be raised to support vot. reg. program:

E. Techniques of voter registration:

past Rayville - house to house teaching - taking to reg. Oldsters did it
Delhi " " " " " " " " Youngsters " ".

present

suggested

VII. Progress toward desegregation:
Delhi - Unsuccessful.

Rayville - very little desegregation activity - what there has been has been unsuccessful.

VIII. Possibility of direct action in re:

A. Voter registration yes

B. Desegregation yes

C. Job opportunities

D. Other areas

IX. Attitudes toward CORE and chapter development:
Delhi - Mixed reaction in town to CORE. Do not want whites.

Rayville - CORE would be accepted. Want V.R., Freedom Schools, coops

X. Housing and board arrangements for CORE workers:
Suggest start off by commuting.

XI. Personal Reactions: (Comment on how you promoted voter registration while you were there, and what advice you gave the local people. Also, any other pertinent comments.)

SCOUTING REPORT for SABINE PARSIH

April, 1965

MANY: Parish Seat

Sabine Parish court house is located one block off Main street in the center of the business district. Inside the restrooms and water fountains have these old familiar "signs". I, however, drank from the "White Only" fountain, and nothing happened, yet I do not know whether I was being watched or not.

We stopped at a local cafe and talked to some of the local people who gave us the names of most of the teachers at the high school. One man, Mr. Bean stated, "the white people are good to us", yet voiced that he wouldn't mind CORE coming in. His voice probably wouldn't mean a thing however because he was not a local leader.

We went to the Negro High School and talked a few moments with the principal who acted as if he didn't know a thing about leaders in the local community with the exception of the PTA president. We also talked to one of the teachers, a Mr. Mc Farland who could give us only a little information about installation of sewerage that was going on throughout most of the white community and some of the Negro community.

Next, we talked to Mrs. D.A. Thompson, president of the PTA, retired school teacher, and leader of what she referred to as the Ladies' Club. Mrs. Thompson claimed that the Ladies' club was the leading Negro organization and active along with the Parish Voters' League. According to her they (the Negro community) could get what they wanted through the activities of the Ladies' Club.

When we questioned Mrs. Thompson about the signs in the downtown area she said that there was no objection to them because the Negroes didn't go into town that much, and she couldn't see any reason why the Negroes should mind eating in the back of the restaurants. Regardless of what was said Mrs. Thompson is definitely one of the strongest leaders and though she is totally resisting any "outside"help, she would possibly be the one person to work on because of her influence in the community.

Contacts:

Mrs. DA Thompson
1320 Kenilworth Ave. (one half block from Negro High School)
Many, La.

Mr. T. Maxie - principal of Many High School

Teachers:
Ulysess Cross
Lizzie Sweet
Clarence Thompson
Viola Hicks
Emma Lee Thomas
Mary Anne Barret
Gloria Jean Jones

Evidently the principal, Mr. Maxie, and his brothers and family are very influential in the town because they own the most popular local Negro cafe.

Pam Smith and Gary Craven

[1961, July 9]

A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF LOUISIANA)
) SS.
PARISH OF)

St Helena, being first duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in St Helena Parish, Louisiana and that his present address R.F.D. 1. Box 151 Street, Greensburg, Louisiana.

2. That he has resided at the above address since Birth.

3. That he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections in the State of Louisiana.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Board of Registrars, of St Helena Parish, Louisiana, solely becouse he is a Negro.

5. That on July 9. & Aug 22, 1961, he went to the office of Board of Registrars of St Helena Parish, Louisiana, for the purpose of registering in order that he might vote in the various state and federal elections held from time to time in the State of Louisiana. The registrar refused to permit me to register. In refusing to permit me to register, he stated as follows (or he did the following things: I mis-pro-nounce. one word, Come back.

Mrs Bertha Hilton Myers

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22 day of August 1961.

NOTARY PUBLIC

[1961, Aug. 10]

A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF LOUISIANA)
) SS.
PARISH OF)

St Helena, being first duly sworn, according to law, deposes and says:

1. That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, residing in St Helena Parish, Louisiana and that his present address Greensburg Rt 3 Street, Greensburg, Louisiana.

2. That he has resided at the above address since life.

3. That he believes that he meets all of the lawful qualifications established by the laws of the State of Louisiana for participation in state and federal elections in the State of Louisiana.

4. That he believes that he has been denied the right to register and vote by the Board of Registrars, of St Helena Parish, Louisiana, solely becouse he is a Negro.

5. That on 10 Aug, 196[illegible], he went to the office of Board of Registrars of Greensburg St Helena Parish, Louisiana, for the purpose of registering in order that he might vote in the various state and federal elections held from time to time in the State of Louisiana. The registrar refused to permit me to register. In refusing to permit me to register, he stated as follows (or he did the following things: I didnot satisfactorily interpted comstitution she told me to come back tryed it again.

_____

Sworn to and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____ 196_.

_____
NOTARY PUBLIC

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish ST HELENA Period 7/28 - 8/3/63

Specified Areas Greensburg, Amite, Clayton, Miss. Independence, Waldon & Denham Springs.

Activity	M 7/29	T 7/30	W 7/31	TH 8/1	FRI 8/2	SAT 8/3	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	10	8	12	14	7	0		51
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies, Suppers, & Similar Affairs	30	40	69	65	3	0		207
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	10	12	15	9	14	3		63
Persons Applying for Registration	6	9	12	12	8	8		55
Persons Registered	0	0	2	0	3	2		7
Persons Denied Registration	6	9	10	12	5	6		48

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date July 29 1963 Number of Persons Going 6

No. Needing Transportation _____ No. Not Needing Transportation 6 No. Who Went _____ No. Didn't Go _____ No. Passed 0 Number Failed 6.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
FANNIE MAE MUSE	RT #2 BOX 50 GREENSBORO				FAILED
JENNIE TUCKER BULTER	RT #2 BOX 68 GREENSBORO				FAILED
CHARLIE TUCKER	RT #3 GREENSBURG LA				FAILED
CARL MUSE	RT #2 BOX 50 GREENSBURG				FAILED
JOHN STEWART SR.	RT #2 BOX 37 GREENSBURG				FAILED
ELLA MUSE	RT #2 BOX 49 GREENSBURG				FAILED

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date July 30 1963 Number of Persons Going 9

No. Needing Transportation ____ No. Not Needing Transportation 9 No. Who Went ____ No. Didn't Go 0 No. Passed ____ Number Failed 9.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
OLEVIA E. JACKSON	RT #1 BOX 63-D GREENSBURG				FAILED
MANDY WICKER R	RT #2 BOX 32 GREENSBURG, LA				FAILED
MYRTLE JACKSON	RT #1 BOX 63 GREENSBURG, LA				FAILED
ALTON B. JACKSON	RT #1 BOX 63 GREENSBURG				FAILED
LEOLA GORDON	RT #2 BOX 17 GREENSBURG				FAILED
OLEVIA GORDON JONES	GREENSBURG LA				FAILED
BERNIE BURTON HALL	STOR RT #2 BOX 12 GREENSBURG				FAILED
ZOLA JOHNSON	RT #2 BOX 107 CAIPOLE LA				FAILED
CLARENCE ROBINSON	STAR ROUTE #2 BOX 16 GREENSBURG				FAILED

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date July 31 1962 Number of Persons Going 12

No. Needing Transportation _____ No. Not Needing Transportation 12 No. Who Went _____ No. Didn't Go _____ No. Passed 2 Number Failed 10.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
MARY PATRICK	RT #1 BOX 63 AMITE, LA				FAILED
ANNIE RICARD	RT #1 BOX 165 AMITE, LA				FAILED
MARY ELLA DAVIS	RT #1 BOX 186 GREENSBURG				FAILED
ERMA LEE MALLORY	RT #1 BOX 49 AMITE, LA				FAILED
CLARA HALL PORTER					WARD 2 - PRE 1 PASSED
GRACIE PIKES	RT 1 BOX 204 AMITE, LA				WARD 4 - PRE - 1 PASSED
ANNA RUTH MC CLINTON	RT #2, BOX 102 GREENSBURG				FAILED
BETTY MC CLINTON	RT #2 BOX 102 GREENSBURG				FAILED
IRA HALL	RT #3 GREENSBURG				FAILED
ALEX PICKES JR	RT #1 BOX 1204-B AMITE, LA				FAILED
BERTHA JONES	RT #1, BOX 60 GREENSBURG				FAILED
JUANITA SELL	RT #1, BOX 57 GREENSBURG				FAILED

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date AUGUST 1 1963 Number of Persons Going 12

No. Needing Transportation _____ No. Not Needing Transportation 12 No. Who Went _____ No. Didn't Go 0 No. Passed ___ Number Failed 12.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
CHRISTINE TILLIS DONAHUE	RT#3 BOX 98 GREENSBORO				FAILED
ANNA FISHER	RT#1 AMITE, LA				FAILED
LANCE LEONARD	RT#1 BOX 58A INDEPENDENCE				FAILED
PEARL JOHNSON	RT#1 BOX 265 AMITE				FAILED
MARY RANDOLPH	RT#1 BOX 270 AMITE, LA.				FAILED
LILLIE MAE WICKER	RT#2 BOX 25 GREENSBURG				FAILED
DELLA ZOLA CHANEY	BOX 211 GREENSBURG LA				FAILED
SEALENA WOOLRICH	RT#1 BOX 205 AMITE				FAILED
CHAS. HALL	RT#2 BOX 18 GREENSBURG				FAILED
LOUISE HALL	RT#2 BOX 18 GREENSBURG				FAILED
LELA KING	RT#2 GREENSBURG				FAILED
RENA MAE HITCHEN	RT#1 BOX 80 AMITE				FAILED

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date AUGUST 2 1963 Number of Persons Going 8

No. Needing Transportation ____ No. Not Needing Transportation 8 No. Who Went ____ No. Didn't Go ~~3~~ No. Passed 3

Number Failed 5.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
✓ ORA WILLIAMS	RT#1 BOX160 AMITE, LA				FAILED
✓ PERLENON MILLER	RT#1 BOX155 AMITE, LA				FAILED
✓ CORA EDWARDS	RT#1 BOX70 AMITE LA				PASSED WARD 5, PCT-1
✓ JEFFREY WOMACK	RT#2 BOX105C GREENSBURG				FAILED
✓ VERGIE WOMACK	RT#2 BOX105C GREENSBURG				PASSED WARD 2 PCT-2
✓ PINKIE COLEMAN	RT#2 BOX69 GREENSBURG				PASSED WARD #2 PCT-1
✓ LOUISE MORRIS	RT#1 BOX47 AMITE LA				FAILED
✓ BENNIE MORRIS	RT#1 BOX47 AMITE, LA				FAILED

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date August 3 1968 Number of Persons Going _____

No. Needing Transportation _____ No. Not Needing Transportation

8 No. Who Went _____ No. Didn't Go _____ No. Passed 2

Number Failed 6.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
√ MABELLE BROWN	RT #2, BOX 109 OSAKA RT.				FAILED
√ PEARL KNIGHTEN	RT #2, BOX 82C GREENSBORO, LA				FAILED
√ ELNORA PITTS	RT #1, BOX 157C AMITE, LA				FAILED
√ SILAS LEWIS	RT #1, BOX 173 GREENSBORO				FAILED
√ LEOLA PITTS	RT #1, BOX 157C AMITE, LA				FAILED
√ JAMES PITTS	RT #1, BOX 157C AMITE, LA				FAILED
√ AVORY COATS	RT #2, BOX 26 GREENSBURG				PASSED WARD 3 PRE I
√ BERTHA MYERS	RT #1, BOX 151 GREENSBORO				PASSED WARD 2, PRE - I

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date AUGUST 5 1963 Number of Persons Going 12

No. Needing Transportation _____ No. Not Needing Transportation 12 No. Who Went _____ No. Didn't Go 3 No. Passed 3 Number Failed 9.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
LOUISE JOHNSON	RT #3, BOX 50 GREENSBURG LA				FAILED
PETER KNIGHTEN	RT #3, BOX 82C GREENSBURG				FAILED
MARY McCLINTON	RT #3, BOX 80 GREENSBURG				FAILED
LILLIE MAE HUGHES	RT #1, BOX 9 GREENSBURG				FAILED
SHIRLEY LEONARD	RT #1, BOX 61 INDEPENDENCE				FAILED
ALICE MUSE ~~RT #1, BOX 9~~	RT #1 BOX 12 GREENSBURG				PASSED WARD - 3 - PRE - 1
WILLMEANER McCLINTON	RT #3, BOX 80 GREENSBURG				PASSED WARD 1 - PRE - 1
YVONNE THOMPSON	RT #3, BOX 7 GREENSBURG				FAILED
JOHNNIE MAE JELL	RT #1, BOX 57 GREENSBURG				FAILED
ROSALEE CAMPBELL	RT #2, BOX 45 GREENSBURG				PASSED WARD 3 - PRE - 1
EMMA BROWN	RT #3, BOX 17 GREENSBURG				FAILED
RUBY SPEARS	BOX 203 GREENSBURG				FAILED

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date AUGUST 6 1963 Number of Persons Going _____

No. Needing Transportation _____ No. Not Needing Transportation

10 No. Who Went _____ No. Didn't Go 1 No. Passed 1

Number Failed 10.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
EARNIE HARRELL	RT #1, BOX 124-A KENTWOOD				FAILED
MILDRED MC KNIGHT	RT #3 GREENSBURG				FAILED
LEOLA JACKSON OVERTON	RT #2, BOX 38 GREENSBURG				FAILED
WILLIAM COLEMAN	RT #1, BOX 123-A KENTWOOD				FAILED
ESSIE TURNER	RT #1, BOX 122-C GREENSBURG			FAILED	~~PASSED~~ ~~WARD 2 - PCT - 1~~
IDELLA HICKERSON	RT #1, BOX 134-C GREENSBURG				FAILED
BESSIE MCKNIGHT	RT #1, BOX 150 GREENSBURG				FAILED
WILLIE TAYLOR	RT #3, BOX 15 GREENSBURG				PASSED WARD 2 - PCT - 1
~~BESSIE MC KNIGHT~~	~~RT BOX 150 GREENSBURG~~				~~FAILED~~
GLORIA THOMAS	RT BOX 37 GREENSBURG				FAILED
OLLIE HUTTON	RT #1, BOX 37 GREENSBURG				FAILED
VICTARIA MONTGOMERY	RT #1, BOX 37 GREENSBURG				FAILED
NANCY BRYANT	RT #1 BOX 36 GREENSBURG				FAILED

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date August 7 1963 Number of Persons Going _____

No. Needing Transportation _____ No. Not Needing Transportation 9 No. Who Went _____ No. Didn't Go _____ No. Passed 3 Number Failed 6.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
✓ Doratha Reese.	Rt #2, Box 100-C Greensburg				Failed
Neomia Winfield	P.O. Box 674 Pine Grove				Failed
✓ Doratha Vachsan	Rt #1, Box 60 Greensburg				Failed
✓ Ase Lee Johns	Rt #2, Box 23-B Denham Springs				Failed
✓ Sam Lathers	P.O Box 674 Pine Grove				Failed
✓ Pearlian Singleton	P.O. Box 634 Pine Grove				Passed Ward 4 - Pct - 1
✓ Leuninia Lathers	Rt #2, Box 89 Denham Spring				Passed Ward 4 - Pct - 1
✓ Willie Morton	Rt #1, Box 24 Amite, La				Failed
Marguerette ✓ Martin	Rt #1, Box 168 Amite, La				Passed Ward 5 - Pct - 1
~~Annie Dudley~~	~~Rt #1, Box 60 Greensburg~~				

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date August 8 1963 Number of Persons Going _____

No. Needing Transportation _____ No. Not Needing Transportation 11 No. Who Went _____ No. Didn't Go 3 No. Passed ____ Number Failed 8.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
✓ MARIE GORDON	Rt #2 Box 35 GREENSBURG, LA.				FAILED
✓ CLEVELAND BENNETT	Rt #3, Box 149 AMITE				FAILED
✓ JAMES WICKER	Rt #1, Box 186 GREENSBURG				FAILED
✓ EDA BROWN	Rt #2, Box 17 GREENSBURG				FAILED
✓ JOHN W. STEWART SR.	Rt #2, Box 37 GREENSBURG				PASSED (R/Reg) - 3, (Pre) - 1
~~JANIE TUCKER BUTLER~~					
✓ JANIE TUCKER BUTLER	Rt #2, Box 68 GREENSBURG				PASSED (Ward) 2 - Pre 1
✓ THEDERA LEWIS	Rt #1, Box 55 INDEPENDENCE				FAILED
✓ REBECCA SPEARS	Rt #1, Box 62 INDEPENDENCE				FAILED
✓ EDWINA MATTHEWS	P.O. Box 214 GREENSBURG				FAILED
✓ GERTRUDE STEWART	Rt #2, Box 108 OSYKA MISS RT.				FAILED
✓ REV. FRANCES WILLIAMS	Rt #1, Box 50A INDEPENDENCE				PASSED (Ward) 5 Pre 1

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date August 9 1963 Number of Persons Going _____

No. Needing Transportation _____ No. Not Needing Transportation 11 No. Who Went _____ No. Didn't Go 4 No. Passed ____ Number Failed 7.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
√ MYRTLE JACKSON	RT #1, BOX 630 GREENSBURG				PASSED WARD 3 - PRE-1
√ LEE WILLIAMS	RT #1, BOX 160 AMITE, LA				FAILED
√ MANDY WICHER	RT #2, BOX 32 GREENSBURG				PASSED WARD 3 PRE 1
√ ALTON JACKSON	RT #1, BOX 630 GREENSBURG				PASSED WARD 3 - PRE 1
√ THOMAS OVERTON	RT #2, BOX 38 GREENSBURG				PASSED WARD 3 - PRE-1
√ ELLA JACKSON GREEN	RT #1, BOX 630 GREENSBURG				FAILED
√ MARY TILLERY	RT #2, BOX 163 GREENSBURG				FAILED
√ ETTA HALL	RT #2, BOX 18 GREENSBURG				FAILED
√ CHARLIE FORMAN	RT #3, BOX 88 GREENSBURG				FAILED
√ ANNIE MAE MUSE	RT #2, BOX 50 GREENSBURG				FAILED
√ BERNICE HALL	RT #2, BOX 12 GREENSBURG				FAILED

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date AUGUST 10 1963 Number of Persons Going _____

No. Needing Transportation _____ No. Not Needing Transportation 5 No. Who Went _____ No. Didn't Go 0 No. Passed ___ Number Failed 5.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
✓ IRENE WILLIAMS	RT#2, BOX 12 GREENSBORO				FAILED
✓ WILSON WILLIAMS	RT#2, BOX 12 GREENSBORO				FAILED
✓ LEROY FREEMAN	RT#1, BOX 231 AMITE,				FAILED
✓ CLARENCE ROBINSON	RT#2, BOX 16 GREENSBORO				FAILED
✓ ANNIE SIMS	RT#2, BOX 50 GREENSBORO				FAILED

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date AUGUST 12 1963 Number of Persons Going _____

No. Needing Transportation _____ No. Not Needing Transportation 10 No. Who Went _____ No. Didn't Go 6 No. Passed ____ Number Failed 4.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
RONA MAE HITCHENS	RT#1, BOX 80 AMITE, LA				FAILED
SAMUEL HITCHENS	RT#1, BOX 80 AMITE, LA				FAILED
MATTIE RANDOLPH	RT#1, BOX 270 AMITE, LA				PASSED WARD 5 PRE-1
MARIAH BENNETT	RT#3, BOX 199 AMITE, LA				PASSED WARD 5 PRE-1
CYRAS HALL	RT#2, BOX 18 GREENSBORO				PASSED WARD 2 - PRE-1
DELSOLA CHANNEY	RT#2 GREENSBURG				PASSED WARD 2 - PRE-1
LANCE LEONARD	RT#1, BOX 58A INDEPENDENCE				PASSED WARD 5 - PRE 1
LOUISE HALL	RT#2, BOX 18 GREENSBURG				FAILED
CORINE K. HOLLANDS	RT#2, BOX 56 GREENSBURG				PASSED
DENNIS LEE	RT#2, BOX 210 DENHAM SPRINGS				FAILED

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date AUGUST 13 1963 Number of Persons Going _____

No. Needing Transportation 0 No. Not Needing Transportation 14 No. Who Went _____ No. Didn't Go _____ No. Passed 6 Number Failed 8.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
CARL MUSE	RT #2, BOX 50 GREENSBURG				FAILED
JOE OVERTON	RT #2, BOX 38 GREENSBURG				PASSED WARD 3 - PCT-1
DAN WICKER	RT #2, BOX 32 GREENSBURG				FAILED
LILLIE MAY WICKER	RT #2, BOX 25 GREENSBURG				FAILED
GERALD EAST	RT #1, BOX 92 HOLDEN, LA				PASSED WARD 4 - PCT-1
JOHN GERRY BENNETT	RT #2, BOX 27 GREENSBURG				FAILED
~~IRENE~~ IRIENCE EAST	RT #1, BOX 92 HOLDEN, LA				PASSED WARD 4, PCT-1
CELESTES JACKSON	RT #1, BOX 142 AMITE				FAILED
ALEX PITTS JR	RT #1, BOX 204 AMITE, LA.				PASSED
LOUISE SELF	RT #1, BOX 56 GREENSBURG				~~PASSED~~ FAILED
JUANITA SELF	RT #1, BOX 57 GREENSBURG				PASSED WARD 3, PCT-1
LOUIS SELF	RT #1, BOX 56C GREENSBURG				FAILED
SELENA WOOLRIDGE	RT, BOX 205 AMITE, LA				PASSED
MIRQUIE HOLMES	RT #2, BOX 104 OSAKYA, MISS				FAILED

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date Aug. 14, 1963 Number of Persons Going 17 (8 Couldn't get inn)

No. Needing Transportation 0 No. Not Needing Transportation ____ No. Who Went 9 No. Didn't Go 0 No. Passed 1 Number Failed 8.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
MANASSA BROWN	ROUTE 2 GEN. DELIVERY Greensburg La.				FAIL
MARY JANE BROWN	ROUTE 2 GEN. DELIVERY GREENSBURG LA				FAIL
WALTER WOMACK JR.	ROUTE 2 GEN. DELIVERY Greensburg La.				FAIL
JAMES M. COPER	ROUTE 2 Box 114 Greensburg La.				FAIL
PEARL KNIGHTEN	ROUTE 2 Box 82 Greensburg La.				FAIL
IRVIN McCLENDON	ROUTE 3 General Delivery Greensburg La.				FAIL
PEARL ROMACK	ROUTE 2 BOX 94H Greensburg La				FAIL
MATTY PATRICK	ROUTE 1 BOX 163 AMITE LA.				FAIL
SOLOMON MILES	ROUTE 1 BOX 153 AMITE				PASSED WARD 1, PCT 1

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date AUGUST 15, 1963 Number of Persons Going 17

No. Needing Transportation 0 No. Not Needing Transportation

____ No. Who Went 12 No. Didn't Go ____ No. Passed 2

Number Failed 10.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
Mr. Columbus Muse.	Route 1, Box 11 Greensburg La				FAIL
MRS. Felicia W. Wright.	Route 3, Box P.O. Greensburg La.				FAIL
Bonnie Morris	Route 1, Box 47. Greensburg La				FAIL
MRS. MABLE BROWN	Route 1, Box 109 Osyka Miss				FAIL
Mrs. Gladys McClendon	Route 2 Box 2 Greensburg La				FAIL
Mrs. Louis Morris	Route 1, Box 47 Amite La.				FAIL
Mr. Elinor Richard	Route 1 Box 166 Amite La.				FAIL
Mr. Mitchel Wyer	Route 2 Box 82F" Greensburg La				FAIL
Miss Mary Ella Davis	Route 1, Box 186 Greensburg La				FAIL
Mrs. Veronica Spears	Route 1, Box 48, Amite La.				FAIL
Mrs. Irma Lee Spears Mallary	Route 1, Box 49 Amite La.				PASSED WARD 5, PREI
Mrs. Ruth M. Wyer	Route 2 Box 116 H Osyka Miss.				PASSED WARD 1, PREI.

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date August 16, 1963 Number of Persons Going 10

No. Needing Transportation 2 No. Not Needing Transportation 8 No. Who Went 15 No. Didn't Go 0 No. Passed 2 Number Failed 8.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
✓ Peter Knighten	Route Box 82-C Greensburg, La.				Failed
✓ Victoria Montegomery	Rte. 1 Box 37 Greensburg, La				Failed
✓ Margie Tucker	Rte 3, Box Greensburg, La.				Failed
✓ Agnes Knox	Rte. 2 Box 29-A Osyka Mississippi				Failed
✓ Celia Atkins	Rte. 1 Box 150-A Greensburg La				Passed. ward 2 PRE 1
✓ Florence Thomas	Rte. 1 Box 37 Greensburg, La				Ward 2. Precint 1 Passed - ward 3 Pre. 1
✓ MR. TOM TUCKER	ROUTE 3 BOX 46, Greensburg La.				[redacted] FAIL
✓ MR. IVY KNOX	ROUTE 2 BOX 29A OSYKA Miss				FAIL
✓ ELEZY WILSON	ROUTE 2 BOX 105"A" OSYKA Miss				FAIL
✓ EDWINA MARSHALL	ROUTE 1, BOX 205 AMITE LA.				FAIL

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date AUGUST 17, 1963 Number of Persons Going 12

No. Needing Transportation 0 No. Not Needing Transportation

____ No. Who Went 12 No. Didn't Go ____ No. Passed 1

Number Failed 4.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
✓ NANCY BRYANT	ROUTE 1, BOX 36 GREENSBURG LA				FAIL
✓ OLLIE HUTTON	ROUTE 1, BOX 37 GREENSBURG LA				FAIL
✓ WILFORD MARSHALL	ROUTE 1, BOX 205 AMITE LA.				FAIL
✓ MRS. EVELYN SMITH	ROUTE 1, BOX 39 INDEPENDENCE, LA.				FAIL
✓ REV. LEO SMITH	ROUTE 1, BOX 39 INDEPENDENCE				PASSED WARD 5, PRE. 1

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date AUGUST 19, 1963 Number of Persons Going 13

No. Needing Transportation 2 No. Not Needing Transportation 11 No. Who Went 13 No. Didn't Go 0 No. Passed 3

Number Failed 10.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
✓ James Baber	Rt. 1, Box 61 Independence La.				PASSED WARD 5, PRE 1.
✓ Josephine Baber	Rt. 1, Box 61 Independence La.				FAILED
✓ James Wicker	Rt. 1, Box 115 Greensburg La				FAILED
✓ Rufus Ketchens	RT 1 Box 115 Greensburg La				Failed
✓ Anna McCray	Rt 1 Box 190 Amite La				Passed Ward 4 Pre 1
✓ Josephine Robenson	Rt 1 Box 2 Independence				Failed
✓ Thelora Lewis	Rt 1 Box 55 Independence				Failed
✓ Mattie East	Box 91 Rt 1 Holden				Failed
✓ Anna Ricard	Box 165 Rt 1 Amite				Failed
✓ Fred Wicker	Rt 2 Box 178 Greensburg				Failed
✓ Mary Tillary	Box 163 Rt 1 Greensburg				Failed
✓ Etta Hall	Rt 2 Box 18 Greensburg				Passed Ward 2 Pre 1
✓ Cleveland Bennett	Box 199 Rt 2 Amite				Failed

No one at Court House from 1-4 P.M. To take down names.

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date AUGUST 20, 1963 Number of Persons Going 4

No. Needing Transportation 2 No. Not Needing Transportation 2 No. Who Went 4 No. Didn't Go 0 No. Passed 1 Number Failed 3.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
Elizabeth Knox	Route 2, Box 29 Osyka Miss.				FAIL
Joe McClilon	Route 3, Box 37A Osyka Miss				FAIL
Jannie McMuse	Route 2, Box 50 Greensburg La.				FAIL
Rebecca Spears	Route 1, Box 52 Independence				Passed Ward, Ore

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date AUGUST 21, 1963 Number of Persons Going 9

No. Needing Transportation 0 No. Not Needing Transportation 9 No. Who Went 9 No. Didn't Go 0 No. Passed 0 Number Failed 9.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
Percy Terrence	Route 2, Box 104 D Osyka Miss.				FAIL
Lela Terrence	Route 2, Box 104 D Osyka Miss.				FAIL
Isada Melson	Route 2 Box 104 Osyka Miss.				FAIL
Martha Crier	Route 2, Box 121 Tressalugg La.				FAIL
Mary McClinton	Route 2, Box 80 Greensburg La.				FAIL
George Alvin	Route 1, Box 180 Greensburg La.				FAIL
Annie Sims	Route 2, Box 52 Greensburg La.				FAIL
Leona Holiday	Route 3, Box 92 Greensburg La.				FAIL
~~Ashlee Jones~~ Ashlee Jones	Route 2, Box 236 B ~~Denham Springs~~				FAIL

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date AUGUST 22, 1963 Number of Persons Going 7

No. Needing Transportation 0 No. Not Needing Transportation 7 No. Who Went 7 No. Didn't Go 0 No. Passed 2 Number Failed 2.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
✓ Irine Wilson	Route 2, Greensburg La.				PASSED WARD 2, PRE. 1
✓ Bernese Hall	Route 1, Greensburg La				PASSED WARD 2, PRE. 1,
✓ MABLE WRIGHT	ROUTE 2, BOX 38 Greensburg La.				FAIL
✓ V.V. [redacted] Crier	Route 1, Box 37 Greensburg La.				FAIL

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date August 23, 1963 Number of Persons Going _____

No. Needing Transportation _____ No. Not Needing Transportation _____ No. Who Went _____ No. Didn't Go _____ No. Passed _____ Number Failed _____.

Name	Address	Phone No.	Trans.	Reg.	Comments
Rena Mae Hitchens	Route 1, Box 80 Amite La.				PASSED WARD 5, PRE 1,
✓ Samuel Hitchens ~~Jr.~~	Route 1, Box 80 Amite La.				PASSED WARD 5, PRE 1,
✓ Leroy Freeman	Route 1, Box 23 I Amite La.				FAIL
✓ Martha Bell	Route 3, Box 112 Greensburg La.				FAIL

REPORT 8/14/63

St. Helena Parish

Altogether we have contacted about five (5) or six (6) hundred people. About 25% of these people cannot read or write. This seems to be one of our most difficult problems. We are trying to arrange for the local people to take care of this problem after we leave. Judging from the little some of the people know about reading and writing, it will take about a month of two (with the proper training) before they would be able to learn the forms.

We are still getting people to go down to the registrar's office. We now have 179 persons that attempted to register. Out of the 179 persons applying for registration, 40 persons have gotten registered. Most of the people that have registered are from wards two (2) and three (3). The people that have failed to pass the test, are still making more attempts.

There have been a few incidents that accured. Thursday 8/15/63, there were people who tried to harm us in various ways such as, steping on our feet, closing doors on our head, throwing hyalite on us, and passing insulting remarks. We do not know just who it is that is doing these things, therefore we can not give any names. As far as we know it is just a few people of the community.

The registrar (Quitman Crouch) still refuses to get an assistant, registrar of voters. Having only one registrar of voters slows up the people that go down for regisrtation. Some cannot get into the office,and have to go home and come back another day, ~~they~~ sometimes they still cannot get in.

So we are trying to persuade the registrar of voters (Quitman Crouch) into getting an assistant, but so far, he has not made any step toward doing so. We have gotten no reply from him conserning this.

At the present time our material is limited,so please send us material.

August 9, 1963

Report: St Helena Parish Group

To make people aware of their citizenship and to educate them to the legislative process we are getting our people to write letters to Congressman Otto Passman and to Senator's Russell Long and Allen Ellender. We ask them to express in their own words whythey want thier elected officials to vote for the proposed Civil Rights Bill. Thus far the people are cooperating and we are getting then to write these letter after ~~clinic~~/ clinics and at church meetings.

We are having a lot of trouble with the people who have a limited education. They show a lot of interest but their lack of a basic education prevents them from grasping our instructions. We are try to get the Churches and some of the teachers to set up a long term project to overcome this problem.

Because of the limited amount of people who can attempt to register in any one day our work is slowing down. We are still holding clinics in churches each evening and canvassing during the day but the backup of people trained and ready to attempt registration is close to 300. We will have to set up some kind of program that will enable the local people to contact these people each week and get them to go to the Court House.

Transportation is still a big problem. Many of our plans are curtailed because we don't have cars to get to the outlining areas. The local people are assisting us but they are not available all hours of the day.

Our program is pretty well set and if you feel some of our people could be used else where we could re-arrange our schedule. Since we lack adequate transportation, two people sometimes do what one would normally do.

We could use more forms and application blanks. We are using them up as fast as we get them. We are asking the people who already have registered to give them back so we can use them over again.

We have had no response from the letters we sent to the Police Jury and the registrar concerning the appointment of an assistant registrar to help out during this drive. the local people feel we won't receive an answer.

We would like to know your suggestions about setting up permanent Committes in the area after we leave. Also a meeting with all six of the group would be appreciated.

Calvin J. Duval

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish St. Helena Period AUGUST 19 - 25 /63

Specified Areas Amity, Osyka Miss. Denham Springs Independence & Holden Greensburg Louisiana

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	12	6	7	8	6	-	-	39
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies, Suppers, & Similar Affairs	10	-	14	12	9	-	-	45
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	5	7	6	15	5	8	-	46
Persons Applying for Registration	12	4	10	7	5	4	-	42
Persons Registered	3	1	0	2	3	0	-	13
Persons Denied Registration	9	3	10	2	2	4	-	30

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish St. Helena Period ~~Sep~~ Aug 12 - Aug 18/63

Specified Areas Greensburg, Area

Activity	M 8/12	T 8/13	W 8/14	TH 8/15	FRI 8/16	SAT 8/17	SUN 8/18	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	12	19	30	17	12	-	-	88
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies, Suppers, & Similar Affairs	10	9	55	20	10	11	-	115
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	7	12	6	3	8	4	-	40
Persons Applying for Registration	10	14	17	12	15	13	-	80
Persons Registered	6	6	1	2	2	1	-	18
Persons Denied Registration	4	8	16	10	8	4	-	52

MONTPELIER

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish St. Helena Period Aug. 8-14 /63

Specified Areas Ward 4 Mountpelier, Pine Grove, Dennis Hills

	12	13	14	8	9	10	11	
Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing							7	7
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies, Suppers, & Similar Affairs							35	35
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	7	2	3	—	9	1	—	22
Persons Applying for Registration							—	—
Persons Registered							—	—
Persons Denied Registration							—	—

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish St. Helena Period Aug-5-11/63

Specified Areas Greensburg, Amite, Independence, Osyka Miss Holden, and Denham Springs La.

Activity	M 8/5	T 8/6	W 8/7	TH 8/8	FRI 8/9	SAT 8/10	SUN 8/11	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	5	9	7	9	19	5		64
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies, Suppers, & Similar Affairs	20	11	~~40~~	25	~~33~~ 49	14	110	~~260~~ 264
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	9	9	6	6	9	4		43
Persons Applying for Registration	12	12	9	11	11	5		60
Persons Registered	3	1	3	3	4	0		14
Persons Denied Registration	9	11	6	8	7	5		46

File In Steve's Court

FIELD REPORT

ST. HELENA PARISH

January, 1964

VEP: Local voter registration leaders, Mr. Ellis Howard and Mr. Clarence Knighten, continue to do an excellent job of urging people and training them to register and vote. They are both outspoken and extremely capable people.

They report that the registrar of voters, Quitman Crouch, is registering without the multiple-choice test, but that he is frequently sick, and with no deputy registrar, the office becomes closed. Mr. Howard has spearheaded attempts to pursuade the Police Jury and the registrar that there is need for a deputy registrar, but he has made no headway, and is currently at a dead-end. At this point, possibility of any further action on this problem seems unlikely.

An unknown number of persons attempted to register since the first Democratic primary, and ten of these were accepted. The major problem at this point is that local voter registration workers do not keep records of all persons who attempt to register, and consequently do not file complaints on those who do not pass.

There is no indication that local leaders will slacken their efforts, and I would not recommend a permanent worker for this area at this time. Task Force workers will continue to check with Mr. Howard and Mr. Knighten on their progress, and will attempt to establish some sort of system for filing complaints.

DIRECT ACTION: According to Mr. John Hall, the St. Helena branch of the NAACP has been planning several actions to fight segregation, and are working mostly through the young people.

The branch has been investigating the library situat on for over a year; attempts to negotiate with the Police Jury failed, and the branch then turned to direct action. Groups of young people twice have attempted to use the library, but both times found the building closed. Up on suggestion from CORE Task Force Workers, the branch has agreed to coordinate the library effort with that of East and West Feliciana parishes.

Over a year ago the branch, with a ssistance from the Baton Rouge N AACP, filed suit to desegregate the parish schools. As yet, no results have been seen, but a court decision is expected soon, as well as a plan for desegregation from the School Board.

The Youth Council of the NAACP is anxious to attack all segregated institutions in the parish, and have a sort of priority list of such places, including the court house, the malt shop, the cafe, and a ball park. The Council in the

future plans to coordinate its efforts with those of CORE chapters in the Sixth Congressional District, and plans to attend the Non-Violent Clinic in Plaquemine.

Reaction by the white power structure has been less extreme than in the neighboring parishes of East and West Feliciana. It has been possible for local leaders to have conferences with white officials, and there are indications that several white merchants would be willing to serve on a biracial committee. This should not obliterate the fact that there is still deep resistance to integration; attempts to integrate the water fountains at the court house resulted in the water's being turned off completely.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: St. Helena Parish is an NAACP stronghold, and this is the over-riding fact in attempting any sort of CORE chapter development.

A conference was held on Jan. 30 with four of the members of the Youth Council of the NAACP and one adult member. I was tremendously impressed with the young people, who seemed to have an excellent grasp of the situation, and are already very familiar with the ins and outs of organization. They have already prepared a list of targets for action projects in the near future, but, of course, were prepared to carry them out in more an NAACP-ish fashion.

The young people seemed unanimous in wanting a CORE chapter, and seemed to want to convert the Youth Council into a CORE group. They argue that other young people would be more willing to join CORE than the NAACP, since many folk are scared of the name NAACP, and that CORE would give them more independence in action. The adult present at the meeting concurred with this analysis, noting that a CORE chapter would be much more appropriate for the young people, while the NAACP was better for the older folks. He saw clearly the limitations of the NAACP bureaucracy on any sort of local initiative and action.

CORE Task Force workers presented an outline of what CORE is, and what is meant by non-violent direct action, leaving any decision up to the young people. The conference ended with the advice that the Youth Council seriously think the whole thing over.

In view of the above considerations, I would propose that we continue to build interest in CORE among the young people, but take care to work within what is acceptable to the adult leaders. Additional conferences with these leaders seems advisable. In the event the young people decide to remain as an NAACP chapter, I would recommend that CORE Task Force workers continue to advise them and work with them to coordinate their efforts with neighboring CORE chapters.

C H A P T E R D E V E L O P M E N T

November - January 31, 1964

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT	PARISH	CITY	COMMENT
5	Ouachita	Monroe	Start
5	Jackson	Jonesboro	Start
5	Madison	Tullulah	No Start
4	Caddo	Shreveport	Once Active
8	Rapides	Alexandria	No Start
6	East Baron Rouge	Baton Rouge	Once Active
6	East Feliciana	Clinton	Step up spirit and promote state program
6	West Feliciana	St. Francisville	Promote state program
6	Ascension	Donaldsonville	Promote state program
6	Tangipahoa	Hammond	Once Active
6	Iberville	Plaquemine	Spirit dead Once Active Promote State program
6	St. Helena	Greensburg	NAACP strenghold Youngster loyal to NAACP but want CORE chapter
2	St. James	None	Exploration is essential
6	Livingston St. Tammany Washington	? ? ?	Further exploration is essential Past indicates these parishes want CORE to stay out

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT

1. Structure of Chapter
2. Community Programs
3. Responsibility to whole community
4. Chapter and Staff

FIELD REPORT

ST. HELENA PARISH

Jan. 27 - Feb. 9, 1964

VEP: Voter registration continues to be emphasized by Negro leaders, Ellis Howard and Clarence Knighten. They, and several others, participated in the meeting of the Capital Voters League in Greensberg, La. on Feb. 1, 1964. Their comments at the meeting indicate that they are moving beyond purely a "VEP" outlook, and are beginning to see the necessity of using direct non-violent tactics a gainst the registrar and the white power structure.

Several resolutions passed at the meeting apply to St. Helena, and will be implemented with the assistance of Mr. John Hall. Within several weeks, Negro lea ders will initiate a boycott of all white merchants in the parish, and establish a picket line in Greensberg. At the same time, efforts will be made through direct action to secure a deputy registrar in the registrar's office. In conjunction with Voter Registration Training Weeks, the young people will cooperate with the adult leaders to begin clinics in churches in the parish.

There is little need for full time work in VEP here. Periodic checking and supplying leaders with VEP material is all that is necessary.

DIRECT ACTION: About four young people, representatives of the Youth Council of the NAACP in Greensberg, attended the Non-Violent Clinic in Plaquemine on Feb. 8, 1964. For all the youngsters it was a new experience, since they had never participated in any direct action before, and had had little exposure to non-violence.

Young people from the Youth Council will participate in the triparish library sit-in on March 7, 1964. In order to prepare them for the action project, Task Force workers have set up two non-violent clinics in Greensberg, at the Masonic Hall to teach the philosophy of non-violence and techniques to use on demonstrations.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: At a meeting with four members of the NAACP Youth Council and one adult NAACP member, Task Force workers discussed the possibility of voting the Youth Council into a CORE Chapter. Although the young people appeared to be receptive, they reached a decision at a meeting held on Jan. 31 that they would remain as a Youth Council and cooperate closely with CORE. CORE literature has already been distributed t o the young people, and after the two non-violent clinics, the Youth Council will be well versed in CORE thinking.

I anticipate several problems arising from the young people's de cision.There may be trouble from the Regional Office

when it learns that a branch has acted independently. The young people are also already impatient with the slowness with which the older people act.

Task Force workers will continue to work with the Youth Council, training them in CORE techniques. We will encourage them to participate in direct action projects, and encourage weekly meetings. At the samd time, we plan to encourage any tendencies toward CORE. It may be that the adult NAACP and the Regional Office will help us to develop a CORE Chapter by putting too many restrictions on the youth.

FIELD REPORT --------ST. HELENA PARISH
March 1----Mar 31,1964

2

1. Area Worked

St. Helena Parish the city of Greensberg, Louisiana

11. New contacts and old contacts

111. VEP Activites

Mr. Ellis B. Howard is the only one working on Voter Registration.

1v. Comment on ecomanic and political structure white and negro (leadership)
(see Mimi Fiengold report)

Chapter development

There is only an N. A. A. C. P. Youth counsil.

Direct Action

On March 7,1964 there was an attempt to use the Greensberg Public Library. The library was closed, the streets was crowded with negroes and whites, the majority of the merchants was standing on the sidewalk talking with spectators. The sheriff could not be found anywhere.
From March 7 to March 18 attempts was made to use the public library, everytime the library was locked with the librarian sitting in the back of the building, or she would come out locking the door and going to the drug store that is located next to the library(Librarian Mrs, Grace Frealier) after the attempts to use the library failed the students began trying to use the so called "white water fountain" in the court house. Several times they were successful in using the water fountain
A selective buying campaign has been statred against Guy McDonal the local owner of the Greensbergs Drug Store, the selective buying campaign was started because every time the students went to the library Guy McDona l would threaten them with a gun and use abusive language. Rallies are being held every Wednseday night to support the selective buying campaign.

Futher Activites

Intimidations

The student was intimidated by alocal drug store owner and some of the students parents was asked question by the local merchants to "Do you kno w that your son o r daughter are trying to use the library"

Submitted by
Claudine J. Edwards

FIELD REPORT --------ST. HELENA PARISH
March 1----Mar 31,1964

1. Area Worked

St. Helena Parish the city of Greensberg, Louisiana

11. New contacts and old contacts

111. VEP Activites

Mr. Ellis B. Howard is the only one working on Voter Registration.

1v. Comment on ecomenic and political structure white and negro (leadership)
(see Mimi Fiengold report)

Chapter development

There is only an N. A. A. C. P. Youth council.

Direct Action

On March 7,1964 there was an attempt to use the Greensberg Public Library. The library was closed, the streets was crowded with negroes and whites, the majority of the merchants was standing on the sidewalk talking with spectators. The sheriff could not be found anywhere.
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Submitted by
Claudia D. Edwards

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Period covered

Congress of Racial Equality (ORGANIZATION) | Claudia J. Edwards (PERSON REPORTING) | From October 1 to March 31, 1964

38 Park Row N.Y. 38, N.Y. (STREET ADDRESS) | Greensberg (CITY) | St. Helena (~~COUNTY~~ Parish) | Louisiana (STATE) | Date Submitted: April 3, 1964

Election District to which this report applies _____

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
No.* contacted by door-todoor canvass																																numerous
No.* contacted by other means (specify means)																																150
No* refusing to participate																																0
No* instructed at clinics																																50
No* instructed at other places (specify place																																0
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																																80
No* successfully registered by this project																																40
No* denied registration in this project																																40

*Persons of voting age

*Rallies weekly

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

FORM VEP-2

Core
ORGANIZATION
38 Park Row
N.Y. 38, N.Y.
STREET ADDRESS

Ronnie M. Moore
Person Reporting

Maguemine Caldwell La.
CITY COUNTY STATE

PEriod covered
From April 1 to April 30, 1964

Date Submitted May 12, 1964

Election District to which this report applies 2th Congressional District St. Helena Parish

Day of the month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
No* contacted by door-to-door canvass																										981	
No* contacted by other means (specify means)																										0	
No* refusing to participate																										0	
No* instructed at clinics																										341	
No* instructed at other places (specify place)																										0	
No* applying for registration as a result of this program																										298	
No* successfully registered by this project																										57	
No* denied registration in this project																										241	

*Persons of voting age

FIELD REPORT - ST. HELENA

Apr. 1 - 13, 1964

VEP: In this parish voter registration is not as complicated as it is in other parishes like East Feliciana and West Feliciana. However, we find it a little hard to keep a record of people going up to the registrar's office, how many passed, how many were rejected, etc. Mr. Ellis Howard, a community leader in this parish, and a very militant worker for VEP in this parish also reports to us everything that goes on in the parish when we are not there. His son, David Howard, and other teenagers will also be active in VEP this summer. They want to be active now but due to the fact that they are still in school they can't be as active as they would like to be.

DIRECT ACTION: Library: No more attempts have been made to visit the library since the suit was filed to desegregate the three branches of the Audubon Regional Library. Also, the parish has been asked to contribute $100 to aid the lawyers in filing the suit. Two of the community leaders, Mr. Ellis Howard and Mr. Hall said they will have no trouble and it would take no time in raising the $100.

SELECTIVE BUYING CAMPAIGN: The community leaders are questioning themselves about whether or not they should launch a selective buying campaign over the whole town or one or two stores. They are supposed to do a survey of the town before they get the answer to the question.

Submitted by,

Loria Davis
Clinton, La.
Apr. 14, 1964

FIELD REPORT - ST. HELENA

Apr. 14-30, 1964

VEP: Ellis Howard and his son, David, continue their VR work. They have not, however, been able to report on the number of people registered this month. Representatives from this p arish attended the CVL meeting in St, Francisville.

DIRECT ACTION: Until recently, the young people, most of them in the Youth Council of the NAACP, have continued, every few days, to return to the library in Greensberg and attempt to enter it. On all occasions the librarian closed the building when she saw them coming; the branch is now permanently closed. On several occasions the young people followed up the attempt on the library with a trip to the Court House, where they tried to use the white facilities. On Wed., Apr. 22 a group of five young men headed by David Howard again tried to use the Court House facilities. As they were drinking out of the white fountain, the white janitor approached them and struck one boy, Sterling Hall, with a lead pipe. The boy was taken to Independence Hospital, treated, and released. The incident was reported to the local authorities, and is now being investigated by the FBI.

The community is attempting to raise money to help defray legal expenses arising from the library case.

Submitted by,

Mimi Feingold
Howard Messing
Clinton, La.
Apr. 29, 1964

54

FIELD REPORT

ST. HELENA, EAST FELICIANA, & WEST FELICIANA PARISHES

June 28 to July 5, 1964

TOWNS WORKED:

St. Helena: Greensberg area, Holy Hill area, Montpelier area

East Feliciana: Clinton, H'way 955

West Feliciana: Solitude, Tunica, H'way 61 above Bains

CONTACTS, VOLUNTEERS, AND NOTES OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL LIFE:

See General and Summer Parish Scouting ~~Reports~~

EVALUATION OF NEGRO COMMUNITY:

St. Helena: Activity by the NAACP over the past 15 years has given the Negro community here a certain sophistication and familiarity with its rights tha t is lacking in the neighboring parishes. In spite of this, many Negroes are still fairly conservative and not at all motivated toward really confronting the white community with demands for integration. Fear is still a large factor ; teachers, especially are afraid of losing their jobs, and recent acts of intimidation by private white citizens have reinforced that fear. In terms of the leadership, there has been much development over the past year. Whereas last summer the leaders supported voter registration only, they are now actively behind direct action as a means of confronting the white leaders with their demands.

East Feliciana: While tremendous progress has been made over the past year, the Negro community here is still largely ruled by fear and apathy. An attempt to use a local church for a clinic was rebuffed when the leader in that community informed us that she would have to check with the Mayor first. We still lack the support of all the ~~kmx~~ teachers and most of the ministers. In spite of intimidations, however, we still have with us a hard core of very dedicated young people and adults who now take an active stand against any form of injustice. These leaders will be able to carry on a voter registration drive for years to come.

West Feliciana: As in the sister parish, fear is the overriding factor, although a year's work here has assured us a steadfast following of over 100 people. Violence, bombings, and killings are a very real possibility here which explains why so many people have not as yet even tried to learn how to register to

vote. It is of great significance, however, that in a community held in virtual slavery for hundreds of years, there is now a strong and growing feeling of strength in unity, which itself is a long step toward freedom.

VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION:

St. Helena: The main voter registration clinic was held at the centrally located Turner Chapel, A.M.E. Church. Clinics were held here every day. A few clinics were also held at the Morgan Chapel in the Montpelier area and at the Trinity Chapel in the Holy Hill area near Amite. Voter registration books are closed here, as they are across the state, until July 27.

East Feliciana: Voter registration inst ruction was given mainly at home, although one clinic was held every day at the home of Josephine Holmes (Mama Jo). Because it rained steadily for the whole week, it was easier for us to go th the people than for them to wade through the mud to us.

West Feliciana: The weekly voter registration meeting was held as usual at the Masonic Hall in Laurel Hill. In addition, voter registration workers taught extensively at home, due to the condition of the roads which made driving out to the clinic impossible for some.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT:

St. Helena: We are still working closely with the NAACP Adult Council and Youth Council. During the week two meetings were held, one with each group. Discussion centered around possible testing of the civil rights act and how to reinforce the voter registration drive. The Youth Council will participate in the tests some time in the future. At the moment, primary attention is on the VR drive, in which the youth is taking an active part.

East Feliciana: Temporary absence of the CORE Chapter chairman, Corrie Collins, has stopped meetings, but CORE members continue to assist in the VR drive. The Community Relief Fund has been reorganized with a board of directors of seven members and will presently draw up a Constitution and By-Laws, necessary for a group that handles money. We continue to meet informally with a group of community leaders which includes the 12 letter signers. It was this group, essentially, that was responsible for raising $1,845.00 to buy a car for the Clinton task force.

West Feliciana: The CORE Chapter was affiliated with National after almost a year of work and organization. Both the

Chapter and the adult group continue to grow. The Chapter is now assisting in voter registration canvassing, and will, eventually help to test the civil rights act in downtown St. Francisville.

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARD CORE, WHITE AND NEGRO:

It is safe to say, for all three parishes, that the Negro community is behind CORE (some segments behind by miles), while the white power structure and the active elements of the white community despise CORE and what it stands for. Basically, the white community is aware that these are black belt parishes, and realizes the potential of the Negro community if it organized. Continued harrassment and intimidation is enough to indicate this.

INTIMIDATIONS AND HARRASSMENTS:

St. Helena: On the night of Tuesday, June 30, 1964 a carload of white men threatened to kill Mr. Joseph Bryant, a Negro Greensberg resident who was housing the three CORE workers there. The Sheriff was called, but did not arrive until one and a half hours later. While Sheriff Bridges talked to Mr. Bryant and the CORE workers, three carloads of whites waited outside with their bright lights beamed at the house. The time was 10:0 0 P.M. The Sheriff eventually promised to protect Mr. Bryant, but refused to offer same to the CORE workers, and placed them under arrest, but released them in the custody of Mr. Bryant. The Sheriff attempted to intimidate Mr. Bryant by telling him it was dangerous to house CORE people, and that he might as well forget about his job as school bus driver. The license of the first car was obtained. The FBI was notified, as well as the Justice Department, and the ensuing investigation has, so far, turned up nothing.

East Feliciana: Nothing but Town Marshall Manchester's usual trick of stopping every new CORE worker in town and asking for identification.

West Feliciana: On Thursday, July 2, 1964 afternoon canvassing involving the 2 CORE workers and six local girls, was interrupted when a group of white men claimed that the group was trespassing on a plantation and that they wanted to beat up Bob Hurwitt, one of the CORE workers. The Sheriff arrived shortly, allowed Bob to take the local girls home, and arrested him and Arthur Brooks. Taken to the St. Francisville jail, they were charged originally with trespassing, blocking the road, and contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Some of these were dropped, and the current state of the charges is unknown. The two were released that night on $200.00 bond each. Throughout the whole episode, although constant attempts were made, it was impossible to locate the sheriff or any

of his deputies. Urgent requests for FBI or Justice Department intervention to protect the lives of the workers were met with the t ypical replies that these were investigative agencies only.

STAFF:

St. Helena: Henry Brown, Bob McPhail, and Jim Tredinnick.
After July 5: Ronnie Sigal and Judy Rollins

East Feliciana: Mimi Feingold, Verla Bell, Ronnie Sigal
After July 5: Mimi Feingold, Verla Bell, Jim Tredinnick

West Feliciana: Arthur Brooks, Jr., Robert Hurwitt

Submitted by,

Mimi Feingold
Clinton, La.
July 11, 1964

COPY

MF/mf

TELEGRAM

James Farmer
Hotel Muehlebach
Kansas City, Missouri

Best wishes for the convention. Regret we cannot be there but Louisiana summer project keeps us busy at home.

Yours for freedom,

Rev. Joseph Carter
Chairman, West Feliciana CORE
Corrie Collins
Chairman, East Feliciana CORE

CORE

TELEGRAM

Burke Marshall
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Urge investigation of serious threats by whites on lives of Negro citizen of St. Helena Parish and three CORE workers, and intimidation by sheriff of private citizen there. Sheriff denied protection to CORE workers and we have no confidence in his promised investigation. Rapid action from your department necessary to avoid further violence and bloodshed.

Mimi Feingold
CORE Task Force Worker

NOTE: Text of telegram released to press (AP and UPI)

FIELD REPORT

ST. HELENA PARISH

Jan. 27 - Feb. 9, 1964

VEP: Voter registration continues to be emphasized by Negro leaders, Ellis Howard and Clarence Knighten. They, and several others, participated in the meeting of the Capital Voters League in Greensberg, La. on Feb. 1, 1964. Their comments at the meeting indicate that they are moving beyond purely a "VEP" outlook, and are beginning to see the necessity of using direct non-violent tactics a gainst the registrar and the white power structure.

Several resolutions passed at the meeting apply to St. Helena, and will be implemented with the asistance of Mr. John Hall. Within several weeks, Negro lea ders will initiate a boycott of all white merchants in the parish, and establish a picket line in Greensberg. At the same time, efforts will be made through direct action to secure a deputy registrar in the registrar's office. In conjunction with Voter Registration Training Weeks, the young people will cooperate with the adult leaders to begin clinics in churches in the parish.

There is little need for full time work in VEP here. Periodic checking and supplying leaders with VEP material is all that is necessary.

DIRECT ACTION: About four young people, representatives of the Youth Council of the NAACP in Greensberg, attended the Non-Violent Clinic in Plaquemine on Feb. 8, 1964. For all the youngsters it wat a new experience, since they had never participated in any direct action before, and had had little exposure to non-violence.

Young people from the Youth Council will participate in the triparish library sit-in on March 7, 1964. In order to prepare them for the action project, Task Force workers have set up two non-violent clinics in Greensberg, at the Masonic Hall to teach the philosophy of non-violence and techniques to use on demonstrations.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT: At a meeting with four members of the NAACP Youth Council and one adult NAACP member, Task Force workers discussed the possibility of voting the Youth Council into a CORE Chapter. Although the young people appeared to be receptive, they reached a decision at a meeting held on Jan. 31 that they would remain as a Youth Council and cooperate closely with CORE. CORE literature has already been distributed t o the young people, and after the two non-violent clinics, the Youth Council will be well versed in CORE thinking.

I anticipate several problems arising from the young people's de cision.There may be trouble from the Regional Office

when it learns that a branch has acted independently. The young people are also already impatient with the slowness with which the older people act.

Task Force workers will continue to work with the Youth Council, training them in CORE techniques. We will encourage them to participate in direct action projects, and encourage weekly meetings. At the same time, we plan to encourage any tendencies toward CORE. It may be that the adult NAACP and the Regional Office will help us to develop a CORE Chapter by putting too many restrictions on the youth.

COPY

VEP REPORT

Parish St. Helena Period June 18-25 1964

Areas worked Greensburg La & Montpelier La.

	21 SUN	22 MON	23 TUES	24 WED	THURS	19 FRI	20 SAT	Total
Number of persons contatted-door to-door canvassing	30	30	40			68	32	200
Number contacted by other means								
Number instructed at clinic	25	15	2				15	56
Number applying for registration		8	10	10				28
Number passed		5	5	4				14
Number failed		3	5	6				14

FIELD REPORT

ST. HELENA PARISH

V.E.P. In this parish Mr. Ellis Howard, President of the N AACP adult group and his son, David Howard had been carrying on the Voter Registration Project with the help of some of the other people in their community. They found it rather hard talking to some of the people who are not registered and are afraid to register. Mr. Howard said they had been able to get most of the young adults to learn the VR forms and the ones who were interested went immediately to the registrars office and were registered. From the conversation with Mr Howard, we felt that task force workers were needed over there for at least a week or a few days to canvass in that community.

On June 18, 1964 a group of us from CORE, all task force workers left Plaquemine, Louisiana for St. Helena Parish to work on VR until June 24.

On June 19, 1964, we canvassed the two wards where most of the Negroes are. Approximately sixty eight people were contacted and said they would come to our clinic the next day.

Saturday's clinic drew about 15 people who were instructed as to the way the forms should be filled out.

Sunday we visited the various churches to let the people know that we were condusting a voter registration clinic at Crossroads and urged the members of the congregation to attend. That evening we planned our schedule for the next day . It included picking up people for the clinic.

Monday we had 15 people to go to the registrars office. Only two people were permitted into the registrar's office until noon. Much time was wasted on the registrar's part by being concerned about the presence of a CORE member in the hall of the Court House. The final total for the day was: 8 Negroes completed the forms, 5 passed.

Tuesday June 23,1964 there were 20 Negroes waiting to register.

Wednesday June 24,1964, 30 Negroes waited to register at the Court House. The registrar took ten applicants. Four out of six passed.

In summation, I will say that some of our applicants were very determined to become voters. First because of the attendance at the clinics and going to the registrar's office. The total of the people who registered is 30.

submitted by
Loria Davis
Bob Mc Phail
James Tredinnisk
Bob Weaver
Henry Brown
Sharon Burgen

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Voter Education Project

Period covered by this report: From June 1, 1964 to June 25, 1964

Person reporting Bonnie M. Moore

306 Ivey St. Plaquemine, La. (Iberville Parish)

Street Address City County State

Date submitted: June 27, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: 6th Cong. District---St. Helena Parish

Montpelier, Greensburg,etc.

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 1,672

Number instructed at home 1,672

Number instructed at clinics 487

Number instructed other places 487 a. Specify places

Just the clinic place at Greensberg.

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 189

Number successfully registered by this project this week 44

Number denied registration in this project this week 145

a.Reason for denial Techniqal errors on the application form only.

Number contacted by other means 2086

a. Specify means Mainly church meetings on Sunday

Number refusing to participate Many

a. Reason for refusing to participate Fear of political, economic, and physical reprisals

Number of persons successfully registered since the start 44 since June 1

Number of workers in the campaign 4 Task Force workers plus volunteers from the said parish

Remarks The registrar, Quitman Crouch, is under federal court order to stop discriminating against Negroes due to complaints filed by CORE. Discrimination still persists due to 145 rejections of well trained applicants.

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish ST. HELENA Period June 28 - July 3, 1964

Specified Areas Greensberg area, Holy Hill area, Montpelier area

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	20	30	15	40	10	0	0	115
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies Suppers, & Similar Affairs								
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	0	15	15	12	15	0	0	57
Persons Applying for Registration				O F F I C E				
Persons Registered				N O T				
Persons Denied Registration				O P E N				

June 18-25, 1964 Greensburg, Louisiana

Arrived late Thursday
Contacted local leaders: Mr. Hall, Mr. Howard, David Howard
Arranged housing with Mr. Wicker
Arranged housing with Mrs. Wicker (cool)

Friday
Canvassed Holy Hill
Evening: Attended NAACP Youth meeting O.K.
Drove to Clinton: Picked up Brown's clothes and had free church meal O.K.

Saturday
Clinic at Turner Chapel (Crossroads), permission of Rev. Hawkins
Canvassed Ward 1 (new area)
Eating poor

Sunday
Spoke in churches
Canvassed Montpelier and Pine Grove areas
Jim to hospital
Lived

Monday
Clinic at Turner Chapel
Went to Registration Office
Run from Registration Office
Henry run from Registration Office
Dave run from Registration Office
5 registered
Clinic and canvassing at Montpelier
Clinic at Turner (evening)

Tuesday
Returned to Courthouse
Talked to registrar 45 minutes in office
Some interest by local whites evident, followed by man with screwdriver
5 registered
Evening: Canvassed Holy Hill and part of Ward 5
Clinic at Trinity Chapel 12 attended

Wednesday
Opened clinic 8:00 a.m. (Turner)
2 workers to Courthouse 8:00 a.m.
More white interest--no incidents
4 registered
Evening: Wrote this damn report

Thursday
Left this dry parish

Bob Weaver
CORE Task

REPORT OF DAILY ACTIVITIES ON VOTER
REGISTRATION IN ST. HELENA PARISH

Henry Brown
June 24, 1964

On June 19, 1964 I arrived in St. Helena about 1:00p.m. The rest of the workers had gone canvassing and returned two hours later to pick me up and take me to the clinic at Turner Chapel A.M.E. Church, where we remained until 8:00p.m. when we went home.

On Saturday, June 20, 1964, we arrived at the clinic at 9:00a.m. and two persons remained while the rest went canvassing. Fifteen persons attended the clinic and we remained at the clinic until 10:30p.m. teaching the forms.

On Sunday, June 21, 1964, we arrived at the clinic at 8:30a.m. and remained until 11:00a.m. I left and went in Turner Chapel and talked about Voter Registration. Then I returned to the clinic and we split up and went into different directions to speak at various churches. We visited Matthew Chapel, where we talked to 20 people. From there we went to Brown Chapel, where we talked to 12 people; from there to Venable Chapel, where we talked to 42 people; and from there to St. Helena Baptist Church, where we talked to 70 people.

On Monday, June 22, 1964, we arrived at the clinic at 8:00a.m. From there two workers went to pick up persons to bring to the registrar's office. First they came by the clinic, where four workers remained to teach and go over the forms with the people before they were taken to the office. Fifteen persons attended Monday and went to the office. Five passed and three failed and the others went home.

Tuesday, June 23, 1964, we arrived at the clinic at 8:00a.m. Shortly afterward eight persons came to learn how to fill out the forms. Then two workers went to pick up persons to take to the registration office. Ten persons gained entrance to the office; five passed and five failed. We left at 5:05p.m. and went canvassing around Holy Hill until 8:00p.m. Then we returned to Trinity Chapel to the clinic, where we taught twelve persons how to fill out the forms.

Wednesday, June 24, 1964, we arrived at the clinic at 7:30a.m. When we arrived we had one person waiting to be taught the form. Some stayed at the office and some went to the registration office. At the office some thirty people waited to be registered, some of whom we had picked up. Thirteen got in the office...three whites and ten Negroes. Six Negroes failed and four passed. This is a day by day account of our work.

St. Helena Parish: June 18 - 24, 1964

Thursday
We arrived and contacted Mr. John Hall, who had made housing arrangements for us with Mr. Fred Wicker. Mr. Wicker seemed happy to let us use an abandoned house on his property, but was reluctant to help us in any other way because of his position on the school board. Mrs. Wicker agreed to serve us breakfast, although she seemed uneasy about having us on the property. We went to the home of Mr. Ellis Howard, who worked with us in every way possible throughout the week. While we were there, he called Rev. Hawkins and arranged for us to use Turner Chapel for a clinic.

Friday
David Howard led us to the Holy Hill area where we canvassed the entire day. We picked up Henry Brown and drove to Clinton for his clothing. We had contacted over 60 people.

Saturday
Two people set up the clinic at Turner Chapel, and the others canvassed Ward 1. Attendance at the clinic totaled 15. That night we stopped for a few minutes at a NAACP Youth sponsored dance and spoke to Mr. Howard and David.

Sunday
Mr. Howard drove two of us to Trinity Chapel. We were well received by Rev. Byrd and a congregation of nearly 30 people. We then went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Miller, who arranged for us to use Morgan Chapel for a clinic on Monday evening. We then stopped at a few of the homes in the area (Montpelier and Pine Grove) to tell about the clinic. Two of the workers were seeing a doctor in Amite, but the other two, along with David Howard, had spoken in four other churches in the parish.

Monday
About 15 people formed a line at the registrar's office. 8 were admitted; 5 passed. The registrar asked Bob Weaver, who was in the court house to get complaint information, to leave the grounds. Henry Brown replaced him and was also asked to leave. David Howard took Henry's place and, although a local and not a CORE member, he was also asked to leave. I took David's place, and the registrar passed me twice without saying anything. Monday evening two workers remained at Turner Chapel while the rest of us returned to Montpelier. Mrs. Miller, who had contacted several people during the day, led us on a brief canvassing trip before we set up the clinic at Morgan Chapel. 8 people attended.

Tuesday
We maintained the clinic at Turner Chapel and kept one worker at the court house, where approximately 20 people waited at the registration office. 10 were admitted; 5 passed. In the afternoon, two men from the Justice Department visited us at the clinic. That evening two people stayed at the clinic while David Howard led the others canvassing.

Wednesday
A few more people came to the clinic and nearly 30 were at the registrar's office. Three white women were admitted first, and then 10 Negroes, 4 of whom passed.

General Specifics ?
St. Helena Parish is an excellent place for CORE to work. The Negro people are well informed about the project because of the year-round work of NAACP members. The white reaction is silent hostility. The Negro community is sincerely interested in registration; many people left work in the fields during a busy season to attend the clinics, and several spent the entire day at the registrar's office even when it became obvious that there would not be time for them to get in. And they did return the following days. White workers can be especially effective, because those who hesitate to register are becoming used to being approached by other Negroes. The individual leaders welcome CORE and are most helpful. The only real problem we faced was finding food.

Sharon Burger

June 18 - 22, 1964

St. Helena Task Force, 1964
Members: Loria Davis — Bob Weaver
Henry Brown — Bob MacPhail
Sharon Burger — Jim Tredennick

We arrived in the town of Greensburg, La. on June 18, 1964 at 5:00 p.m. and proceeded to a house construction site where a Mr. Johnnie Hall was at work. After letting him know who we were and what our purpose was in being here, he suggested some people to see for lodging. We then proceeded to a Mr. Fred Wicker's farm and talked to him and his wife about accomodating us for the coming week, while we were in Greensburg. Mr. Wicker graciously let us use his old abandoned house which lies to the south of his new house. Details of lodging and food were worked out during that evening and the next day. Before retiring that (June 18, 1964) night we went to Mr. Ellis Howard's and we were greeted by his wife, son David, and other members of Mr. Howard's family. The topics covered were the conditions in St. Helena Parish regarding voter registration, threat of violence, where we could set up our voter clinics, who could help us in canvassing, where to canvass, and who the key people are in the freedom movement in the St. Helena Parish.

After the arrival of Mr. Ellis Howard we finished our primary mapping of strategy for our voter registration drive. The key points follow:

a. To canvass and register Negroes from areas with high rural population (outside the immediate Greensburg Area) but with a low rate of registered voters.
b. To follow local leader's advisements concerning areas to be covered and local people who will guide us to these areas.
c. To set up our voter's registration clinic at the Turner Chapel at the Crossroads, west of Greensburg, in the geographical center of the parish.

From this point we went home.

Friday, June 19, 1964, up and out after making maps of St. Helena Parish. Oh yes. From now on we eat breakfast at Mrs. Wicker's kitchen for 50¢/person. (A fair bargain.) We now met Mr. Ellis Howard for further advisement. After which, we are to canvass the Holy Hill area. We contacted 63 people the first day of canvassing; 43 said that they would attend our clinic.

Saturday's clinic session drew about 15 people who were instructed in the way the registration form should be filled out. That night we were invited to attend a NAACP Youth group's dance where we were to contact some more potential canvassers. But we were not very effective in the sortee.

Sunday Mr. Howard drove (in his car) two of our members to several churches. And David Howard did the same with Henry Brown and I. We left two remaining members in Amite, La so that one of them could receive medical attention. We then went to the different churches to spread the word that we were conducting a voter registration clinic at Crossroads and urged the members of the congregations to attend.

That evening we planned our next day's schedule for picking up people to attend Monday's clinic and the delivery of our Saturday class to the Court House for the actual registration.

Monday we had 15 Negroes come to the Court House for registration. Only two people were permitted into the registrar's office up till noon; much time was wasted on registrar's part in being overtly concerned about the presence of a CORE member in the hall of the Court House and even on the grounds.

The final tally for that day was 8 Negroes completed the forms, 5 passed and were accepted on the roles. That night we conducted a clinic at the Morgan Chape.

JAMES H. TREDINNICK

late June, 1964

PERSONAL REPORT ON ST. HELENA PARISH

If our work in this parish is measured only by the narrow criterion of the number of persons registered, then we have done poorly, having registered only fourteen persons. But if we are judged by the number persons trained to register, or the number of persons convinced that they ought to be registered voters, then our work was successful.

When we arrived here on Thursday, June eighteenth, and began our canvassing the following day, we found that many persons were already interested learning to register; some of them had studied the forms already. With this earlier groundwork already done by Mr. Ellis Howard, his son David, and the other adults and youth of the local N.A.A.C.P., our work was made much easier.

Our first canvassing was done Friday morning in the "Holy Hill" section near the city of Amite. Here we were well received, for this area had been canvassed by local workers a short time before. Canvassing with six people and only one car was sometimes clumsy, to say the least.

On Saturday, we began the clinic at the Turner A.M.E. Church. On this day, the number of persons coming to learn was fairly high. It was unfortunate that we were not able to register anyone Saturday morning; there were two reasons for this. At first there was some doubt as to whether the registration office would be open, and also many of the morning's prospects needed heavy instruction.

The days of Sunday through Wednesday passed quickly, with over twice as many persons trained as could be sent to the Registrar's office, in the span of three days. Our work here has stirred a great interest in the American privilege of voting, and the fruits of our labor will be realized only after we are gone — as the local N.A.A.C.P. workers continue the campaign.

One other personal observation can be made, and this concerns the work done in the "Holy Hill" area. This section yeilded the largest number of persons trained to register. There were three factors making this area so fruitful. (1) It had been canvassed lightly months before we arrived. (2) We canvassed and re-canvassed the area, reaching more the second time than the first. (3) We set up a clinic in a church right in the area, and our re-canvassing was done only one hour before this second clinic opened. I believe this approach of covering an area, just a few hours before a clinic is to open in the area, is the most economical way of canvassing.

This past six days has been, to some extent, a training period for us. Working in groups of five or more, all the task force workers probably have been learning by their mistakes, and learning much from one another. Next week, when we are split into groups of only two or three, the work will be more difficult, but we will have one week's experience behind us. We are now beginning to realize the size of the huge mountain of obstacles that must be moved out of the way before Negroes will really be free to enjoy the privilege of voting.

St Helena Registration, June 1964

Ward	Precinct	Precinct Name	No. of Voters
1	1	First Ward Precinct	217
2	1	Court House	521
3	1	Third Ward Precinct	321
4	1	Pine Grove	461
5	1	Hillsdale Growing	570
6	1	Watson Road	433

VEP REPORT

Parish ST. HELENA Period JULY 27 - 29, 1964

Areas worked Greensberg area

	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Number of persons contatted-door to-door canvassing		6	9	15				30
Number contacted by other means								
Number instructed at clinic		5	10	15				30
Number applying for registration		?	20	24				44+
Number passed		2	4	2				8
Number failed			16	22				38

VEP REPORT

Parish ST. HELENA Period JULY 20 - 26, 1964

Areas worked Bagair, Holy Hill

	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Number of persons contatted-door to-door canvassing	0	0	23	42	25	10	0	100
Number contacted by other means	280	40						
Number instructed at clinic			19	32	30	5	0	86
Number applying for registration								
Number passed								
Number failed								

VEP REPORT

Parish ST. HELENA Period JULY 13 - 19, 1964

Areas worked Chipola area (Wards 1 & 2), Greensberg area (Ward 3)

	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Number of persons contatted-door to-door canvassing	0	0	24	0	34	40	22	120
Number contacted by other means		60						60
Number instructed at clinic and at home		10	10	0	24	30	14	78
Number applying for registration								
Number passed								
Number failed								

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish ST HELENA Period July 6 - 13, 1964

Specified Areas Greensberg, Montpelier, Rocky Hill, Holy Hill, Bagair

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	25	24	25	25	26	0	0	125
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies, Suppers, & Similar Affairs							300*	300
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office								125
Persons Applying for Registration			O F F I C E					
Persons Registered			N O T					
Persons Denied Registration			O P E N					

* Turner Chapel, AME
Rocky Hill, Methodist
Holy Hill, Holy Church
Mt. Everett, Methodist

7-20-64

Having made numerous attempts to integrate the ① Waketeria, ② Malt Shop, and the ③ City Cafe, and having been totally unsuccessful, further pre-planned direct action with these establishments will be in the forms of complaints to the justice department and possible negotiations with the owners.

Our attention is now turned toward the lunchcounter at the drugstore (owner is potentially dangerous) and the Health Unit.

JaR

8-2-64

Regional Director of NAACP asked Ellis Howard for information about our testing. I made copies of complaints sent to J.D. and forwarded them to E. Howard.

JaR

FIELD REPORT - FREEDOM REGISTRATION

July 15 - 30, 1964

EAST FELICIANA:

As of July 30 we have 285 people freedom registered. A combination of factors keeps this figure low. In a rural area working with only one car, we can reach a maximum of 30 or 40 people a day, all of whom we cannot freedom register. There is still suspicion of signing one's name to anything, and some resistance to something that one does not understand.

WEST FELICIANA:

During the week of July 14, 110 new people were freedom registered, and during the week of July 21, 103 more were, making a two week total of 213. This brings the total for the month to about 400.

ST. HELENA:

In the two week period from July 12 to July 26, CORE workers freedom registered about 175 people, bringing the total for the month to almost 300.

Submitted by:

Mimi Feingold
Clinton, La.
July 29, 1964

July 15-30, 1964

ST. HELENA:

Canvassing: Workers knocked on doors in the area around Chipola (Wards 1 and 2), the Greensberg area (Ward 3), and Ward 5 around Bagair and Holy Hill.

On Monday, July 20 a rally was held at Turner Chapel, AME Church, attended by about 40 people. The purpose of the rally was to arouse more interest in voter registration. Turnout was small because pressure had been put on the teachers not to attend such meetings.

At a rally held a week earlier, on Monday, July 13, the crowd numbered about 60. The film "Louisiana Diary" was shown.

Clinics: Clinics were held during the week of July 13 at the Trinity Church in the Bagair area and at the Black Creek Church. During the week of July 20 a clinic was held at Turner Chapel. Workers find that attendance at the clinics is not larg e, and that they have more success teaching in the home.

Registration: On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, July 27, 28, and 29, 1964 the registration books opened in Greensberg. Of a total of over 44, 8 passed the test, although all 44 did not get to take the test. Quitmann Crouch, the Registrar is using the slowdown tactic to prevent Negro registration. He allows each applicant 45 minutes to complete the test, then talks to them an additional 15 or 20 minutes, or else reads the newspaper for 5 or 10 minutes after the person indicates that he had finished the test.

Submit ted by,
Mimi Feingold
Clinton, Louisiana
July 29, 1964

FIELD REPORT - FREEDOM REGISTRATION

ST. HELENA, EAST FELICIANA, AND WEST FELICIANA PARISHES

July 27 - August 5, 1964

ST. HELENA:

The final total of freedom registrations was 340.

st

FIELD REPORT

ST. HELENA, EAST FELICIANA & WEST FELICIANA PARISHES

July 6 to July 12, 1964

TOWNS WORKED:

St. Helena: Greensberg, Rocky Hill area, ward 3, Montpelier, areas of Holy Hill and Bagair, ward 5

East Feliciana: ward 2 - Battle Road, H'way 955

West Feliciana: H'way 967 (Spillman), Bains, Elm Park, ward 9, Hollywodd

NOTES ON SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND POLITICAL LIFE:

West Feliciana: Since the arrest of the two CORE workers, the local newpaper, the St. Francisville Democrat, has come out with 67 notices of various properties' being posted against any and all trespassers. The notices revealed that most of the land in the parish is owned by whites as plantations and that a few whited dominate land ownership and local politics. These names include: Dan DeLee, the Spillmans, Wilma Thompson, Danial, Truitt (owners of Princeville Canning Company), Thoms, Noland, and Vinci (who is Town Clerk in St. Francisville). Several of these people also own stores and gas stations, in addition to which their names dot the Roster of Public Officials for West Feliciana Parish.

CONTACTS:

St. Helena:

Mrs. Mary Tillery
Rt. 2, Greensberg, La.
222-6642
Directions: Going west on H'way 1042 from Greensberg (past Turner's Crossroads), drive from blacktop to gravel, cross over 3 little bridges, pass a clump of mailboxes on the right, and turn right past the next single mailbox.
Notes: She will house women (white and Negro) for $1.50 a night, providing two home-cooked meals replete with fresh milk, butter, and home-made biscuits, cakes, and pies.

Mrs. Gordon - lives in back of Mrs. Tillery's on the same turn-off and is ~~inn~~ willing to provide housing for women.

VOLUNTEERS: St. Helena

Sterling Hall, 18
Rt. 2, Greensberg
222-4509

Georgia Lee Gordon, 17
Rt. 2, Greensberg
222-6711

Roosevelt Myles, 15 or 16
Rt. 2, Greensberg
no phone

John Holliday, 19
Rt. 2, Greensberg
no phone

Future workers:

Edgar Williams, 222-4237
Diane Hall, 222-6649
Sadie Gordon, 222-6618
Wilbert Bryant, 222-6470

Charlie Hall, 222-4477
Diane Knighton, 222-6246
Annie East, ~~222-~~
777-4520

VOTER REGISTRATION INFORMATION:

St. Helena: Most of the voter registration teaching has been in the homes instead of clinics because ~~clinic~~ attendance has been so poor. About 30 people are being taught per day, with an average of four workers doing the teaching.

East Feliciana: In addition to home teaching, there was one clinic open on three nights (Wed. through Fri.) at Beech Grove #1 Baptist Church on the Battle Road. We find that home teaching is still the most effective, since there is still allot of fear about coming to meetings.

West FeliciaHa: Results of extensive canvassing is showing in the rising attendance at the Tuesday night clinic-rallies.

CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT:

St. Helena: The NAACP Youth Council provides the CORE workers with most of the local volunteers for canvassing. On Tuesday, July 14 the local group organized a testing program of the downtown facilities. Six young people participated, four guys and two girls. Attempts to integrate the City Cafe and the Malt Shop were met with locked doors; the four guys drank out of the white water fountains and used the white men's rest room in the St. Helena Parish Court House; and two girls found that all thepower had been turned off at the all-white section of the washeteria. Complaints are being filed with the Justice Department, and the groups plan to return to the facilities that they found closed at a later date. Although violence was anticipated, and all precautions were taken against it, there were no incidents.

East Feliciana: Members of the local CORE Chapter continue to assist in canvassing and in clinics. A testing program of facilities in downtown Clinton is not planned for the near future.

West Feliciana: Same as in East Feliciana. Testing is being discussed by the local chapter, but no action has been planned yet.

INTIMIDATIONS AND HARRASSMENTS:

East & West Feliciana: None to speak of

St. Helena: On the night of July 10, 2 cars and a pick-up truck full of whites, armed with guns, detained the group of CORE workers and local volunteers near Grangeville and called the sheriff. One of the white men beat David Howard, a local worker in the presence of a Sheriff's Deputy, Smith, and another pulled a gun on Judy Rollins when she attempted to get the license number of the car, which was 111A420. Ronnie Sigal was arrested for reckless driving and criminal destruction of private property. The incident is being investigated by the FBI.

In the past few months there have been heretofor unreported incidents of police brutality against private citizens. One such has come to the attention of the CORE workers and they are investigating. A 24-year-old man was found murdered on May 22, 1964. Rumor has it that a white man committed the murder because the Negro man owed him money and because he was angry at the white man for messing with his girl. The gunshot that killed the young man was heard by neighbors. Shortly afterwards, the murdered man's father was arrested and has been held ever since, presumably without charges and without bond. The mother, left alone, has been frightened up to now to discuss this with anyone. We plan to determine what facts we can, and get her to a lawyer.

Submitted by:

Mimi Feingold
Clinton, La.
July 16, 196 4

[1964, July 29]

ST. HELENA:

(2) July 17 - CORE workers were in Grangeville investigating the murder reported in the last field report when a car passed on the gravel road, throwing something that broke the fly window on the left fron side of the blue Valiant.

(3) The father of one of the local workers (John Holliday, 19), John Holliday, Sr., weported that he had been harrassed one afternoon as he returned from work by the School Superintendent. The Superintendent, J.H. Meadows picked him up in his car and told him that a gang of whites might just come to his house and beat or kill him. Meadows claimed he was not in on it, but was just warning Holliday. Holliday replied that the first white face he saw in his yard would be shot. A complaint was filed wit h the FBI and the law students.

Submitted by:

Mimi Feingold
Clinton, La.
July 29, 1964

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 16 1964 2. Time of Day 9:00 AM

3. Name of Company Lewis Cafe and Service Station

4. Address Hwy 190 (between exits for (67) and (37)), Baton Rouge, La.
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

As our integrated group of CORE task force workers approached the Cafe, a large man in a cowboy hat came out of the ~~front~~ door and stood in front of it. He said he was the owner and that the negroes in the group would have to go around back. His answer to our question of whether he had read the civil rights bill was: " Ah don't care nuthin' 'bout them! Youall ain't comin in here!" ~~He~~ ~~Hewas~~ The loudness of his entire speech indicated fear and an extremely hostile attitude.
Group included:

Youall

Complainant's signature

(Name)

(Number, Street)

(City, State, Zip)

(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 16 1964 2. Time of Day 9:30 AM

3. Name of Company Howard Johnson's Restaurant & Motor Lodge

4. Address Hwy 190 Baton Rouge, La.
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

Upon sitting down at the counter of the restaurant, where at least four whites were eating, our integrated group of task force workers was told that the counter was closed. When we went toward the dining room, the manager said we could be served at the back part (around a corner; the section he indicated was not visible from our position in the center of the main room). There were at least two unoccupied tables for four in the section where whites were eating. When we inquired about these, the managers said they were "reserved." He was polite, but firm.

Group included: David Howard, Bonnie Sigal, Sterling Hall, and myself.

Complainant's signature

Judith Rollins
(Name)

306 Ivey Street
(Number, Street)

Plaquemine, La
(City, State, Zip)

Plaquemine, La.
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 16 1964 2. Time of Day 9:30 AM

3. Name of Company HOPPER'S DRIVE-IN RESTAURANT

4. Address ON HWY 190 NEAR CORNER OF CUMBERLAND
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)
BATON ROUGE, LA.

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

Four CORE task force members, David Howard, Sterling Hall, Bonnie Sigal, and myself, were told while sitting at the counter that we could get food to take out but could not eat inside. There was one white customer being served at the counter. Negroes are employed in the kitchen. The young waiter with whom we spoke was polite and seemed regretful. He said he would relay our message - that a complaint would be filed - to the owner.

Complainant's signature

Judith Bellens
(Name)

306 Ivey Street
(Number, Street)

Plaquemine, La.
(City, State, Zip)

Plaquemine, LA
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE
LA

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 14 + 18, 1964 2. Time of Day 12:30 + 4 pm respectively

3. Name of Company City Cafe (Smith's)

4. Address South Main Street Greensburg Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

Miss Georgia Gordon and Miss Cherry Mae Holiday, two Greensburg young ladies, were denied entrance to the cafe by having the "white only" door locked by a white female, inside. Within 15 minutes after this attempted entrance, eight white customers were counted leaving the cafe.

On July 18, 1964, at 4 pm, the same door was again locked by the same unidentified woman when an integrated car parked outside the cafe. In the car were CORE task force members: David Howard, Ronnie Segal, and Judy Rollins

Complainant's signature

Judith Rollins
(Name)

306 Ivy Street
(Number, Street)

Plaquemine, La.
(City, State, Zip)

Plaquemine, La.
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE
LA

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 14 1964 2. Time of Day 12:30 PM

3. Name of Company Malt Shop

4. Address South Main Street Greensburg Louisiana
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

Wilbert Bryant and Sterling Hall, two Greensburg Negro youths, were denied entrance to the Malt Shop by having the door marked "white only" locked as they walked toward it. There were white customers visible through the glass front of the shop. (at 6:30 pm)

On July 18, 1964 the same door was again locked as an integrated car parked in front of the shop. In the car were CORE task force workers: David Howard, Joanne Darken, Lorie Davis, Jeffrey Schwartz, and Judy Rollins. Two white customers were visible

Complainant's signature

Judith Rollins
(Name)

306 Ivey Street
(Number, Street)

Plaquemine La.
(City, State, Zip)

Plaquemine, La.
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

CORE
LA

CORE Testing Form
1964 Civil Rights Act
Public Accomodations Section

1. Date of Incident July 14, 1964 2. Time of Day 12:30 PM

3. Name of Company WASHETERIA

4. Address South Main Street and Hwy 37, Greensburg, La.
(number) (street) (city) (state) (zip)

5. Description of incident. (Who was denied the use of the facility? By whom? What was said? Were other customers present? etc.)

Miss Georgia Gordon and Miss Cherry Mae Holiday, two Greensburg Negro young ladies, were denied use of the "Washeteria" self-service laundry (which has separate colored and white entrances and washing rooms), by having the power turned off throughout the Laundry.

To insure protection, CORE had called the Sheriff's office before going to Greensburg to test. We feel that there is a definite connection between Sheriff Bridges' knowing ahead that we would be testing and the power in the Laundry being turned off before we arrived.

The Laundry was empty during testing.

Complainant's signature

Judith Rollins
(Name)

306 Ivey Street
(Number, Street)

Plaquemine, Louisiana
(City, State, Zip)

Plaquemine, La.
(Name of CORE Chapter)

Fill out three copies of this form. Send one to the Department of Organization, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038 and one to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C. Keep one for your chapter's use.

Tuesday there were 20 Negroes waiting to fill out the forms. The tally for that day had been 5 registered out of 10 who completed the forms. Again we conducted a night clinic. This time it was at the Trinity Chapel near the Holy Hill section of St. Helena Parish. Wednesday, June 24, 1964 (the final day of registration) 30 Negroes waited to register at the Court House. Doors at the Court House were opened at 8:00 a.m. sharp. The registrar permitted 3 Caucasions (female) to register first. Then he took care of 10 Negro applicants for the day. Four out of the ten are now registered.

In summation, I will say that some of our applicants showed a great deal of determination to become voters. First because here in St. Helena Parish most of the people involved as potential voters are taking time out to go to our clinic and the registration office during the height of the work session. And two, not only are some of the people going to the registrar's office once or twice, in some cases they have been there three days in a row.

Robert MacPhail

July 1964
St. Helena
Report

July 6, 1964
James Tredinnick

FIELD REPORT ON ST. HELENA PARISH, JUNE 28 - JULY 3

St. Helena Parish is very rural, with the town of Greensburg as the seat of the parish government. The towns af Darlington and Montpelier are next in terms of size.

The number of Negroes registered in St. Helena, as well as the percentage of eligible Negroes registered, is NOT higher than that of the average parish. The figures for 1960 show a total voting age population of 4,445. The Negro voting age population was 1,531 and the white was 2,363. 1432 Negroes were registered, as compared with 2,478 registered white citizens. This means that 29% of the Negroes were registered.

Many important contacts were made, and only a partial list can be given. Also, the addresses are not available, since this information has been passed on to the new group of CORE workers there. The most important contact by far was Mr. Ellis Howard, President of the St. Helena Chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. Pastor Hawkins of the Turner Chapel A.M.E. Church is very helpful. Three other men, all members of the N.A.A.C.P. group, are Mr. John Hall, Mr. Knighton, and Mr. Fred Wicker. One lady from the Montpelier area, Mrs. Miller, was very helpful and she intended to become active in the door-to-door canvassing.

Contacts among the young people included David Howard, John Holiday, and Sterling Hall. Also helpful were Diane Knighton and James Bryant.

Two meetings were held during the week of June 28, one with the adult Negro leaders and one with the young people. Both were held on the evening of June 27, and both were very fruitful. Present at the adult meeting were ten of the important leaders in the Greensburg area. The only regret is that they did not represent a cross section of the entire parish. Discussion at the meeting included the passage of the civil rights bill, and the possible effects of it upon the city of Greensburg, especially as far as public accomodations were concerned. It was generally aggreed that some form of test case, arising out of a sit-in or other direct action, would be necessary in order to set in motion the litigation that could lead to enforcement of the bill in Greenburg.

Two major decisions were made at the adult meeting. One was to begin as soon as possible a selective buying campaign in and around the city of Greenburg. This was approved by all twelve persons present and voting. The second decision was that small-scale sit-ins should be used at several restaurants and other eating places in Greensburg. Neither the specific targets nor the date of the action was decided. The vote of

of approval was ten to two. Plans to carry out both forms of action were to be made at a later date.

Representing CORE at the meeting was Henry Brown and also James Tredinnick. It was pointed out at the meeting that the work of voter registration involves each worker in the possibility of being arrested on false charges. The CORE workers asked that a small amount of property be pledged for use in the event that property bond is ever needed. It was decided that Mr. Ellis Howard should be in charge of collecting the names of those willing to help.

The youth meeting was attended by about twelve youth, with Robert Mac Phail speaking for CORE. The youth were eager to attempt limited direct action in Greensburg, provided they had the support of their adult leaders. The youth meeting included some training in direct action techniques, which was done by two of the local youths. Bob Mac Phail asked the youth to participate more fully in their N.A.C.P. youth council, and to help more in the voter registration work with CORE.

Negro participation in the political life of the parish is almost nonexistent. As for as we know there are no Negroes in elected positions. No Negroes have positions on the school board. Those employed as school teachers seem to have a small amount of influence in the parish.

Generally speaking, the Negroes of the parish seem fairly conservative and not at all motivated toward really confronting the white community with demands for integration. Fear is subtly at work in this parish, and there have been threats and other forms of intimidation. Some of the Negroes having positions such as that of schoolteacher seem to held back by the fact that participation in protest activities and voter registration may place their job in jeopardy. One evening of the past week, three cars drove up to the home of a Negro farmer and left their lights on and motors running while the parish Sheriff, Mr. Bridges, alighted from one of the cars and walked into the home ininvited. The time was ten o'clock p.m. The Sheriff said he wanted to know where the CORE workers were living and warned the man that it was dangerous for him to be aiding the CORE workers. The Sheriff spoke profanely of the CORE workers and said that he was going to arrest them. Then the Sheriff left. The identity of any of the men in the cars was not learned.

The attitudes of the leaders of the Negro community in the Greensburg area have become more liberal in the last two years. Several N.A.C.P. members who previously were against all direct action have changed their position. Also the voting at last week's meeting in favor of selctive buying and sit-ins is a sign of more aggressivness and desire for meaningful progress.

Voter registration has been carried on in St. Helena for the last few years, largely by the N.A.C.P. youth and adults. The Turner Chapel, now being used by the CORE workers has been the scene of many voter training sessions in the last year. Mr. Ellis Howard and his son, David, have been especially active in the work. As a result of this early work, not only have many been registered, but also well over half of the Negroes in the parish who are not registered seem to have been convinced of the importance of registering. This kind of earlier groundwork made the CORE workers' efforts much more successful, and far less time than usual was needed to persuade the Negro citizens that voting is essential. During the week, we were able to train about one hundred persons.

There is no doubt about the feasibility of the Summer Project here. Although the fact that the books are colosed so much of thetime this summer is discouraging, the Negroes whom we are training now will get an opportunity to register at the end of July and also during the month of September.

The CORE workers have learned of little progress in desgregation in this parish. Some improvement has been made in voter registration, since St. Helena was fortunate in being one of the twenty-one parishes included in the court order barring the use of the citizenship test. To some extent, the parish health unit has been integrated, in that now Negroes are being accepted on the days designated for whites only.

Volunteers for the canvassing and teaching at the clinics were easily acquired. All were young people and members of the N.A.A.C.P. youth council.

The only Negro organization active at present seems to be the N.A.A.C.P. with its two divisions. There was a Negro ministers' alliance years ago, and this may be organized again.

The main clinic was the centrally located Turner Chapel A.M.E. Church. Clinics were held here every day. A few clinics were also held at the Morgan Chapel in the Montpelier area, and at the Trinity Chapel in the Holy Hill area near Amite.

Housing and food arrangements were made with Mr. Joseph Bryant. All three workers stayed at his home and received breakfast and supper there.

The attitudes of Negroes toward CORE were varied. Most of the Negro leaders seemed to hold closely to the moderate philosophy of the N.A.A.C.P. as far as direct action is concerned. However, they have been unsuccessful in some of the lawsuits they have attempted in Greensburg, and some of them are probably beginning to realize that lawsuits alone will never solve their problems. The more moderate Negroes never expressed criticism or opposition to CORE, but sometimes were very silent and noncommittal when controversial issues were being discussed. White attitudes toward CORE were usually distrust and anger, as far as they were observed.

WEEKLY FIELD REPORT

1. July 6 - 12, 1964
2. St. Helena
3. Town of Greensburg, area of Rocky Hill, ward 3.
   Town of Mont pelier, areas of Holy Hill and Bagair, ward 5.
4. In both Wards 3 and 5, Negroes outnumber whites in total population but make up a minority of those registered to vote. Ward 3 is moderate in comparison to the other wards in number of Negroes registered, while Ward 5 has the fewest Negroes registered of any of the wards.
4. Mrs. Mary Tillery
   Route 2, Greensburg, Louisiana
   222 - 6642
   Mrs. Tillery (pronounced "Terry") is a widow living on a farm. She is thoughtful and helpful but is not familiar with the movement per se. She will house girls at $1.50 per night, including breakfast and supper. The food is plentiful and includes fresh eggs and cow's milk and home-baked muffins! She will house both colored and white.
   Going West on Highway 1042 from Greensburg (past Turner's Crossroads) you drive from tarred road to gravel (the same street). Count 3 reflectors on little bridges and after the third you will see a pair of mailboxes. Don't stop there: it's not hers. But the next mailbox you see is. Turn right and it's the first house you see, not far off the road, white with two unpainted wooden structures next to it.

   Mrs. ~~Wright(x)~~ Gordon lives in back of Mrs. Tillery's house on the same turn-off and is the a unt of Christine Wright from Clinton, Freedom Registrar for East Feliciana. She seems anxious to house girls and is very friendly. Probably both ladies are anxious for company.

   Mrs. Patterson
   Gra ngeville, Louisiana
   Mrs. Patterson is the mother of a 24 year old ma n who was found murdered on May 22, 1964. She was contacted in an effort to learn the circumstances of the crime and track dow n the murderer. She was loathe to disclose the fact t hat a white man is suspected by most everybody, and said that she could not imagine why a nyone would kill him. The Man is Frank Peevy Pow ers, owner of a store in Grangeville. Word has it that Patterson owed Powers money and that Powers had been messing with Patterson's girl. Patterson's body was found n ear the girl's house and he had been on his way there when shot. The shot was heard by Willie Spears, a neig hbor, and the body was found on the g ravel road in the morning. The type of gun was not determined. We w ill be visiting the boy's father in the Greensburg jail. He was summa rily taken away shortly after the murder with no charges or bond. His family has not contacted a lawyer, so we intend to.
5. Sterling Ha ll, 18
   Route 2, Greensburg
   222 - 4509

   Georgia Le e Gordon, 17
   Route 2, Greensburg
   222 - 6711

   Roosevelt Myles, 15 or 16
   Route 2, Greensburg
   No phone

5. John Holliday, 19
Route 2, Greensburg
No phone.

Future:

Edgar Williams, 222 - 4237
Dian Ha ll, 222 - 6649
Sadie Gordon, 222 - 6618
W ilbert Bryant, 222 - 6470
Charles Ha ll, 222 - 4477
Dian Knighton, 222 - 62 46
Annie East, 777 - 4520
David Howard, 222 - 4363, NAACP Young Adults Council President

6. We have been tea ching in the homes instead of setting up clinics because clinic attendance is poor in this area. Houses are few and far between and it is difficu lt to get people to come down . We have been teaching a bout 30 people per day, using 4 workers.
7. The planned direct action in Greensburg for Friday, July 10, did not materialize because of a bust ed car w hich it took 10 hours to f ix. Actio n is planned aga in for Tuesday, July 14, and 12 participants are expected. There was no meeting of the youth this week. About 7 adults met tonight, July12, but the results are not yet known. They will probably vote to sup port the direct action.
8. The whites in St. Helena are almost uniformly hostile. I'm the only white person working there, and we have been follow ed and harassed by some of these in the community. The N egroes are scared by the name CORE an d we must emphasize voter registration as opposed to direct act ion in most places. We call rallies "meetings" when trying to drum up a crowd.
9. On t he night of July 10 - 11, 2 cars and a pick-up truck full of whites, a rmed w ith guns, detained us near Grangeville and called the sheriff. One of them beat David Howard in the presence of the deputy who appeared, Smith, and one drew a gun when Judy Rollins w alked past his car to get the license number, which was 111A420. I was arrested for reckless driving and put in jail for the night at Amite, in Tangipahoa parish, because Greensburg jail has no accommodations for fema les. I wa s treated courteously, a nd put in the Negro tank because I said I was Negro. They're not too bright in St. Helena. I believe that the boys (there were 3 boys and 2 girls with me) would have been beaten badly had I admitted to being w hite. We have also been followed short distances a couple of times by crackers with incredulous expressions on their red faces.
10. On July 12 we addressed the following churches to get people t o the meeting set for July 13 at which Ronnie Moore will sp eak:

Turner's Chapel, AME
Rocky Hill, Methodist
Holy Hill, Holy Ch urch
Mount Everett, Me thodist

Submitted by,
Ronnie Dugal
July 12, 1964

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

ittee on Reg. Ed. — Ronnie M. Moore (person Reporting)

PEriod covered From Aug. 1, 1964 to Aug. 31, 1964

IZATION

Street

ET ADDRESS

Plaquemine (Sberville) Louisiana — Date Submitted Aug. 31, 1964

CITY COUNTY STATE

trict to which this report applies 6th Congressional District - St. Helena Parish

month:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
d by canvass																											163	
d ~~by~~ at churches ~~me~~)																											80	
to																											1%-30	
ed																											205	
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for as a is																											98	
ully y this																											32	
in																											66	

voting age

St. Helena
[1964, Aug. 3]

Intimidation & Harassment

1) License # RW 1710 intimidated Mr Bryant and male CORE workers living with him. Car drove up to house.

2) Tues. June 30 1964 10.00 am
3 cars came up to home of Mr Ivey Knox, including Sheriff Bridges. Ask where CORE workers were living and asked Mr Knox to inform on CORE

3) Friday July 10, 1964 11:30 pm
Two carloads of white men, one car Licensed # 111A420 La., harassed 2 female CORE workers (and 4 Local young people) while stopped on road after accident. While Deputy Sheriff Smith watched, one of the white men beat up David Howard. Description: Tall, about 6'1" or 2", light brown crewcut. Small features, ~~SLIM~~ straight pointed nose. very quiet before and after beating. No verbal harassment from him.

8-3-64

FBI came from Baton Rouge to get statements from us all about testing. We spoke to Albert Pierce and Mike Baron and two associates. They gave no indication of when we might get some action from the Justice Dept. Ugh!

JoB

PS. Gave them signed statements of Parker Holliday and Ellis Howard about intimidations.

St. Helena

Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-7204

August August 4, 1964

Federal Community Relation Service
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We are both please and sceptical to learn of your visit to St. Helena's Parish.

The request on the part of the officials progress if it was made in the spirit of resolving the discriminatory practices of the parish. However the Governor, state and parish official have indicated that such an appeal could delay desegregation of St. Helena schools.

We would like to request that you meet or contact be established between your office and ours and that our representative have the opportunity to meet with you or your representative in Louisiana and other southern states where you plan to take action.

Because of the position of Louisiana officials and other southern states officials, the establishment of some form of rapport between our offices will afford you the opportunity to obtain additional information withwhich just and fair decisions can be rendered and a foundadtion of trust in your office be established in southern communities.

Sincerely,

Isaac Reynolds
Field Secretary

IR/ds
cc Marvin Rich
Ronnie Moore
Richard Haley

FIELD REPORT
ST. HELENA PARISH
September 1, 1964 - October 2, 1964

VOTER REGISTRATION: Since this parish is a totally rural area and automobiles are scarce, most of our teaching was done in the homes instead of at clinics. At first we thought clinics would work very well, but they didn't, mostly because the people worked in their fields all afternoon and were said to be very exhausted when they were through for the day. During this period, we canvassed and ~~the~~ taught VR in the early part of the day. There were 67 persons to apply for registration, and 32 of these passed.

Submitted by,
Loria Davis
Clinton, La.

Name of Project: _____

Period covered by this report: From Sept. 2, 1964 to Oct. 2, 1964

Person reporting Louisiana Committee on Registration Education

Street Address 1501½ East Boulevard, City Baton Rouge, County (East Baton Rouge) State Louisiana

Date submitted: October 3, 1964 Ronnie E. Moore

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies

6th Congressional District — St. Helena Parish

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass _____

Number instructed at home 117

Number instructed at clinics 23

Number instructed other places _____ a. Specify places 67

None

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week _____

Number successfully registered by this project this week 67

Number denied registration in this project this week 32

A. Reason for denial 35

Unsuitable identification, errors on application and affidavit forms

Number contacted by other means _____

A. Specify means _____

None

Number refusing to participate _____

indef. number

Reason for refusing to participate _____

fear, ignorance, apathy

Number of persons successfully registered since the start _____

Number of workers in the campaign _____

Remarks 3 staff workers making regular visits plus many local volunteers

[1964?]

TO: United States Justice Department
BY: Congress of Racial Equality(Mr. Jim McCain, Director
FROM: Ronnie M. Moore, of Organization)
CORE's VEP Agent in Louisiana
RE: PERSONS DENIED THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN SAINT HELENA PARISH PRIMARILY SINCE JULY 1962

(1) Mr. John W. Stewart, Route 2; Greensburg; Louisiana
(2) Mrs. Mattie Stewart, Route 2, Greensburg, Louisiana
(3) Mr. James Chaney, Route 2, Greensburg, Louisiana
(4) Mrs. Martha Bell, Liverpool, Louisiana
(5) Mr. Mitchel Wire, Chipola, Louisiana
(6) Mrs. Margie Tucker, Chipola, Louisiana
(7) Mrs. Bertha Mae Gordon, Route 2, Box 36, Greensburg, La.
(8) Mrs. Mennie Stewart, Route 2, Box 45, Greensburg, La.
(9) Mr. Charlie Matthew; Route 2; Greensburg, Louisiana
(10) Mrs. Bernice Howard, Route 2, Box 43, Greensburg, La.
(11) Mrs. Perl Bryant, Route 1, Box 150, Greensburg, La.
(12) Mr. Abraham Cryer, Route 2, Greensburg, Louisiana
(13) Mrs. Etta Hall, Route 2, Greensburg, Louisiana
(14) Mr. P. H. Miller, Route 1, Box 55, Amite, Louisiana
(15) Mrs. Vera Matthew Edward, Route 2, Greensburg, La.
(16) Mr. Malone Edward, Route 2, Greensburg, Louisiana
(17) Mr. Luther Gordon, Route 2, Box 53, Greensburg, La.
(18) Mrs. Zola Butler Johnson, Route 2, Box 107 Osyka, Miss.
(19) Mrs. Rosa Bryant, Route 1, Box 150, Greensburg, La.
(20) Mrs. Annie M. Coleman, Route 2, Box 69, Greensburg, La.
(21) Mrs. Martha E. Willison, Route 2, Box 108, Osyka, Miss.
(22) Mrs. Willie Meder Mcelerdan, Route 3, Greensburg, La.
(23) Mr. Cleveland Stewart, Route 2, Box 42, Greensburg, La.
(24) Mrs. Lillie D. Stewart, Route 2, Box 42, Greensburg, La.
(25) Miss Etta Sheridon, Route 2, Greensburg, La.
(26) Mr. John W. Stewart, Jr., Route 2, Greensburg, La.
(27) Mrs. Bernice Gordon, Route 2, Greensburg, La.
(28) Mrs. Reba Hurst, Route 1, Greensburg, La.
(29) Mr. Moses Holmes, Route 1, Amite, La.
(30) Mrs. Pinkie Coleman, Route 2, Box 69, Greensburg, La.
(31) Mrs. Jannie Butler, Route 2, Greensburg, La.
(32) Mrs. Viola Hurst, Route 1, Greensburg, La.
(33) Mr. Charles Hall, Route 2, Greensburg, La.
(34) Mrs. Bertha Myers, Route 1, Greensburg, La.
(35) Mrs. Margaret Tickles, Route 1, Greensburg, La.

These persons attempted to register from five to twelve times in the above parish and a few have been successful. We submit these names for federal investigation to prove that the registrar has been turning Negroes down for minor errors like spelling, and little mistakes on the application forms. Mr. Ellis Howard of Greenburg, La. can provide further information. The Registrar's records should be inspected

immediately, because Negroes are being turned down 4-1.

[1964?]

ST. HELENA PARISH EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

ANNUAL AMOUNT SPENT PER STUDENT: WHITE: $367 NEGRO: $200

SCHOOLS:

WHITE: Greensb urg, New Zion, Pine Grove, Woodland

NEGRO: Ce ntarville, Fifth Ward, He lena, Jackson, Morgan, New Hope, New Star, Odom, Rocky Hill

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS: WHITE: 1012 NEGRO: 1868

NUMBER ENTERED COLLEGE LAST YEAR: WHITE: 20 NEGRO: 23
but there ar e almost twice as many Negro stude nts as white

VALUE OF BUILDINGS, SITES EQUIPMENT: WHITE: $1,144,701.56
NEGRO: $ 502, 847. 41

NUMBER OF BOOKS IS LIBRARIES: WHITE: 9620 valu e d at $12, 350.00
NEGRO: 7424 valued at $ 9, 184.00

INDIVIDUAL PROGRAM OF WORK 1964-65

Name_____ Sex _____ Classification_____

Freshman Year	Units
Home Economics I	1
Agriculture I	1
Physical Education	1/4
First Aid	1/2
Music	1/4
Band	1/2
English I	1
General Math	1
Algebra I	1
World Geography	1
Other	

Sophmore Year	Units
Home Economics II	1
Agriculture II	1
Physical Education II	1/4
Music	1/4
English II	1
Plane Geometry	1
General Science	1
Band	1/2
Other	

Junior Year	Units
Home Economics III	1
Agriculture III	1
Typing	1
Civics	1
Biology	1
English III	1
Physical Education III	1/4
Music	1/4
Band	1/2
Other	

Senior Year	Units
Home Economic IV	1
Agriculture IV	1
Physical Education IV	1/2
Business Math	
Bookkeeping	1
American History	1
Chemistry	
English IV	1
Senior Math	1
Music	1/4
Band	1/2
Other	

Note: This sheet is to be used when registering each student. Please register student in back subjects first, indicating the course number. (Example I, II, etc.)

This sheet should be filed in office after finishing registration. Students will be classified according to units completed.

Freshman anything below 4½ units — Junior 9 units
Sophomore 4½ units — Senior 13½ units

Minimum reguirement for graduation 17 units

English 3 units. Must be I,II,III
Social Studies 2 units - Must be American Hist. I & Civics I
Mathematics 2 units
Science 2 units
*Physical Education 1 unit 1964-65 1/4 unit for 1964-65
Electives 7 units

*Subject to change after 1964-65

modern chemistry
You and Heredity
Biology in Daily life
Chemistry, (~~Green~~)

The new Basic science
Science for progress
New elementary physics
Every day science
Modern Biology
Chemistry and you
understanding Health
Everyday problems in science
Physics (The story of energy
physics (a ~~made~~ modern approach

new world of Chemistry
Living Chemistry
Modern Chemistry
The new Basic Science
Biology in Daily Life

St. Helena

from Yates' Florida Parishes Report of 1/10/65-1/17/65

Wed. - Spoke with Mr. Ellis Howard of St. Helena. He will ###set up library, Freedom School, and begin asking parents and students to form groups for next year's integration of schools. He suggested answer to registration lag was the presence of a white person to convince local Negroes some of the white world was on their side. (I shall try to get white volunteers from LSU, Unitarian Fellowship, American Friends Service Committee to assist Miller and myself.) Howard also told of discriminatory practices at Greensburg High, a supposedly integrated school.

Fri - Baton Rouge in the afternoon to give list of SU students to Jerome and ##gather history of legal decisions in St. Helena.

Sat - Spoke with Howard and Knighten of St. Helena. Took Negro history books to Howard. Discussed formation of a Farmers League with him. A farmers committee will begin meeting next week to study the idea. Knighten will help Howard set up parent and student groups to foster integration in schools. We gathered evidence about discriminatory practices at supposedly integrated Greensburg High. The 3 students and their parents will support actions to gain full integration.

19 January 1965

Mr. John Doar, Assistant
Attorney General
Civil Rights Division
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Doar:

In 1964, Judge West of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the public schools in St. Helena Parish, Louisiana must be desegregated. In accordance with this ruling, eighteen Negro children applied for transfer from Helena High School to the all white Greensburg High School. Our children, David Howard, Georgia Lee Gordon, and Charles Hall, Jr., were among them.

At the begining of the 1964-1965 school year, our children were selected from the applications to attend Greensburg High School. They entered the Twelefth Grade in August, and were the first three Negro students to attend this high school.

Although the school was officially integrated, our children met with segregation everywhere that it could be imposed. In other words, everywhere but in the classroom. The bathrooms were partitioned off to make separate facilities for our children to use. The principal, Reed R. Meador, ordered our children to sit at one specific table in the school cafeteria. He also orde red the children to remain in one area of the school yard during lunch hour, and told them not to leave it, except to go to the bathroom. These conditions, instituted in August, still exist now, in January. Principal Meador's actions may very well be in violation of the court's decision to integrate.

Principal Meador's rationale for these conditions was that they were necessary for the "protection" of our children. However, we believe that it is the duty of the principal to protect our children by imposing order upon the rest of the stud ent body, and not by making a mockery of school integration by continuing to se gregate our children. Separate conditions can never be equal.

Further, we feel that there is bias on the part of the faculty in grading. We believe that several teachers pay unde attention to finding errors and discrepencies in our children's tests and papers. For example, David Howard submitted for, and received, approval of the theme of the Emancipation Proclomation, to his English teacher. However, when she graded the theme, she looked it over and then took it to the principal. After they had studied it together, she gave it a "zero" for content, because, she felt, the paper was not his own work. Included are photostatic copies of this and other papers as well as the grading procedure.

Our children can stand for these conditions no longer. If no action is taken by your department, they will feel compelled to take appropriate action of their own. We request you, then, to look into this matter, because we believe that the "integrated" Greensburg High School is still, to all manner and purposes, a segregated school.

Sincerely,

Ellis Howard

Percy Gordon

Charles Hall

cc: L.L. Mitchell
Frances Keppel
Reed R. Meadors
Lee Travis

COPY

[1965, JAN 18]

VOTER EDUCATION

Night Program

- Tuesday, January 18
- 7:30 at Night
- at Fellowship Hall, Turner's Chapel

St. HELENA SCHOOLS -

How to Clean Them Out
From Top to Bottom

1. School Money
Negro vs. white

2. Electing New
School Board

3. Federal government
help

4. What we must do
our selves

5 "Freedom Day", January 28, and the
Freedom Day Action Committee

Negro students have been cheated
from a good education for a
Long Time -
LET'S BEGIN TO DO SOMETHING
ABOUT IT!

All Registered Voters
All Parents
All Interested Students
Should Be Sure To Come

This meeting is very important!

Freedom

TELEPHONE INCIDENT REPORT

ST. HELENA PARISH, LOUISIANA
May 26, 1965; Noon

TAKEN BY: CHAS. CURRIER
GIVEN BY: MARSHALL GANZ (SNCC STAFF, AMITE COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI)

A man named Leb Knox, who has tried to register, and who has a brother in Liberty, Miss., who has also tried, and who has been under some harrassment for doing so, was allegedly shot at recently in St. Helena Parish, ~~xxxxx~~ near Chipolea (spelling - ?) about three miles east on the road to Kentwood.

A contact in the community may be Mr. E.W. Steptoe, with whom Gantz has stayed.

/cc

[1965, Feb. 6]

Let not your heart be troubled, in my Father's house are many mansions

In memory of

SGT. EMMETT J. BRYANT

of Greensburg.

Dead at 36 years of age in Vietnam on February 6, 1965. He had served his country in the Army 13 years.

He leaves his wife, 6 children, his parents, his sister and brother, and nieces and nephews.

The government says Emmett Bryant died for freedom. His skin was brown in color and he knew there was only small freedom for him.

But you now, who read this, work now to get your part of the freedom Emmett Bryant bequeathed to you.

Newsweek, February 22, 1965

THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Selma, Dallas County, Alabama-my hometown. I have just finished reading your report and I have mixed emotions. I am in Korea sitting under the guns of 600 million Chinese, yet the government of the United States cannot stop a few sadistic racists from abusing my people. It is a bitter pill to swallow, but I will never digest it.

Having tried to register to vote in Selma in 1954 while a member of the United States Air Force I was told that I did not "pass." When I asked why, I was also told: "Nigger, I don't have to tell you anything." I am going to receive a better answer than that when I get back to the United States in June 1965 or sooner. The conditions that Negroes are living under in Selma, Dallas County, Alabama, are no different from those of oppressed peoples in North Korea, China, Cuba, Russia, Poland, East Germany, or any other Communist or Fascist country where totalitarian form of government is in existence.

You may print this letter. I am not afraid, and frankly-I just don't give a damn.

T/Sgt. Edward A. Maull
Osan Air Base, Korea

Summary report ~~of dates~~ April '68

St. Helena

Students from LSU and SU are doing canvassing work in this area, and the voter clinics are ~~meeting-with-s-~~ have elicited a good community response.

A freedom school and library ~~is-also-being~~ have also been received well, the school ~~e latte and area both~~ hampered mainly by a shortage of books

St. Helena Parish - scouting report - May 25, 1965 - Joel Rubenstein
Sears Buckley

Mr. Ellis Howard said he would get the housing for us. He wants to check with Clarence Knighten first but he will do it. It may take awhile because he's harvesting his peas now.

WATS LINE REPORT

6/28/65

St. Helena: 8:30 am

Worker on their way here (BR).

icd

8:50
Line busy

WATS LINE REPORT

*
6/29/65

ST. Helena: 8:30 am

Ronnie Kaibel:

Working on material that they received from Sharon yester day. Plan to work on intergrating the first grades.

icd

6/30/65

11:45 am

They were stopped by sherriff. No incident.

ICD/lr

6/30/65

7:10 pm

Voter registration.

Recruitment for community conference.

Request information on birth control clinic and information for community, also.

Community conference is on July 10th instead of 11th as stated on mailing.

ASCS material is on the way.

KM/lr

7/1/65

8:30 am

Working to get people interested in the community conference, and trying to arouse interest in ASCS program.

ICD/lr

WATS LINE REPORT

7/1/65
St. Helena: 6:50 pm

Have been out all day talking to people about Community Conference. They don't seem too interested. Nor is there much interest in the ASC Program. Things are moving very slow.

km

7/2/65
9:02 pm

Find out from ronnie what happened to complaints registered last year on public accomodations.

David Howard was beaten last year and suit was filed. What happened to this?

km

7/3/65 7:01 pm

Spent the day talking to people about the Community Conference.

KM

7/4/65
8:30am
Nothing much planned for todat. East Feliciana workers supposed to come to visit

icd

St. Helena
7/12/65

10:55 am
Ronnie Kaibel: Quiet night.

km

ST. HELENA
(Greensburg)

July 13, 1965

8:30am
We talked to Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Stallworth about the community action program. Quiet night
ted

ST. HELENA PARISH
(Greensburg)

July 14, 1965

8:25 am --
Ronnie Kaibel: Yesterday, we worked on ASC elections. Mr. Howard talked to a man from the Federal Government. He will send someone to make sure elections are fair if a Negro runs. We are running off mimeo and campaign material to be distributed in Negro districts for ASC elections.
Talking about CAP with people from Headstart who are interested because local white CAP might take over Headstart.
White speech Therapist was turned by Washington because they said there was not time during summer to work on speech correction. We are all disappointed.
Klan distributed material around here last night. We have no copy so do not know what message they spread.
km

6:25 pm --
Ronnie Kaibel: Tried to round up one person from each ward to run for ASC committee. Ward 2, John Hall. Ward 3, Percy Gordon. Trying to find people for the other wards.
km

ST. HELENA PARISH
(Greensburg)

July 15, 1965

8:40 am
Howie Kaibel: Last night we worked with the agricultural committee. John Hall will run for ASCS in the second ward and Percy Gordon in the third. We are now contacting people inthe fourth and fifth wards who might run. If they do, we will be getting out petitions for them today.
lr

6:11 pm
Ronnie Kaibel: We talked to people abput running for the ASCS election. The fourth ward does not have anyone yet but one man said that of he doesn't find someone to run then he will run himself.
Nick Larence is there living with the Bryants, also.
icd

ST. HELENA PARISH
(Greensburg)

July 19, 1965

10;20 pm
Ronnie Kaibel: We spent the entire day running off eight hundred copies of campaign material an hhe ASC elections. We will be canvassing tomorrow to encourage the people to vote for the Negro candidates for ASC.
km

ST. HELENA PARISH
(Greensburg)

July 20, 1965

8:28 am
Fred Lacey: The Kaibels are leaving in a week. There is a major split within the group concerning what should bw done. Would like for Mike Lesser to come up.
Have petition for ASCS election.
There will be a meeting of the four wards, discussing what they should do.
icd

7:20 em
Fred Lacey: Mr. Hall, a local ASCS candidate went out with Howie to about 30 homes to canvass for ASCS. Two local girls and Ronnie canvassed about 40 homes for ASCS also.
Wednesday night there is a meeting of 4 wards, each running 1 Negro. Howie is talking to someone in the 5th ward tonight.
Fred would like someone to try to get a representative from the Agriculture Dep't. about getting someone to moniter counting of votes in the ASCS election.
lr

ST HELENA
(Greensburg)

July 21, 1965

6:30pm
Howie Kaibel: They canvassed for ASCS today. There are four Negro candidates out of 6 wards: Jon Hall - 2nd Ward, Percy Gerdon- 3rd Ward; Dennis Lee - 4th Ward; Rev Frank Washington - 5th Ward. There is a meeting tonight of these four and others interested in order to plan the campaign. The meeting is at 7:30pm. The meet ng is at 7:30pm at Percy Gerdons.
lr

ST. HELENA PARISH
(Greensburg)

July 22, 1965

7:15 pm
Fred Lacey: There was a meeting Wednesday night of the 4 ASCS candidates to plan the campaign.
Today the workers canvassed for ASCS with Charles Hall, Jr..
Candidate Percy Gordon is afraid to campaign until he is sure that his name is on the list of candidates.
Ronnie and Howie Kaibel are leaving next Monday or Tuesday.
lr

ST. HELENA PARISH
(Greensburg)

July 23, 1965

Howie Haibel: Fred Lacey is from the East Coast and he is expecting to attend the conference in Mississippi.
They need CORE buttons that say "Freedom Now". Send them to Charles Hall, Jr., Rte. 2, Box 18, Greensburg. Charles wants to hand them out in churches.
Fred wants to find out when the books from New Orleans for the library can be expected.
lr

WATS LINE REPORT

7/5/65

St. Helena: 8:30 am

Ronnie Kaibel: Quiet night.

icd

7/5/65 6:25 pm

Ronnie Kaibal: Talked with local farmers about the coming Community Conference. Mr. Ellis Howard gave names of several new families to talk to about sending their ~~several~~ children to the white school in the fall. The first grade will be integrated in addition to the high school and many parents are reluctant to send their children unless they know many others are going also.
lr

7/6/65 8:30 am

Quiet night.

ICD/km

7/7/65

8:35 am

Quiet night.

icd

6:09 pm

Trying to get people to community conference and to send kids to integrated first grades in Fall.

KM/icd

7/8/65

8:45 am

Quiet night.

KM/icd

WATS LINE REPORT

St. Helena
7/9/65
10:01 am

Members of the St. Helena Project just left for B.R.

km

7-10-65 8:50 am

Bonnie Kaibel: St. Helena Parish is represented at the Community Conference today by two adults and three young people. We spent time talking to people about ASCS and Co-ops.

One incident last night: someone threw a rock at the home of Charles Hall (the son of the woman with whom we live); the rock landed on the roof.

Otherwise a quiet night

JR

6:30 pm

Bonnie Kaibel: People here to talk about ASCS. We had discussion with two school teachers, John Mathews and Dr. Walker, about a CAP. Dr. Shorthead (white) been in area talking about retraining problem

KM

date ?

[1965, Sept.?]

PARISH SCOUTING REPORT

Parish: St. Helena

I. Key towns: Greensburg, Montpelier

II. Statistics: Total population 9,162, Voting age pop. 4,445
Negro vot. age pop. 2082, White v.a.p. 2,363
Negro registered 351, White reg'd 1,832
Total registered 2,182

Other pertinent statistics:

III. Local Leaders: names, addresses, phone, and notes on conferences

Clarence Knighten P.O. Box 83 Greensberg
Very capable, and holds community in the palm of his hand. One of key contacts.

Ellis Howard Rt. 2 Box 43 Greensberg 222-4363
The key figure in voter registration and Negro action in general in the parish. Very fine person, excellent understanding.

David Howard
High school student, with his father's gift for understanding, but with youthful militance.

Rev. Hawkins
Pastor, Turner A.M.E. Chapel.

IV. Comments on geographic, political, and economic conditions:

St. Helena is a scarcely populated, rural parish; the parish seat of Greensbsbg hardly rates being called a town. Most Negroes farm - corn, beans, peanuts, potatoes. The Sheriff buys the beans, but doesn't use this as a weapon to threaten Negroes, because they can sell the beans elsewhere. The political pow er structur e is entrenchhd. Key figures include: Charlie Coleman (head of the school board); Joe Sitman (merchant); R.D. Bridges (sheriff); Duncan Kemp (District Attorney)

V. The Negro Community:

A. Representation in power structure

There is no Negro representation in the formal power structure. Mr. Howard and Mr. Knighten hold positions of some influence, although limited, with the white power structure. Mr. Howard has great understanding of the local political process, and has for some time been actively petitioning appropriate

(cont. on attached sheet)

B. Problems with Negro community

The major problem is that there aren't very many people living in St. Helena Parish, and most of them are scattered far apart. St. Helena is an NAACP stronghold, resulting in NAACP thinking which might eventually be a problem for CORE workers.

VI. Voter registration:

A. Past voter registration efforts; results and problems

A successful VR campaign already launched by Mr. Howard and Mr. Knighten was assisted this summer by CORE Task Force workers. After the summer project, local leaders continued to urge people to register, and in the few days that the books have been open, several persons successfully registered. After the Federal Court ruling,

(cont. on attached sheet)

B. Complaints to Federal government and suits pending:

A suit is now pending in the courts against the registrar Quitman Crouch. Complaint s were filed during the summer project, but local voter registration workers have not continued to do so.

C. Feasibility of a vot. reg. drive in re. attitude of Negro and white communities:

There is no need at the moment for full-time assistance by the CORE Task Force. Periodic checking is all that is necessary to maintain a highly successful, locally run drive.

D. How much money can be raised to support vot. reg. program:

Unknown, but the existance of the NAACP chapter assures any voter registration drive enough money.

E. Techniques of voter registration:

past : house-to-house canvassing, personal contacts, church visits, clinics

present: personal contacts

suggested: work through Capital Voters League, Voter Registration Week.

VII. Progress toward desegregation:

A suit filed in court by the NAACP resulted in a decision to desegregate the parish schools, which is now awaiting a plan from the School Board. Local leaders have been attempting to desegregate the library building, but without success.

VIII. Possibility of direct action in re:

A. Voter registration: not much possibility. There doesn't seem to be much trouble from the registrar, and local leaders prefer to work through negotia tions and legal means here.

B. Desegregation: immediate possibility. A group of young people is prepared to sit-in at the library, and was ready to do it without any assistance from CORE. Property bond available.

C. Job opportunities: boycott may be possible, but may be problems with NAACP thinking.

D. Other areas

IX. Attitudes toward CORE and chapter development:

From an initial conference, I gather that the young people would like to convert the Youth Council of the NAACP into a CORE chapter, and at least one adult agrees that this would be a wise move. Being a CORE chapter would give the group of young people more independence in action, but migh eventually antagonize the older die-hard NAACP-ers. Recommend education about CORE for both youth and adults, and working with group even if remains NAACP.

X. Housing and board arrangements for CORE workers:

Same as for summer project.

XI. Personal Reactions: (Comment on how you promoted voter registration while you were there, and what advice you gave the local people. Also, any other pertinent comments.)

Very capable and competent leadership. CORE Task Force workers take advice rather than give it.

V. The Negro Community

A. Representation in power structure (cont): authorities for improvement of conditions; specifically, for example, petitioning for desegregation of library facilities, and for hiring of a deputy registrar.

VI. Voter Registration

A. Past VR efforts: results and problems: the registrar continued to register but without the t est in question. The principal problem now is that the registrar has no deputy. Local leaders feel that this leaves him free to cheat applicants, with no witnesses for the applicant present. Mr. Howard has done everything in negotiating that can be done to get a deputy, but without success.

[1965]

SPECIAL REPORT

I Parishes involving ASCS Elections, CAP and Headstart

PROJECT REACTION TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS

(1) Additional Staff
(2) Transportation
(3) Legal Action
(4) Medical Assistance
(5) Ministerial Involvement
(6) Civil Rights Act Implementation
(7) Project becoming self supporting
(8) Ideas on Fall Project
(9) Rallies and/or People conferences
(10) Local People Desiring to Join Task Force

ST. HELENA (CONT'D)

WILBER BRYANT RTE.1 GREENSBURG, LA.
ELEANOR ADDISON % ADELE ADDISON GREENSBURG, LA.
JESSIE KNIGHTEN RTE. 2, GREENSBURG, LA. % CLARENCE KNIGHTEN

4 Field Report [1904, July]

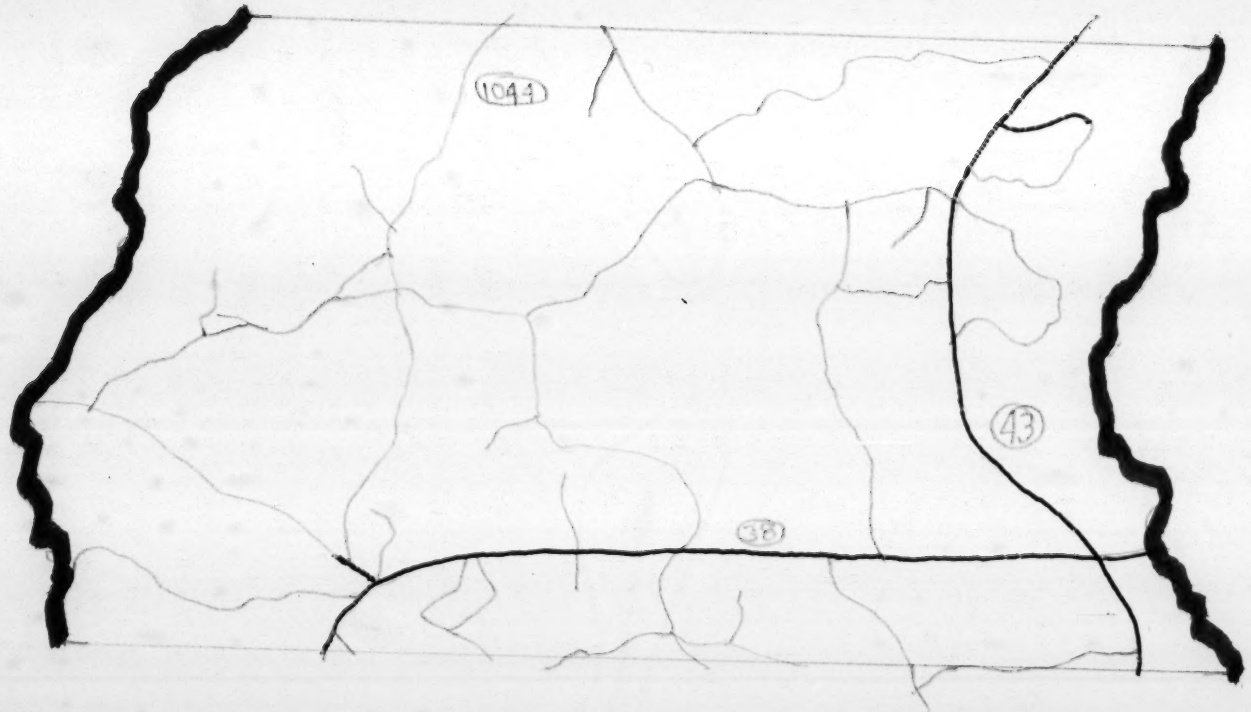
MAPS AND CANVASSING SHEETS
(SUMMER '64)
of

ST. HELENA

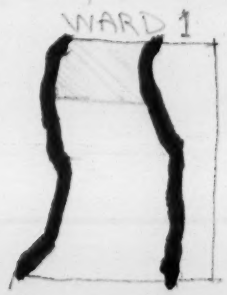
IN ORDER OF WARDS
(1–6)

1

N



GRAVEL ROAD ——
ASPHALT ROAD —
RIVER ▬



CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
____ Freedom registration
____ Actual registration

DATE _____

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH _____

AREA (WARD) 1 _____ STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGIS-TERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car
Mrs. Margaret				
Mr. Willie Johnson	RT. 3, Box 42 Greensburg, La.	NO		
Mr. Harvey Johnson	Rt. 3, Box 42 Greensburg, La.	NO		
John Henry Potter		NO		
Henry Travis	Rt. 2, Box 105 Osyka Miss.	NO		
Lillie Mae Torrence	Rt. 2, Box 21 Osyka Miss	NO		
Leo Torrence	Rt. 2, Box 105 Osyka Miss	NO		
Mrs. Ophelic Irving	Rt. 2, Box 105 K Osyka Miss	NO		
Mr. Howard Irvong	Rt. 2, Box 105K Osyka, Miss	NO		
Catherine Wilson	Rt. 2, Box 105H Osyka, Miss	NO		
Elezy Wilson	RT. 2, Box 105H Osyka, Miss	NO		
Mrs. Augustine Wilson	Rt. 2, Box 105H Osyka, Miss.	NO		

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
___ Freedom registration
___ Actual registration

DATE _____

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH _____

AREA (WARD) 1 _____ STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGIS-TERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car
Muquse Homes	Route 2, #104 Osy. Miss.	No		
Author Porter	Route 2 Osy. Miss.	No		
Hillie Mae Porter	Route 2 Osy. Miss.	No		
Woodro Wilson	Route 2 Osy. Miss.	No		
Ida Torrence	Route 2,#105 Osy. Miss.	No		
Howard Irving	Rte. # 105 Osy. Miss.	No		
Pennie Irving	Same Address	No		
J. U.-Mc Clinton	Route 2 Osy. Miss.	No		
Lola Torrence	Rte. # 104 Osy. Miss.	No		
Jessie Cooper	Rte. 2 # 105 Osy. Miss.	No		
Betty M. Mc clinton	Rte. 2 # 112 Osy. Miss.	No		
Rachel Cains	Rte. 2,#105 Osy. Miss.	No		

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
____ Freedom registration
____ Actual registration

DATE _____

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH _____

AREA (WARD) 1 _____ STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car
Henry Travis	Rt. 2, Box 105 Osyka, Miss	Yes		
Swize Travis	Rt. 2, Box 105 Osyka, Miss	Yes		
Rosebell Torrence	Rt. 2, Box 105 Osyka Miss	Yes		
Cleveland Torrence	Rt 2, Box 105 Osyka Miss	Yes		
Frances Tate	Rt. 2, Box 105 Osyka, Miss	Yes		
Benjamin Tate	Rt. 2, Box 105 Osyka miss.	Yes		

CLINIC ATTENDANCE Ward 1

PARISH St. Helena Parish DATE July 2, 1964

CLINIC LOCATION Zion Chapel Church

ATTENDANCE ____

NAME	ADDRESS	~~PHONE~~	WILL REGISTER WHEN (TRANSPORTATION)
Author Porter	Rt 2 Osy. Miss.	N	
Hillie Mae Porter	Rt 2 Osy. miss	N	
Veadro Wilson	Rt 2 Osy Miss.	N	
Ada Terrence	Rt. 2 Osy. miss. Box 105	N	
Howard Loding	Rt. 2 Box 105 Osy. Miss.	N	
Bennie Loding	Rt. 2 Box 105 Osyka Miss.	N	
J. H. McClinton	Rt. 2 Osyka miss.	N	
Augusta Holmes	Rt 2. Osyka miss Box 104	N	
River Holmes	Rt 2 Osyka miss Box 104	R	
Percy Terrence	Rt 2 Osyka miss Box 104 P	R	
Mrs Lola Torrence	Rt 2 Box 104 P Osyka. Miss.	N	
Rachel Cain	Rt. 2 Box 105 BB Osyka miss	N	
Albert Cain	Rt. 2 Box 105 BB Osyka. Miss.	R	
Luveal Cooper	Rt. 2 Box 105 Osyka Miss.	R	
Jessie Cooper	Rt 2 Box 105 Osyka Miss.	N	
Betty M. McClinton	Rt. 2 Box 112 OsyKa Miss.	N	

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
___ Freedom registration
___ Actual registration

DATE July 24 1964

CANVASSER'S NAME Sterling & James PARISH St. Helena

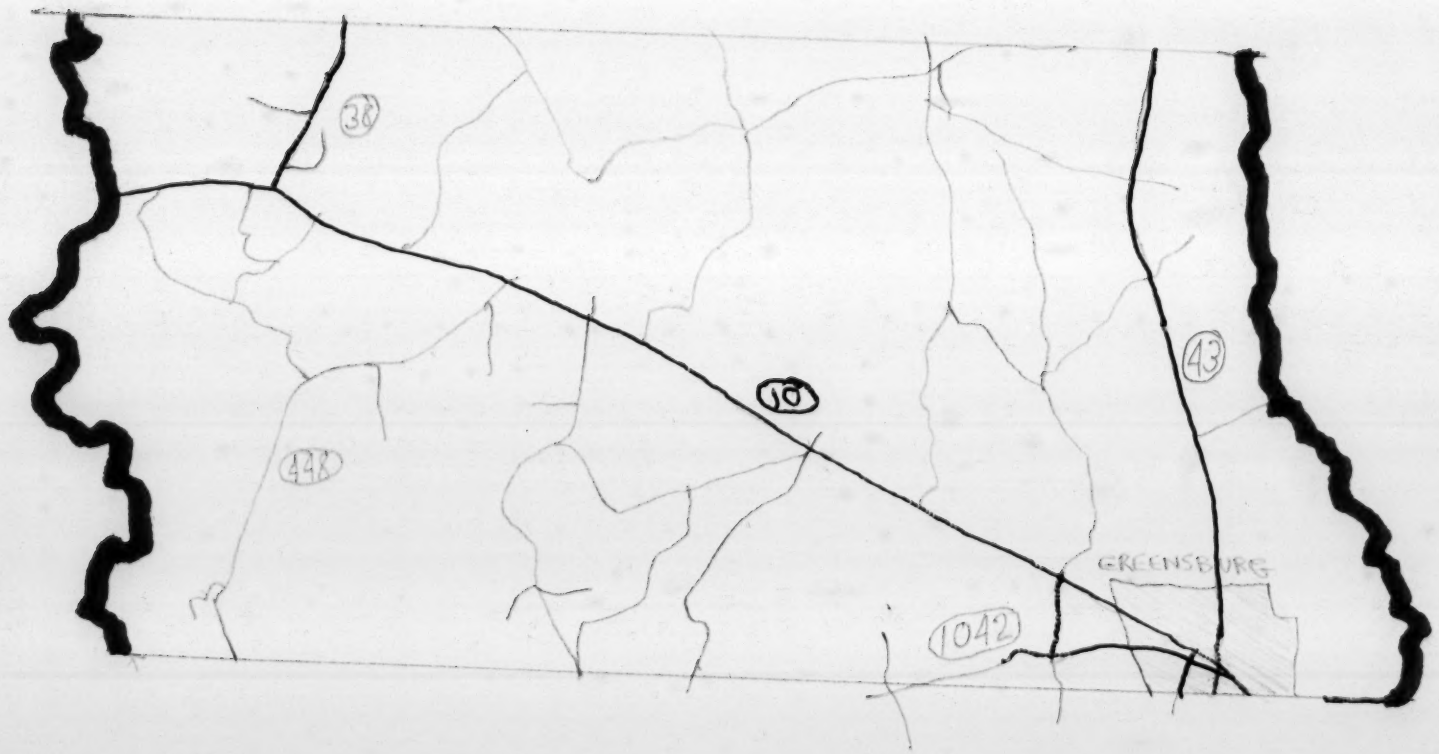
AREA (WARD) 2nd Ward 1 & 2 STREET OR ROUTE La. 38

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED 7 REGISTERED 1 NON REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED	will REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS Phone, car
Minnie Johnson	Rt 3 Box 38 c Greensburg La	N	Fr.	
John thompson	Rt. 3 Box 38 F Greensburg La	N	Fr.	2
Margret tucker	Rt 3 Box 44 A Greensburg La	R		
Jessie Porter	Rt. 3 Box 51 A Greensburg La.	N	Fr.	
Juanita Porter	Rt. 3 Box 51 A Greensburg La	N	Fr.	
Mary Lee Porter	Rt 3 Box 51 A Greensburg La	N	Fr.	
Lillie mae Porter	Rt 3 Box 51 A Greensburg La	N	Fr.	

2

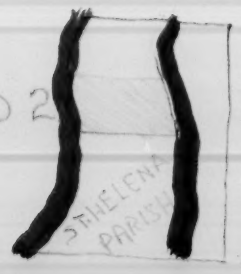
N



GRAVEL ROAD

ASPHALT ROAD

RIVER



CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
___ Freedom registration
___ Actual registration

DATE _____

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH _____

AREA (WARD) 2 STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME Mrs. Gloria Porter	ADDRESS	REGIS-TERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car
Mrs. Gloria Porter	P.O. Box 95 Greensburg, La.	NO		
Mrs. Rutha Mae Huff	General Del. Greensvurg, La	NO		
Mr. Samuel Atkins	General Del. Greensburg, La.	NO		
Mr. George Thomas	General Del. Greensburg, La.	NO		
Mrs. Elsie Atkins	General Delivery Greensburg, La.	No		
Mrs, /Clara Lee Holiday	General Del. Greensburg, La.	NO		
Mrs. Nannie Mae Melton	General Del. Greensburg, La.	NO		
Mrs, Gussie Wicker	Rt. 1, box 66 Greensburg	NO		
Mr. Johnny Martin	Rt. 1, Box 6 Greensburg	No		
Mr. Marshall Fisher	Rt. 1, Box 55 Greensburg	NO		
Mrs. Beatrice Leonard	Rt. 1, Box 54	NO		
Mr. James Morris Cooper	Rt. 2, Box 14 Greensburg	NO		
Mr. Gilbert Knox	Rt. 2, Box 29A Greensburg	NO		
Jack Knox	Rt. 2, Box 29A	NO		

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
____ Freedom registration
____ Actual registration

DATE _____

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH _____

AREA (WARD) 2 _____ STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car
Ivy Knox	Rt. 2, Box 29A Greensburg, La.	NO		
Mrs. Agusta Knox	Rt. 2, Box 29A Greensburg, La.	NO		
Mr. Joseph Brown	Rt. 2, Box 109D ~~Greensburg, La.~~ Osyka Miss.	NO		
Mae Bell Brown	Rt. 2, Box 109D Osyka Miss.	NO		
William McKnight	Rt. 2, Box 108 Osyka, Miss.	NO		
Albertha Wyre	Rt. 2, Box 116A Osyka, Miss.	NO		
Viola Wyre	Rt. 2, Box 116A Osyka, Miss.	NO		
Ruby Lee Knox	Rt. 2, Box 104 Osyka, Miss.	NO		
Mr. Flanders McClinton	Rt. 3, Box 80 Greensburg, La.	NO		
Willmeaner McClinton ~~Mr. Johnny Jones~~	Rt. 3, Box 80 Greensburg, La.	NO		
Mr. Johnny Jones	General Del. Greensburg, La.	NO		
Mr. John Jones	General Del. Greensburg, La.	NO		
Mrs. Mary Jones	General Del. Greensburg, La.	NO		
Mrs. Bertha Tillery	General Del. Greensburg, La	NO		
Mr. Lawrence Chaney	RT. 2, Box 22 Greensburg			

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
____ Freedom registration
____ Actual registration

DATE - Jule 2 1964

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH St. HELENA Parish

AREA (WARD) 2 STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGIS-TERED?	WILL REGISTER COMMENTS - OR CLINIC Phone, car
Jones ,John J	General Del. Greensburg.	NO	
Bertha Tillery	Gen.Del . Greensburg	No	
Bertha Dudly	~~Rt. 1 Box 20~~ Kentwood	~~No~~	
Cutis Ramsey	RT. 1 Box125	No	
Lawrence Brumfield	Gen. Del. Greensburg	No	
Helen Coleman	Rt. Box 123a	No	
Ethel Harrell	Rt,1 box 124 Kentwood	No	
Ernest Harrell	RT. 1 box 124	No	
Fannie L. Simmon	RT . 1 Box 127 A	No	
Rosetta Hutchinson	RT. 1 Box 22A Kentwood	NO	
Winnie Tore nce	Rt 1 Box 127a	No	
Tivee Jones	rt. Box 125A Kentwood	No	
Leroy Jones	rt. box 125A ,,	No	
Evelon Jones	RT. Box 125A ,,	No	
Daniel jones	,, , ,	No	

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
___ Freedom registration
___ Actual registration

DATE _____

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH ~~St. Helena~~

AREA (WARD) 2 STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car
Louise Morris	Rt. 1, Box 47 Amite, La.	Reg.		
Caretha James	General Del. Greensburg, La.	Reg.		
Wilma Cooper	Rt. 2, Box 14 Greensburg, La.	Reg.		
Eddie Cooper	Rt. ", Box 14 Greensburg, La.	Reg.		
Mary Steverson	Rt. 2, Box 14 Greensburg, La.	Reg.		
Alonza Brown	Rt. 2, Box 111 Greensburg, La.	Reg.		
Herbert Hall	Rt. 2, Box 108 Osyka Miss.	Reg.		
Ruthie Mae Wyre	Rt. 2, Box 116A Osyka, Miss	Reg.		
Lorene Stewart	Rt. 2, Box 104 Osyka Miss	Reg.		
Rebecca McClinton	Rt. 3, Greensburg	Reg.		
John W. Stewart	Rt. 2, Box 37 Greensburg, La.	Reg.		

Ward two

PERSONS TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

PARISH St. Helena DATE June 23, 1964

NO. APPLIED _____ NO. REJECTED _____ NO. ACCEPTED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	PASS	FAIL	COMMENTS
John Jones	Greensburg		n	
Mary Jones	"		n	
Bertha Tillery	"		n	
Lawrence R Brumfield	"		n	

ATTENDING PERSONS [redacted] MONDAY'S NIGHTS CLINICS

PARISH ST. HELENA DATE JUNE 23, 1964

[redacted] Ward 2 [redacted] [redacted]

NAME	ADDRESS	[redacted]	[redacted]	COMMENTS
Katherine Jackson				
Lottie Robinson				

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
✓ Freedom registration
___ Actual registration

DATE July 2, 1964

CANVASSER'S NAME Elnora Addison PARISH St. Helena

AREA (WARD) 2 STREET OR ROUTE Greensburg Louisiana

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED ____ REGISTERED ____ NON REGISTERED ____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED	will REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS Phone, car
Josie Hitchens	Rte 3 Box 38B Greensburg, La.		✓	
Jeff Hitchens	Rte 3 Box 38B Greensburg, La.		✓	
Edward Hitchens	Rte 3 Box 38B Greensburg, La.		✓	
Helen Mae Hitchens	Rte 3 Box 38B Greensburg, La.		✓	
Bertha Myers	Rte 3 Box 38B Greensburg, La.	✓		
Claud Myers	" " " "		✓	
Louise Muse Johnson	Rte 3 Box 50 Greensburg, La.	✓		
Robert Johnson Sr.	" " "		✓	
William McKnight	Rte 2, Oakley Miss.		✓	
Mary Johnson	Rte 3 Box 50 Greensburg, La.		✓	
Rosa Dee Robertson	Rte 3 Greensburg, La.		✓	

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
____ Freedom registration
____ Actual registration

DATE 7-21-64

CANVASSER'S NAME Ronnie + Judy PARISH St Helena

AREA (WARD) 2 STREET OR ROUTE

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED ____ REGISTERED ____ NON REGISTERED ____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED	will REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS Phone, car
Mr. Joe Bryant	Dist 3 Box 38C	FR		
John Thompson	" 3 Box 38F	FR		
Martha Thompson 2 Colemans	" " "	FR reg		

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
____Freedom registration
____Actual registration

DATE July 20, 1964

CANVASSER'S NAME David & Rosanie PARISH St. ~~Tammany~~ Helena

AREA (WARD) 2 STREET OR ROUTE

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED ____ REGISTERED ____ NON REGISTERED ____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGIS-TERED	will REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS Phone, car
Earnestine Robinson	Greensburg Louisiana Route 1 Box 78	No	✓	
Mary Ella Davis	Route 1 Box 186 Greensburg La.	No	✓	
James Wicker	Route 1 Box 186 Greensburg La.	No	✓	
George Anders	Route 1, Box 184 Greensburg	Can't Write	Freedom	
Liza Anders	"		Regis	
Elec Butler	Route 1 Greensburg	Yes		
Helen Knox	Route 1, Greensburg	No		
James Knox	"	No		

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
____Freedom registration
____Actual registration

DATE July 22, 1964

CANVASSER'S NAME Elnora Addison PARISH St Helena

AREA (WARD) 7 STREET OR ROUTE Greensburg

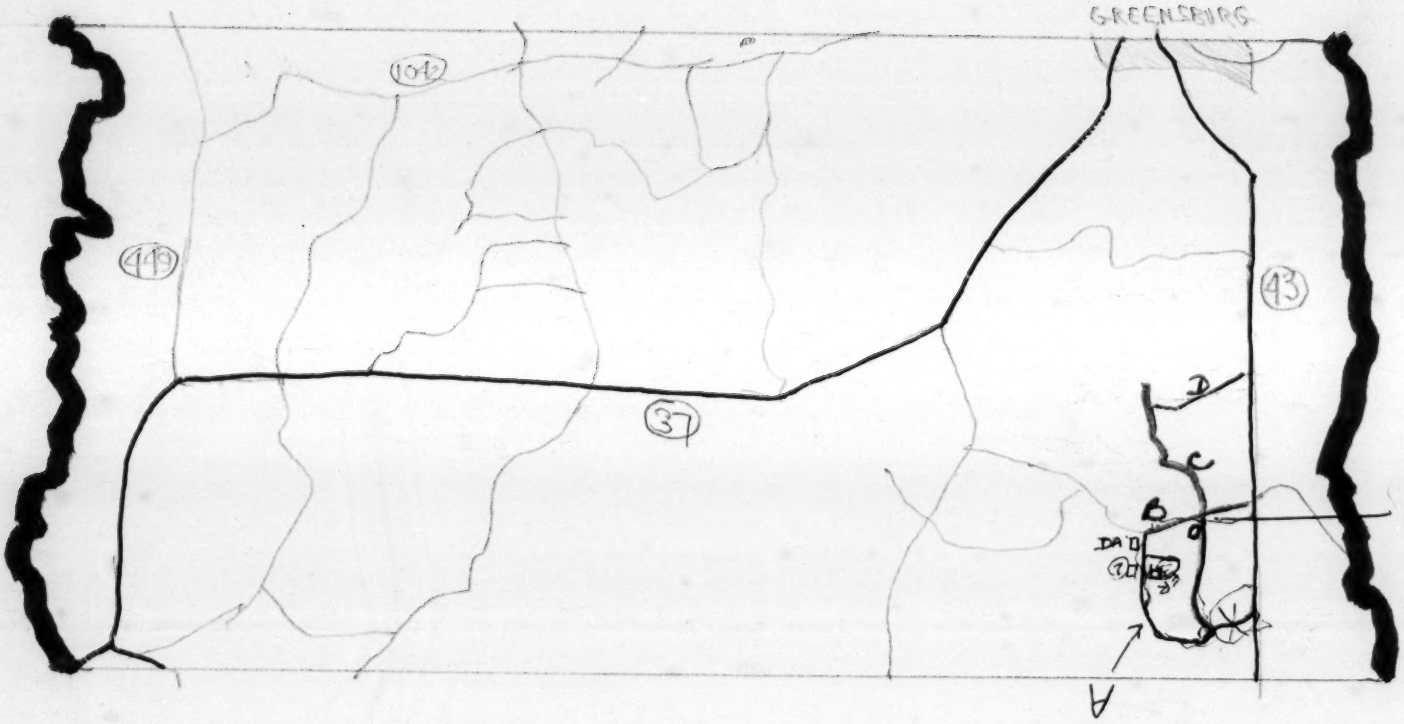
NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED____ REGISTERED____ NON REGISTERED____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED	will REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS Phone, car
Eddie Washington	Route 2	No	May	
Vinnie Mae Washington	Box 44	No	register	
Warner Sims	Rte. 2 Box 52 Greensburg La	N		
George Johnson	" " "			
Margaire Gardon	Rte 2 Box 53 Greensburg La	Registered		
Henry Gordon	" " "	Registed		
Mildred Gardon	" " "	Registed		
Leon Gordon	" " "		Yes	
Percy Lee	Rte 2 Box 44 D Greensburg, La.		Yes	
Ida Mae Lee	" " "		"	
Lee Gordon	Route 2 Box 46 Greensburg La.		"	
John Henry ~~Gordon~~ Beauto	Route 2 Box 37 Greensburg, La		"	
Esele Gordon	Rout 2 Box 53 Greensburg, La.		"	
Jannie May Muse Warner Sims	Rte 2 Box 52 Greensburg, La	Registered	"	
Dade Holland	Route 2, Box 56	Yes		
Mrs. Holland	"	Yes		

Alfred Wicker	Rte 2 Box 33	Greensburg
Mary "	"	
Lucy Sheeden	Rte 2	Greensburg
George Sheeden	"	
Margaret C. Overton	Rte 2 Box 38	Greensburg
[redacted]		
Darcas Wicker	Rte 2 Box 33	Greensburg
Lena Mae Jackson	Rte 2 Box 37	
Essie Lee Jackson	G. B. Louisiana	
"	"	

B

N





GRAVEL ROAD ——

ASPHALT ROAD ——

RIVER ——

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
___ Freedom registration
___ Actual registration

DATE _____

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH _____

AREA (WARD) #3 _____ STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGIS-TERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car
Zola Mae Johnson	Rt. 2, Box 108 Osyka Miss	NO		
William McKnight	Rt. 2, Osyka Miss	NO		
Johnathan Johnson	Rt. 1, Box 54 Amite, La.	NO		
Joe McClinton	Rt. 3, Box 37 Greensburg, La.	NO		
John Knox	Greensbugr, La.	NO		

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
___ Freedom registration
___ Actual registration

DATE

CANVASSER'S NAME PARISH

AREA (WARD) 3 STREET OR ROUTE

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED REGISTERED NOT REGISTERED

NAME	ADDRESS	REGIS-TERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car
Verna Johnson	Rt. 3, Box 37A Osyka Miss	Yes		
Jake Johnson	Rt. 3, Box 37A Osyka Miss	Yes		
Martha Wilson	Rt. 2, Box 108 Osyka Miss	Yes		
James Wilson	Rt. 2, Box 108 OsykaMiss	Yes		
Mildred Crier	Rt. 1, Box 24 Greensburg, La.	Yes		
Eula Williams	Pine Grove	Yes		
Leon Leonards	Rt. 1, Box 59 Amite, La.	Yes		
Mary Louise Seals	Rt. 1, Box 157 Amite, La	Yes		
Norma Gene Ricard	Rt. 1, Box 166 Amite, La.	Yes		

3 Ward

VEP CANVASS SHEET

CANVASSER'S NAME John Wilson Holliday Jr DATE June 20, 1964
AREA (WARD) Chapola STREET OR ROUTE PARISH St. Helena
NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED ____ NO. REGISTERED 4 NOT REGISTERED 5

NAME	ADDRESS OSAKA MISS.	REGISTERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC-WHEN	COMMENTS - INTEREST PHONE, CAR, ETC.
John [illegible] Knox		NR	Can't Read or write	
Verna Johnson	Rt 3 Box 37A	R		
Jake "	"	R		
Joe Mc Clinton	Rt 3 Box 37A	NR	clinic Mon, or Tue.	
Martha Wilson	Rt 2 Box 108	R		
James "	"	R		
Joe Nathan Johnson	Rt 2 Box 108	NR	Clinic Mon has car	
Zola Mae "	"	NR	"	
"Wilson	" ?	NR	Clinic Mon	

(3 Ward)

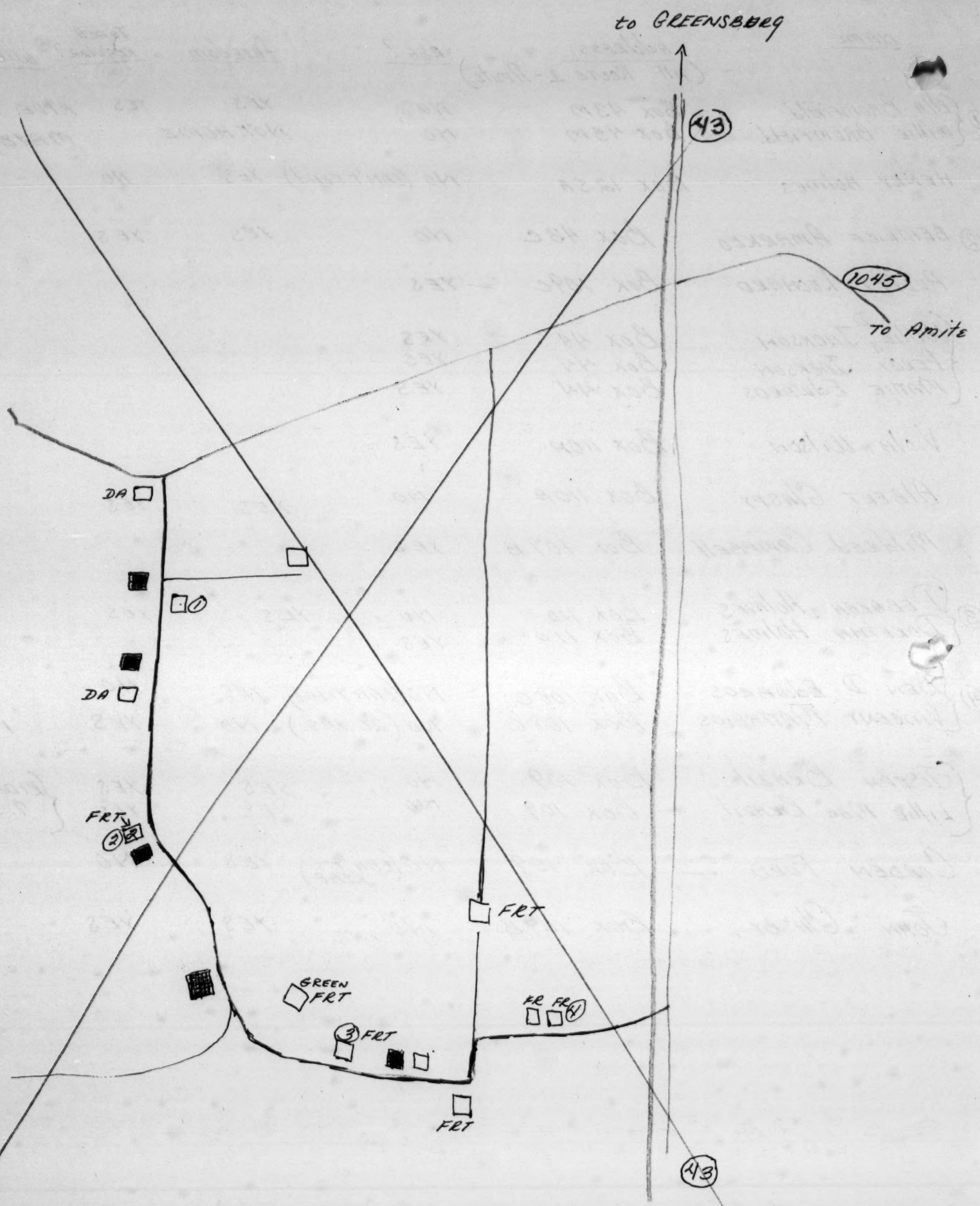
PERSONS TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

PARISH St. Helena DATE June 22, 1964

NO. APPLIED _____ NO. REJECTED _____ NO, ACCEPTED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	PASS	FAIL	COMMENTS
MRS. MILDRED CRIER	STAR RT. 2, BOX 24 GREENSBURG, LOUISIANA		R	
MRS. ZOLA MAE JOHNSON	RT. 2, BOX 108 B OSYKA, MISSISSIPPI		N	
MISS BEATRICE LEONARD	RT. 1, BOX 54 AMITE, LOUISIANA		R	
MR. WILLIAM McKNIGHT	RT. 2, OSYKA, MISS.		N	
JONATHAN JOHNSON	RT. 1, BOX 54 AMITE, LOUISIANA		N	
MRS. MARGARET TURNER				
MRS. LOUCILLE TURNER				
MR. EUGENE EDWARDS	RT. 2, BOX 70 AMITE, LA.		N	
MR. LARENCE CHANEY	RT. 2, BOX 22 GREENSBURG, LA.		N	
Eula Mae Williams	Pine Grove, La	✓	R	
Leroy Lockard	Rt. 1, Box 166 Amite, La.		R	Interested Henry Brown Conservation
Leon Leonard	Rt. 1 Box 53 Independence La Amite, La.		R	
Mary Louise Seals	Rt. 1 Box 157	✓	R	
Mary Helen Lockard	Rt. 1, Box 60 Amite, Louisiana		N	
Donna Jean Richard	Rt. 1 Box 166 A Amite La.	✓	R	

STREET A



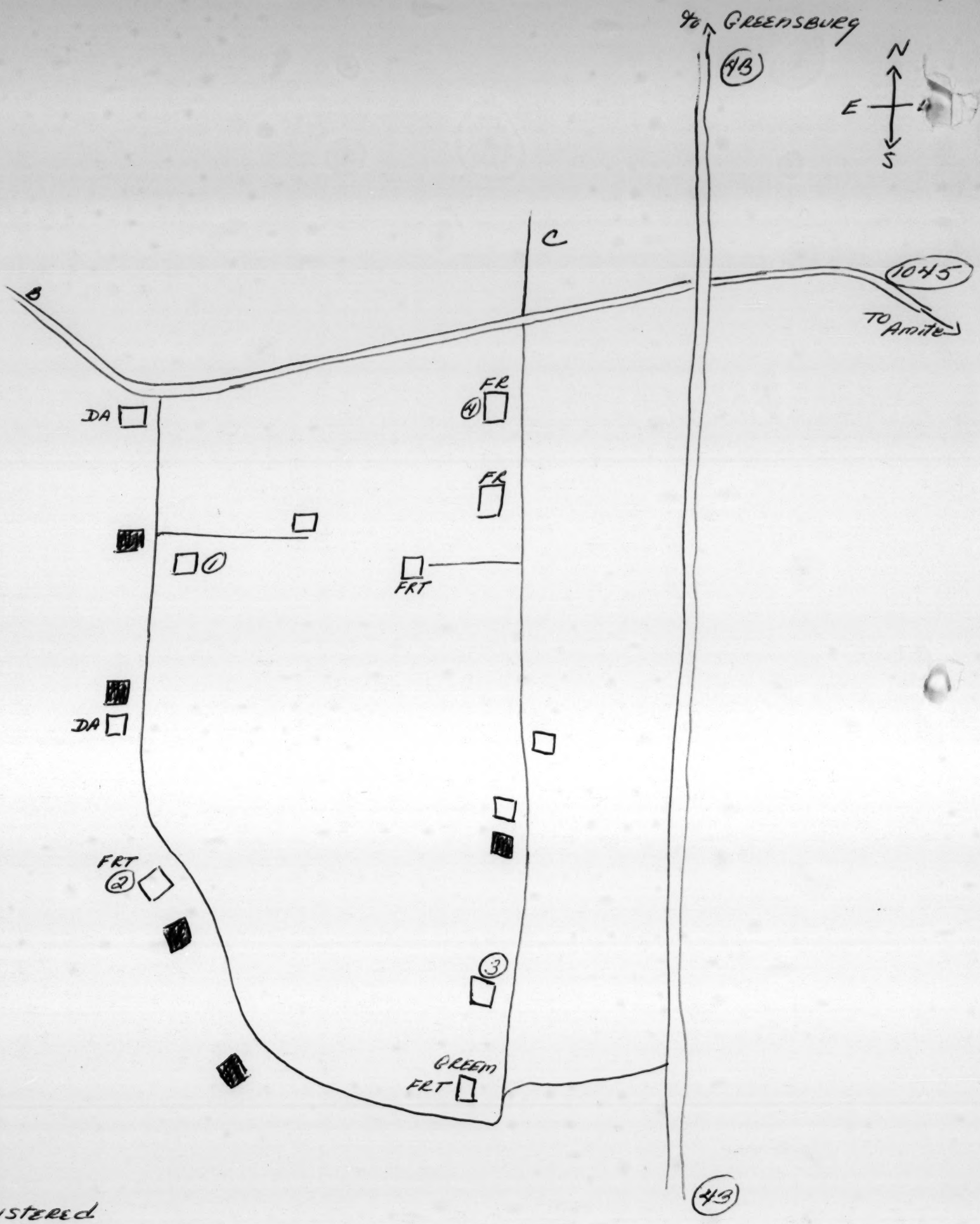
KEY
-REGISTERED
①- SEE REVERSE
- NO ONE HOME
- FREEDOM REGISTERED (CAN'T READ)
T - FREED REG. + TAUGHT

Collins
Sigal
Howard
Gordon

CANVAS SHEET — 7-8-64 — WARD 3 STREET A

NAME	address (all Route 2 - Amite)	REG.?	Freedom	Teach Regular?	will REG.?
Ella Bromfield	Box 43m	NO	YES	YES	RIDE 7-27
Willie Brumfield	Box 43m	NO	NOT HOME		MAYBE 8:30-9
Henry Holmes	Box 125A	NO (can't read)	YES	NO	
Beatrice Amarked	Box 43C	NO	YES	YES	
Audrey Leonard	Box 109C	YES			
Willie D. Jackson	Box 44	YES			
Percy Jackson	Box 44	YES			
Mattie Edwards	Box 44	YES			
Viola Wilson	Box 110A	YES			
Albert Glaspy	Box 110A	NO	YES	YES	
Mildred Campbell	Box 109B	YES			
Deborah Holmes	Box 110	NO	YES	YES	
Doretha Holmes	Box 110	YES			
Ben D. Edwards	Box 108C	NO (can't read)	YES	NO	
Vincent Matthews	Box 108C	NO (20 yrs.)	NO	YES	in October
Joseph Brazil	Box 109	NO	YES	YES	RIDE 7-27 7:30
Lillie Mae Brazil	Box 109	NO	YES	YES	
Corden Ford	Box 109	NO (can't read)	YES	NO	
John Glasby	Box 109B	NO	YES	YES	

STREET "B"



KEY

■ - REGISTERED
□① - SEE opposite PAGE
DA - No one home
FR - FREEDom REG (can't READ)
FRT - FREED REG+ taught actual REG.

C STREET ENDS HERE

STREETS B + C

9 8 7 6 5 10 4 3 2

C STREET

TO GREENS-BURG

43

TO AMITE (1045)

1C

8B 6 4 5 7

B STREET

STREET B

1 2 3

A STREET

A STREET

CANVAS SHEET 7-9-64 WARD 3 ST B & C

STREET B

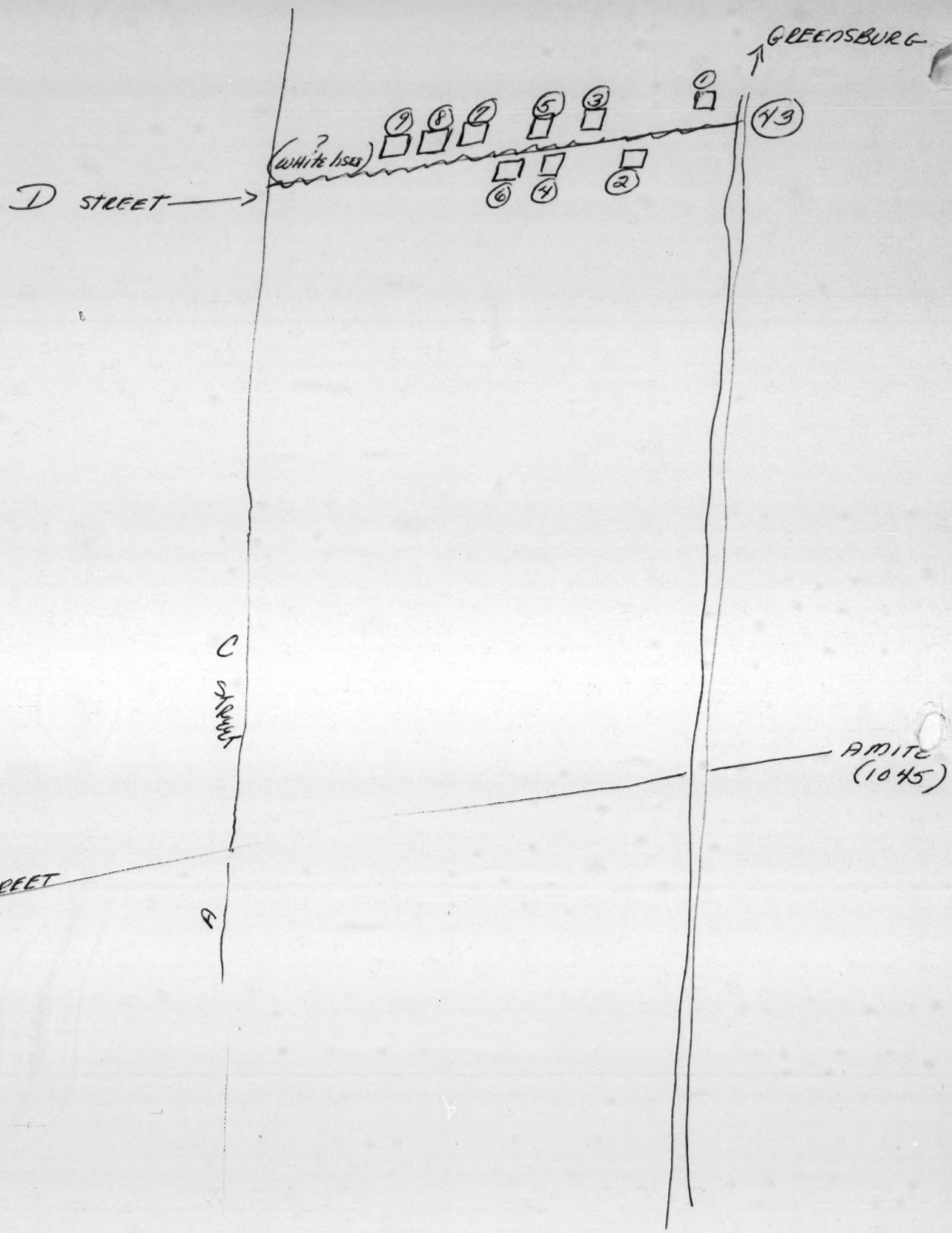
	NAME	ADDRESS	REG.	ER	TAUGHT	RIDE
(1)	REGISTERED					
(2)	DAISY CHANEY	ROUTE 1 BOX 45 GREENSBURG	NO	YES	YES	
	ALBERT CHANEY	RTE 1 BOX 45	NO	YES	YES	
(3)	MATTIE CHANEY	RTE 1 BOX 45 GREENSBURG	NO	YES	NO (not int.)	
(4)	GUY PERKINS	RTE 1 BOX 45 GREENSBURG	NO	YES	YES	
(5)	BOOKER SELF FANNY SELF	RTE 1 BOX 44L GREENSBURG	NO (2)	YES (2)	YES	
(6)	LAWRENCE BRUMFIELD LULU BRUMFIELD	RTE 1 BOX 41 GREENSBURG	NO (2)	YES (2)	YES	
(7) (8)	WHITE					

STREET C

(1)						
(2)	JESSIE HILTON	RTE 1 BOX 37 GREENSBORG	NO	YES	YES	
(3)	VICTORIA MONTGOMERY FLORA THOMAS	RTE 1 BOX 37 GREENSBURG	YES YES			
(4)	FANNIE HILL	RTE 1 BOX 37 GRNSBG	NO	YES	YES	
(5)	NOT REG; WON'T REG.					
(6)	DA					
(7)	JOE MONTGOMERY SUSIE ROBERTSON GROVER ROBERTSON	RTE 1 BOX 34 GREENSBURG	NO NO NO	YES YES YES	CAN & WRITE YES YES	
(8)	LE					
(9)	JOHN E. GRIFFIN	RTE 1 BOX 34 GRNSBG	NO	YES	YES	
(10)	FINKS					

D STREET

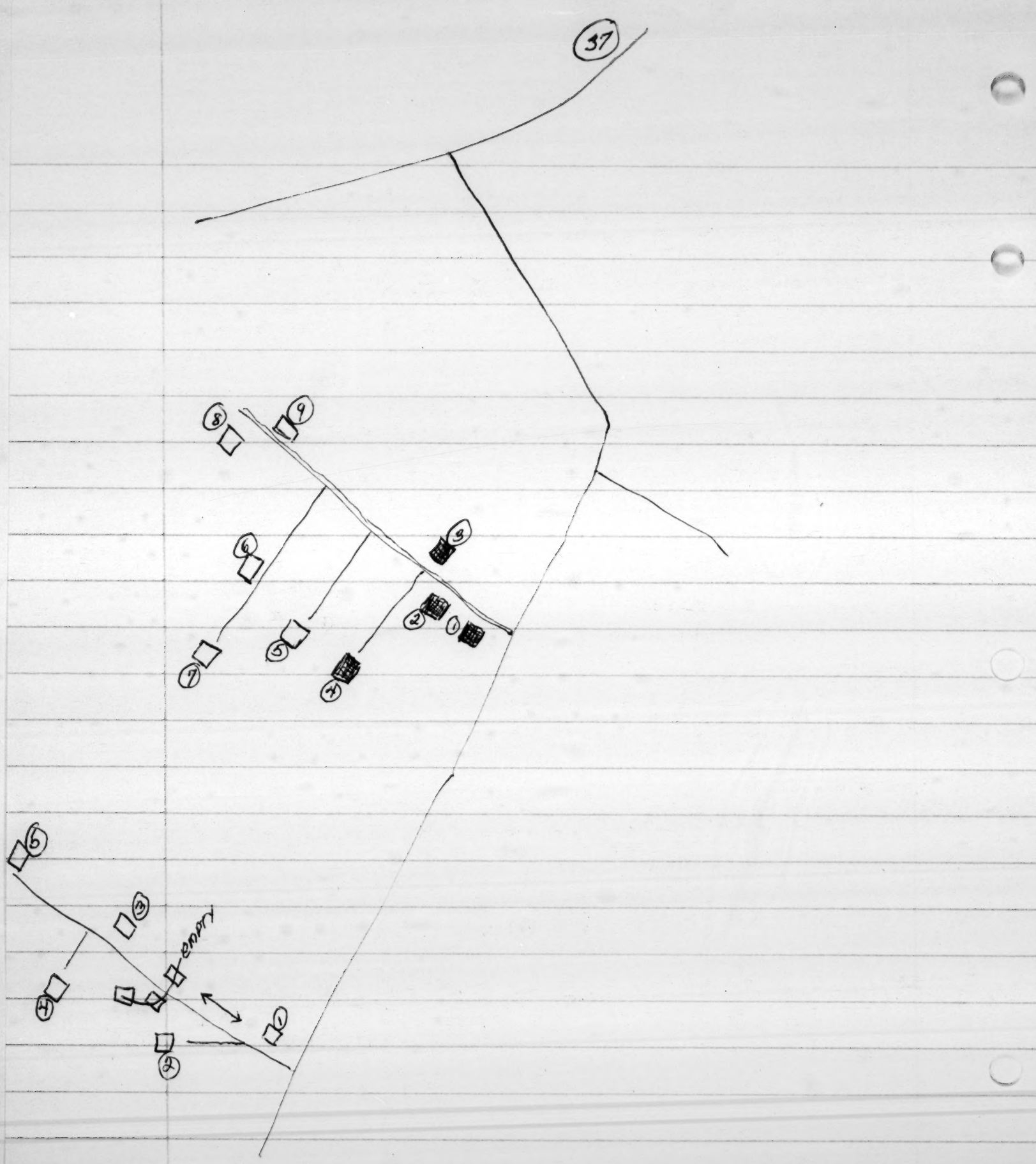
WARD 3



7-9-64 CANVASS SHEET WARD 3
D STREET

	NAME	ADDRESS	REG?	Tr. Taught	RIDE?
①	DA				
②	Millie Torrence	R1 Box 29 Greensburg	no	yes	yes	no
③	Booker Muse	R1 B 294 Ginsbg	no	yes	yes	no
④	DA				
⑤	empty				
⑥	DA	PARENTS HOME AFTER 6 PM			
⑦	DA				
⑧	return after 5 pm (Mrs Spears daughter)				
⑨	Leona Spears	R1 Box 32 Ginsbg	no	yes	yes	ns

WARD 3 F ANG G STREETS



7-18 CANVAS SHEET WARD 3
STS. F + G

	NAME	ADDRESS	REG?	FREED.	TAUGHT	
		F STREET				
	ELLA GREEN		YES			
(1)	VELMA BATTIEST		YES			
(2)	———		YES			
(3)	——		YES			
(4)	DA ———		YES			
(5)	DA LOUISIANA CLAYBORN		NO	YES	YES	
(6)	BENNY SAWISBERRY	Rte 1 Box 63A	NO	YES	YES	
* (6)	ALFRED JACKSON	Rte 1 Box 69D GREENSBURG	NO	YES	YES	EXCELLENT
(7)	MYRTLE JACKSON		YES			
(7)	ALTON JACKSON		YES			
(8)	MARY JACKSON	Rte 1 Box 63 GREENSBURG	NO	YES	YES	
(9)	JOHN WHEELER	Rte 1 Box 63	NO	YES	YES	
	MYRTIS WHEELER	Rte 1 Box 63	NO	YES	YES	
	LENA ROBERTSON	Rte 1 Box 63	NO	YES	YES	
		G STREET				
(1)	DA					
(2)	ALBERT SELF, SR	Rte 1 Box 52 GREENSBURG	NO	YES	YES	
4 (3)	RUBY SELF	Rte 1 Box 52 GREENSBURG	NO	YES	YES	
3 (4)	TULLY LICKS	Rt 1 GREENSBURG	NO	YES	YES	
(5)	ANNIE MAE SELF	Rte 1 Box 52 GREENSBURG	NO	YES	YES	

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
_____Freedom registration
_____Actual registration

DATE 7-18

CANVASSER'S NAME Rollins & Segal PARISH St Helena

AREA (WARD) 3 streets F+G STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED____ REGISTERED_____ NON REGISTERED_____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGIS-TERED	will REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS Phone, car
Mayola Tanner	Rte 1 Box 63H Greensboro	✓		
Mary Tanner	" " "	"		
Pete Selz	Rte 1 Box 63L Greensburg		✓	
Celestine Frazier	Rte 1 Box 63B Greensburg		✓	
Thomas Frazier	" " " "		✓	
Louisiana Claiborne	Rte 1 Box 63F Greensburg		✓	
Harriet Selz	Rte 1 Box 52 Greensburg	✓		
Johnnie Mae Selz	Rte 1 Box 52 Greensburg	✓		
Otis Selz	" " "	✓		
Ella Green		✓		
Velma Battiest		✓		
Albert Selz			✓	
Rebius Selz	Rte 1 Box 53D		✓	
Vernice Selz	" " "		✓	
Flynn Dudley	Rte 1 Box 52D		✓	

(2)

Canvassing
~~CLINIC ATTENDANCE~~

Bonnie Sigal
7-9

PARISH _____ DATE _____

CLINIC LOCATION _____

ATTENDANCE _____

NAME	ADDRESS	~~PHONE~~ Registered	WILL REGISTER-WHEN (TRANSPORTATION)
b (1) Lucy Perkins	Route 1, Box 45 Greensburg, La.	No	Will go on 22nd - doesn't write well. Can stand in lines ~~Freedom registered~~
B (3) Mattie Chaney	Route 1, Box 45 Greensburg, La.	No	Wouldn't learn forms, ~~Freedom Registered~~
(2) Victoria Montgomery	Route 1, Box 37 Greensburg, La.	Yes	
C Flora ~~M~~ Thomas			

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
✓ Freedom registration
___ Actual registration

DATE July 11 1964

CANVASSER'S NAME Daine & Sterling PARISH St. Helena

AREA (WARD) 3 ~~STREET OR ROUTE~~ Greensburg

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED ____ REGISTERED ____ NON REGISTERED ____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED	will REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS Phone / Freedom
Toma Self	Rout 1 Box 56 Greensburg La	N		
Lizzie Lee	Route 1 Box 267 amite Louisiana	R		

STERLING HALL

CANVAS SHEET

~~CLINIC ATTENDANCE~~

PARISH St. Helena DATE 7-9-64

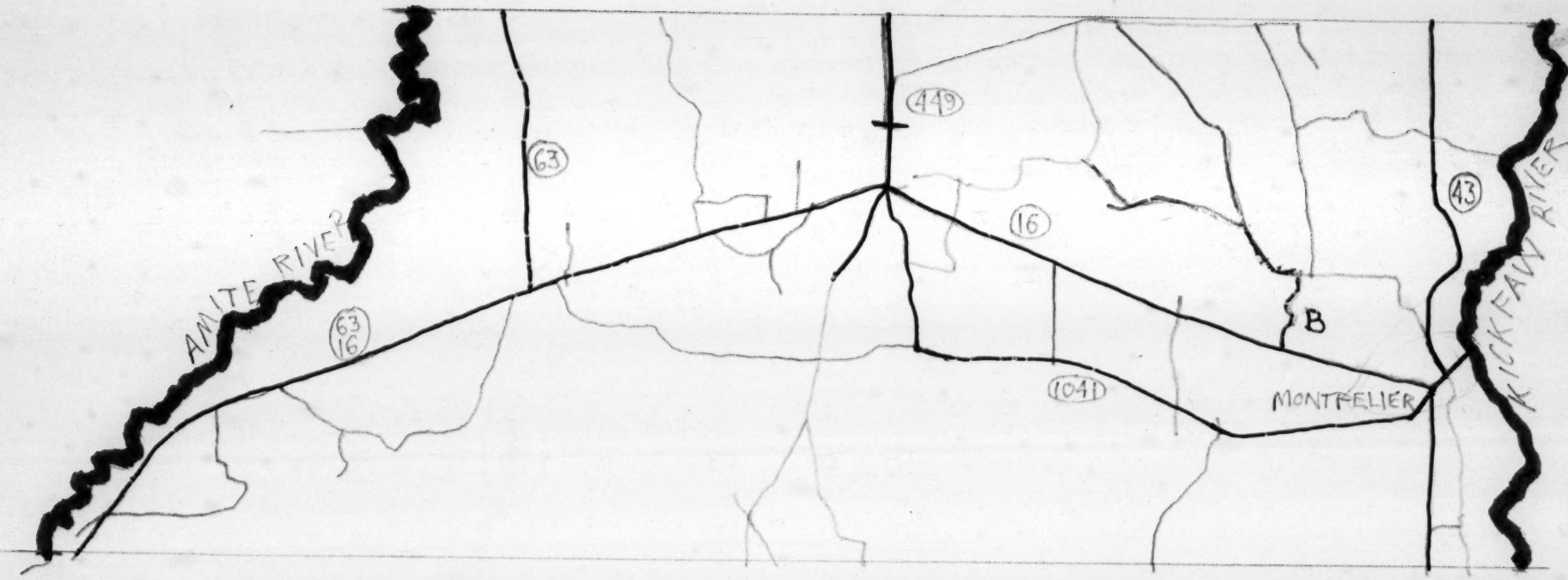
CLINIC LOCATION Street B

ATTENDANCE WARD 3

NAME	ADDRESS	reg ? ~~PHONE~~	WILL REGISTER WHEN (TRANSPORTATION) FR	taught regular	vile
Albert Chaney	Rt 1 Box 45 Greensburg La	N	✓		
Daisy Chaney	Rt 1 Box 45 Greensburg La	N	✓	✓	
Laurence Brumfield	Rt. 1 Box 41 Greensburg	N	✓	✓	
Lula Brumfield	Rt. 1 Box 41 Greensburg La.	N	✓	✓	
Jessie Hutton	Rt. 1, Box 37 Greensburg La.	N	✓	✓	
Ollie B. Hutton	Rt 1, Box 37 Greensburg La	N	✓	✓	
John E. Griffin	Rt 1, Box 34 Greensburg La	N			✓
Millie Fource	Rt 1 Box 39 Greensburg La.	N	✓	✓	
Gracie Pikes	Rt 1 Box 204B amite La.	R			
Alex Pikes	Rt 1 Box 204B amite La.	R			

4

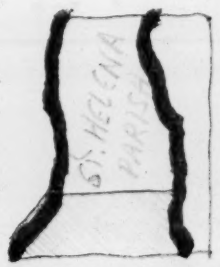
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GRAVEL ROAD ——

ASPHALT ROAD ——

RIVER ——



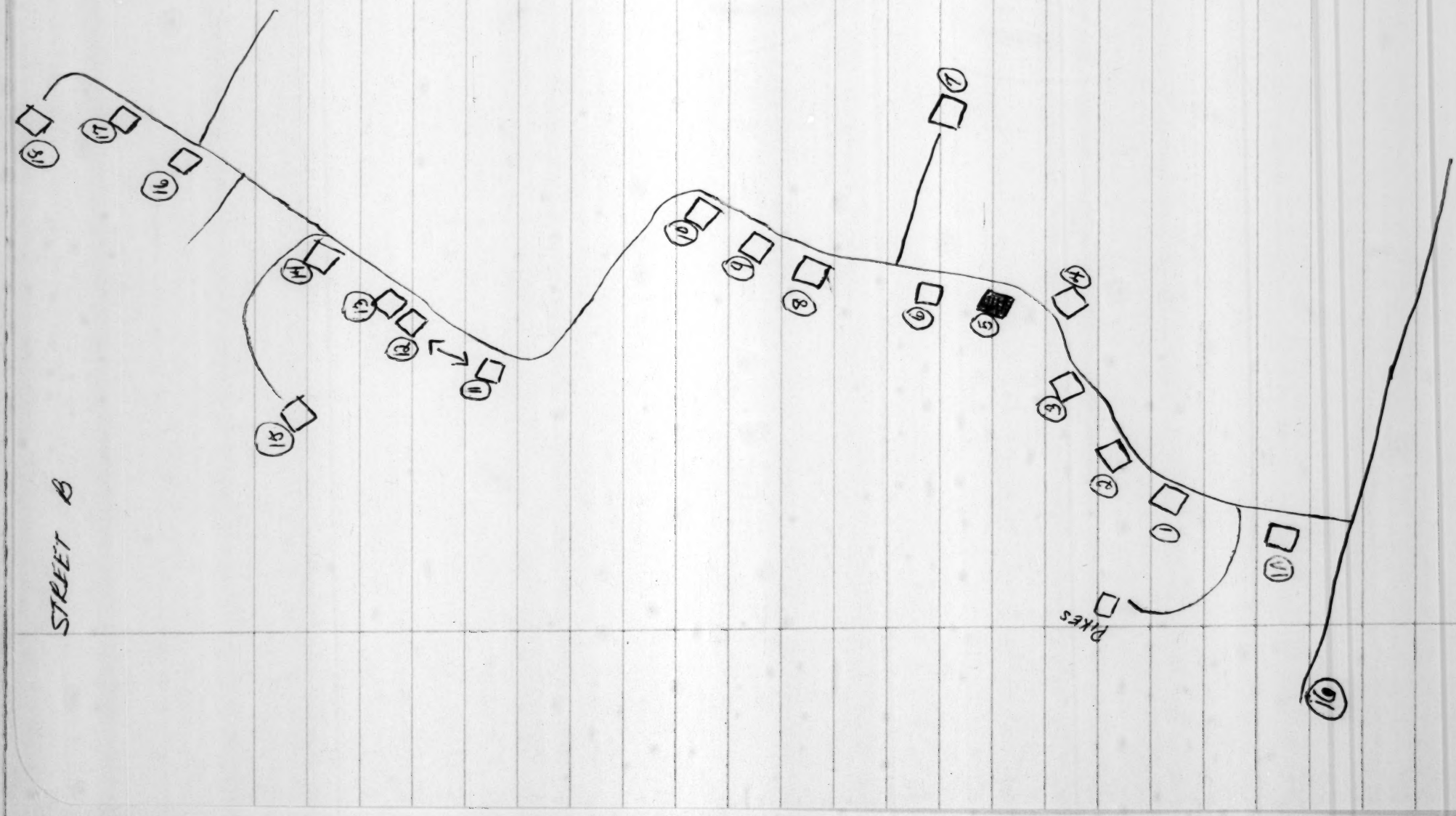
WARD 4

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH _____

AREA (WARD) 4 STREET OR ROUTE _____

OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGIS-TERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car
Jessie Hughes	P. O. Pine Grove, La.	NO		
Willie B. Hughes	Post Office Pine Grove, La.	NO		
Eddie Robinson JR.	P.O. 644 Pine Grove, La.	NO		
Lottie Mae Robinson	P.O. 644 Pine Grove, La.	NO		
Katherine Jackson	Pine Grove, La.	NO		
T. J. Jackson	Pine Grove, La.	NO		
Ulysses Hughes	Pine Grove, La.	NO		
Rev. Eugene ######Donald	Pine Grove, La.	NO		
Sauls Page	Rt. 1, Box 304A Amite, La.	NO		
[illegible] de 1 1 page				


STREET B
PIKES

7-17

WARD 4
STREETS B

	NAME	ADDRESS	REG.	FREEDOM	TAUGHT
1A	DA				
1	DA				
2					
3	EASTER VINING	R1 Box 202 Amite	NO	YES	YES
	HERBERT		NO	YES	YES
4	MARY MOORE	R1 Box 205 Amite	NO	YES	YES
	Idella MOORE		NO	YES	YES
5	REGISTERED				
6	LOUIS PITTS	R1 Box 206B Amite	NO	YES	YES
7	SALISBURYS		NO	YES	
8	LENA ~~HERBERT~~ VINING	R1 Box 205 Amite	NO	YES	YES
9	STELLA SALISBURY	R1 Box 205 Amite	NO	YES	YES
10	LUCILLE SALISBURY	R1 Box 206B Amite	NO	YES	YES
11	DAVID AND HAZEL SAULSBERRY	R1 Box 202 Amite	NO	YES	YES
				YES	YES
12	SELF'S NOT HOME		NO		
13					
14	LOUIS MOORE	R1 Box 92 GRNSBG	NO	YES	NO
15	DAISY SELF	R1 Box 58A GRNSBG	NO	YES	NO
16	MARY BELL	R1 Box 59 GRNSBG	NO	YES	
17	BERTHA JONES		YES		
18	Golda Williams	R1 Box 60 GRNSBG	NO	YES	YES

John Melvin Holliday
Canvar Ward 4

CLINIC ATTENDANCE

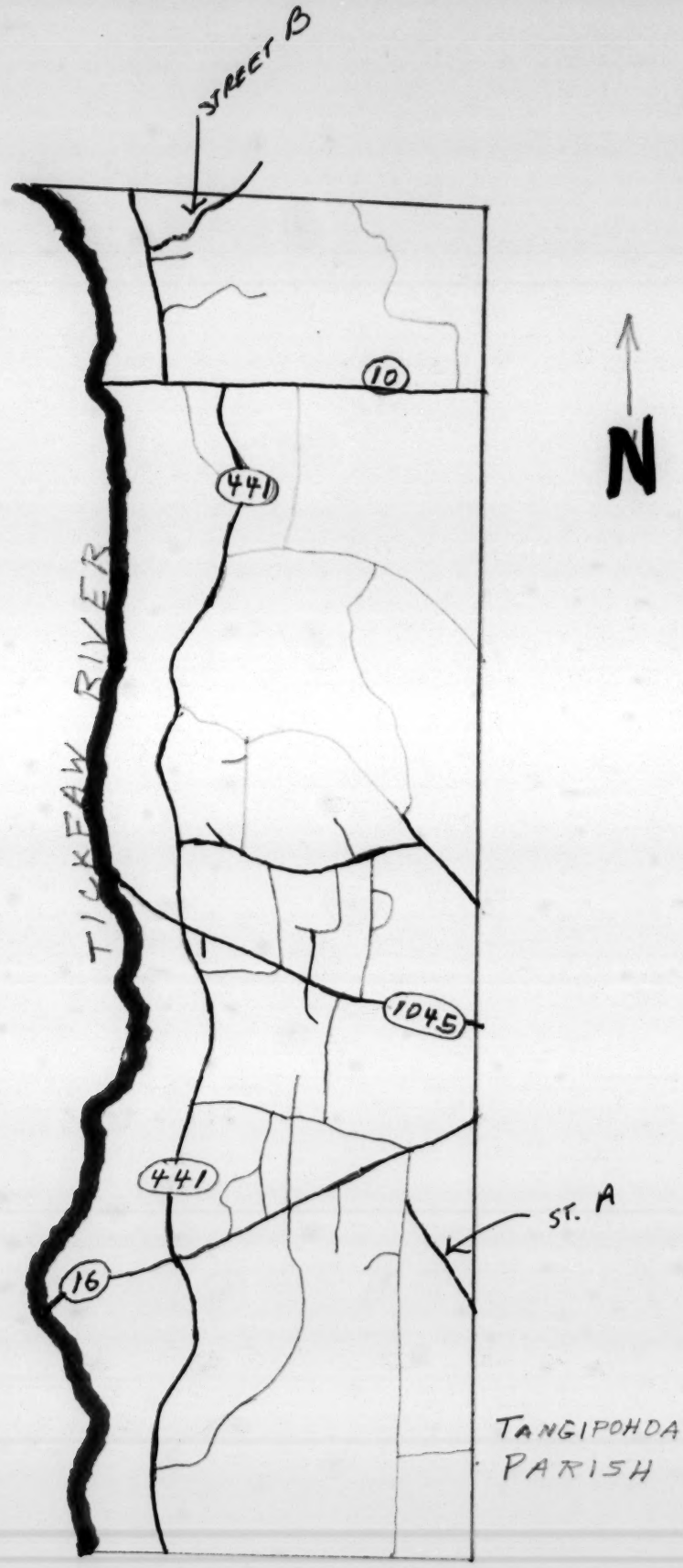
PARISH St. Helena DATE July 3 1964

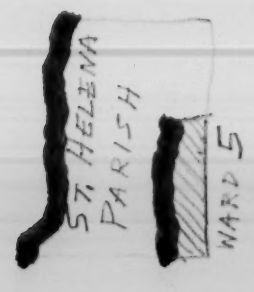
CLINIC LOCATION Jones Chapel

ATTENDANCE

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	WILL REGISTER-WHEN (TRANSPORTATION)
Henry Byrd	Rt 1 Box 89 Holden		
Julpla Jones	Rt 1 Box 241		

5





KEY:

GRAVEL ROAD ——

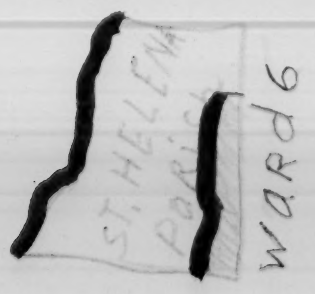
ASPHALT ROAD ——

RIVER ▬

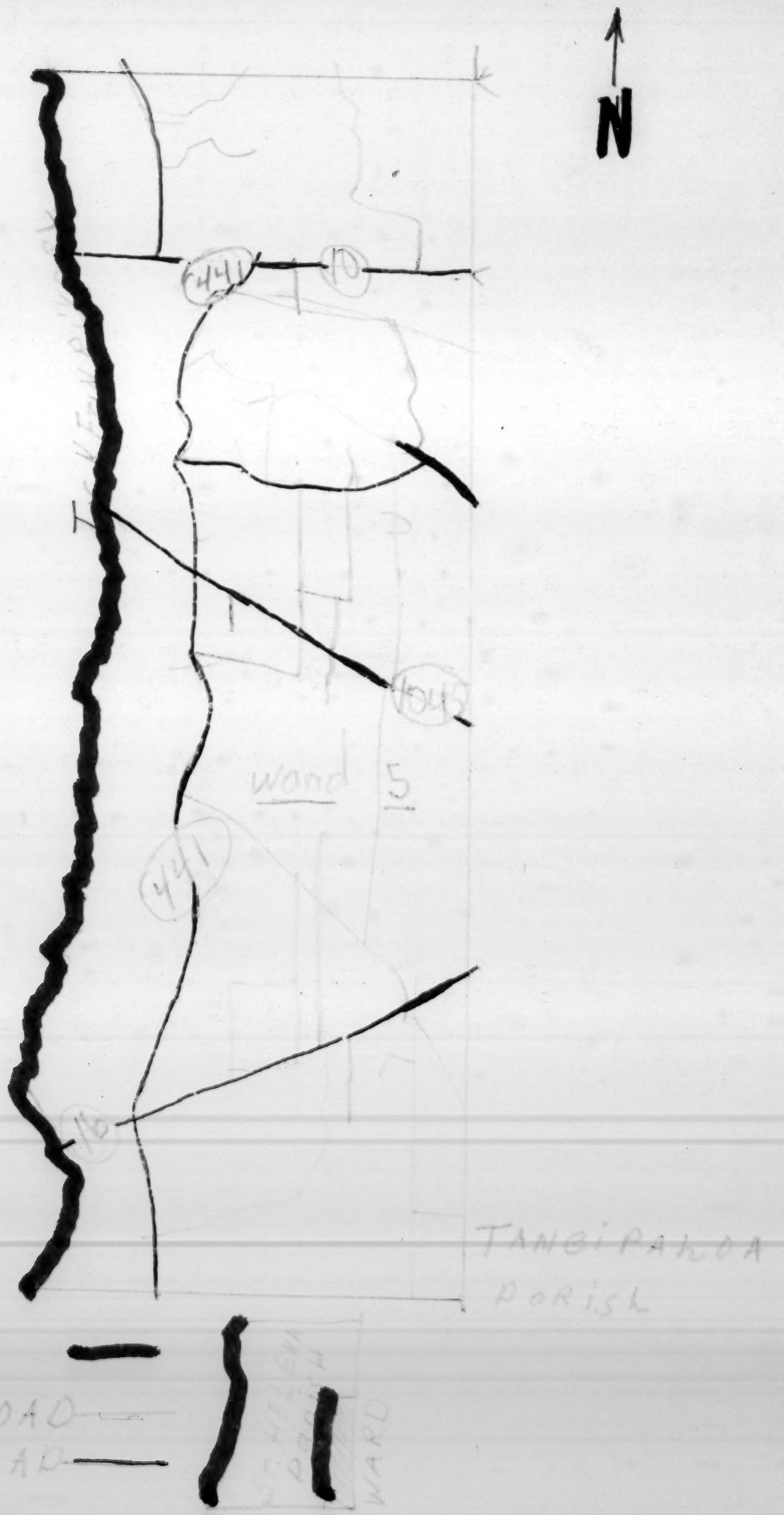
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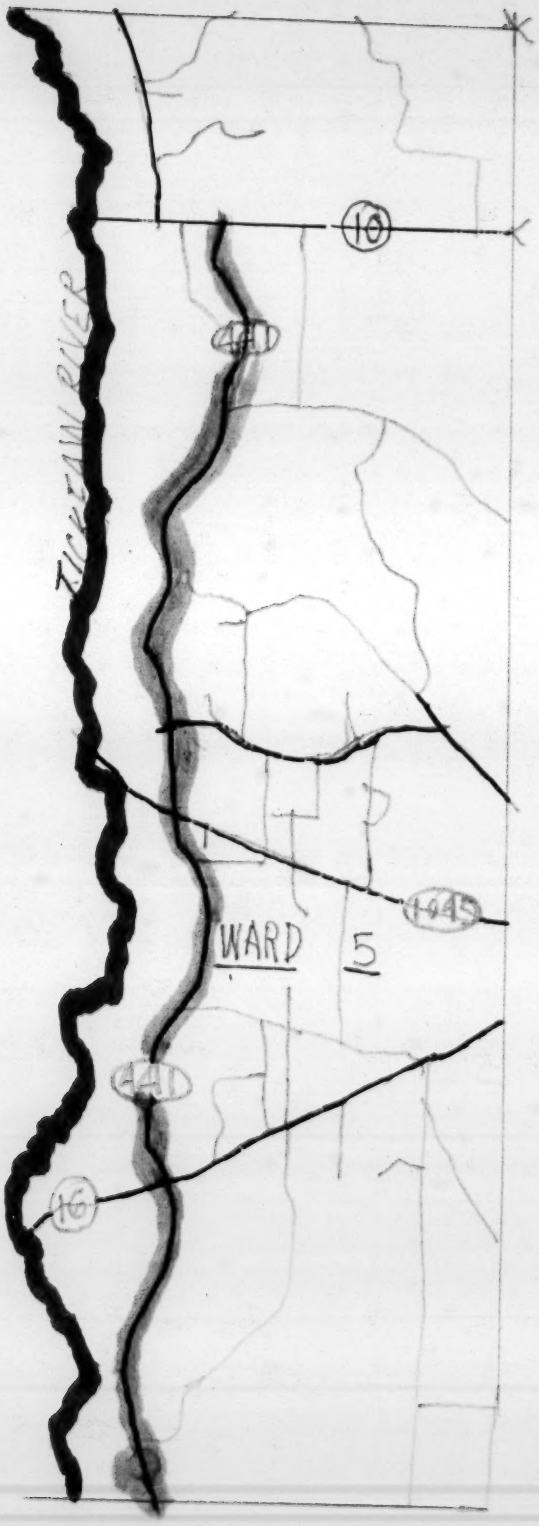
KEY:
RIVER
GRAVEL ROAD
ASPHALT ROAD



5


N
441
1042
Ward 5
441
TANGIPAHOA
PARISH
RIVER
GRAVEL ROAD
ASPHALT ROAD

5



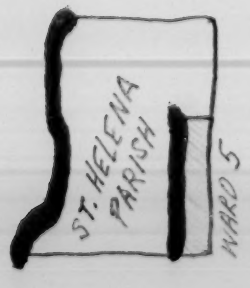
N

KEY;

GRAVEL ROAD

ASPHALT ROAD

RIVER



CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
___ Freedom registration
___ Actual registration

DATE _____

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH _____

AREA (WARD) 55 _____ STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car
Delores Jackson	Rt. 1, Amite	Yes		
Eloise Doughty	Rt, 1, Box 70 Amite, La.	Yes		
Mable Ayers	Rt. 1, Box 40 Amite, La.	Yes		
Benny Morris	Rt. 1, Box 47 Amite, La.	Yes		
Louise Morris	Rt. 1, Box 47 Amite, La.	Yes		
Jaunita Leonard	Rt. 1, Box 55 Amite, La.	Yes		
Leory Coleman	Rt. 1, Box 58 Amite, La.	Yes		
Josephine Leonard	Rt. 1, Box 59 Amite, La.	Yes		
Sallie Gennings	Rt. 1, Box 67 Amite, La.	Yes		
Samuel Lewis	~~Rt. 1, Box 60~~ Amite, La.	Yes		
Eliza Hall	Greensburg. La.	Yes		
Bernice Hall	Rt. 1, Box 45 Amite, La.	Yes		
John Earl Johnson	Rt. 1, Box 265 Amite, La.	YES		
Cora Edwards	Rt. 1, Box 70 Amite, La.	Yes		
Hazel Butler	Rt. 1, Amite, La.	Yes		

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
___ Freedom registration
___ Actual registration

DATE _____

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH _____

AREA (WARD) 5 STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car
Geneva Spears	Rt. 1, Box 48 Amite, La.	Yes		
Edna Baker	Amite, La.	Yes		
Mrs. Holmes	Amite, La.	Yes		
Velam Fisher	Rt. 1, Box 40 Amite, La.	Yes		
Rev. A.A. Spears	Rt. 1, Box 48 Amite, La.	Yes		
Irma Lee Mollory	Rt. 1, Box 49 Amite, La.	Yes		
Mariah Holmes	Rt. 1, Box 50 Amite, La.	Yes		
James Atkin	Rt. 1, Box 45 Amite, La.	Yes		
J.D. Atkins	Rt. 1, Box 45 Amite, La.	Yes		
John Freeman	Amite, La.	Yes		
Mary Jones	Box 22 - Greensburg, La.	Yes		

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
____ Freedom registration
____ Actual registration

DATE _____

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH _____

AREA (WARD) 5 STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGIS-TERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car
Cora Edwards		NO		
Earnest Edwards		NO		
Clarence Edwards	Rt. 1, Box 67 Amite, La.	NO		
Estelle Poellintz	Rt. 1, Box 59 Amite, La.	NO		
Francis Johnson	Rt. 1, Box 40 Amite, La.	NO		
Dorothy Davis	Rt. 1, Box 213 Amite, La.	NO		
Irma Gene Crosby	Rt. 1, Box 22 Montpelier, La.	NO		
Idora Doughty	C/o Lucy Green Amite, La.	NO		
Joseph Jackson	Rt. 1, Box 278 Amite, La.	NO		
Leola Brown	Rt. 3, Box 123 Amite, La.	NO		
Irma "onack	Rt. 1, Box 50A Amite, La.	NO		
Ethel Lee ,elly	Rt. 1, Box 44A Amite, La.	NO		
Caretha Butler	Rt. 1, Box 64B Amite, La.	NO		
Augussion Martin	Rt. 1, Box 64 Amite, La.	NO		

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
____ Freedom registration
____ Actual registration

DATE _____

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH _____

AREA (WARD) 5 STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED?	WILL REGISTER COMMENTS - OR CLINIC Phone, car	
David Edwards	Rt. 1, Box 311 Amite, La.	NO		
Mrs. Mary Leonard	Rt. 1, Box 58 Amite, La.	NO		
Andrew Burkett	Rt. 1, Box 58 Amite, a.	No		
Rayfield Harrell	Rt. 1, Box 57E Amite, a.	NO		
Estell Harrell	Rt. 1, Box 57E Amite, a.	NO		
David Edwards	Rt. 1, Box 371 Amite, La.	NO		
Earnest Spears	RT. 1, Box 40 Amite, La.	NO		
Solomon Baker	Rt. 1, Box 68 Amite, La.	NO		
Monroe Butler	RT, 1, Box 55A Amite, a.	NO		
Estell Hunts	Rt. 1, Box 62A Amite, La.	NO		
Mary Dixion	Rt. 1, Box 40 Amite, La.	NO		
Curtis Dixion	Rt. 1, Box 40 Amite, La.	NO		
Earl Page	Rt. 1, Box 59 Amite, La.	NO		
Eugene Edwards	Rt. 1, Box 70 Amite, la.	NO		
Mary Lee Doughty	Rt. 1, Box 82 Amite, La.	NO		

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
____ Freedom registration
____ Actual registration

DATE _____

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH _____

AREA (WARD) 5 STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED?	WILL REGISTER COMMENTS - OR CLINIC Phone, car	
Gladys Spears	Rt. 1, Box 65A Amite, La.	NO		
Polly Murray	Rt. 1, Box 247 Amite, La.	NO		
Green Perry	Rt. 1, Box 45 Amite, La.	NO		
Shaw Womack	Box 1- Amite, La.	NO		
Lottie Hills	Rt. 1, Box 64 Independence, La.	NO		
Carey Hill	Rt. 1, Box 64 L Independence, La.	NO		
Ples Gennis Sr.	Rt. 1, Box 62A Independence, La.	NO		
Ples Gennis Jr.	Rt. 1, Box 60 Independence	NO		
Helena Gennis	Rt. 1, Box 60 Independence, La.	NO		
Clemintine Dickerson	Rt. 1, Box 60 Independence, La.	NO		
Norma Gene Ricard	Rt. 1, Box 166 Amite, La.	NO		
Leroy Ricard				
Mary Seals				
Lucille Turner				
Bennie Morris Jr.	Rt. 1, Box 55 Amite, La.	NO		

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
____ Freedom registration
____ Actual registration

DATE _____

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH _____

AREA (WARD) 5 _____ STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car
Margaret Turner	Rt. 1, Box 69 Amite, La.	NO		
Mr. Turner	Rt. 1, Box 69 amite, La.	NO		
Elizabeth Baker	Rt. 1, Box 66 Amite, La.	No		
Lucille Turner	Rt. 1, Box 67 Amite, La.	NO		
Louella Perry	Rt. 1, Box 64A Amite, La.	NO		
Jacob Woodridge	Rt. 1, Box 64A Amite, La.	NO		
Rosie Dale Edwards	Rt. 1, Box 64B Amite, La.	NO		
Mrs. Algie Spears	Rt. 1, Box 67 Amite, La.	NO		
Lillie Mae Edwards	Rt. 1, Box 67 Amite, La.	NO		
Willie Graves	Rt. 1, Box 58 Amite, La.	NO		
Eva Graves	Rt. 1, Box 58 Amite, La.	NO		
Bernice Hall	Rt. 1, Box 45 Amite, La.	Yes		
Charlie Holmes	Rt. 1,, Box 50 Amite, La.	NO		
James Fisher	Rt. 1, Box 45 Amite, La.	NO		
Mr. Josehp Baker	Rt. 1, Box 59 Amite, La.	NO		

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
✓ Freedom registration
___ Actual registration

DATE July 1, 1964

CANVASSER'S NAME Henry Brown PARISH St. Helena

AREA (WARD) 5 STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car
Mr. Charlie Holmes	Rt. 1, Box 50 Amite, La.	No	Will Clinic	FREEDOM 2292 Red Acre
Mrs. Mary Spears	Rt. 1 Box 49 Amite, La.	No		FREEDOM
Mr. Shaw Womack	Rt 1 Box 48 Amite, La	No	Will Clinic	
Mrs. Louise Morris	RT 1 BOX 47 AMITE, LA.	yes		
Mr. Benny Morris	RT 1, BOX 47 AMITE, LA.	yes		
Mr. Joe Chapman	Rt 1 Box 46 Amite, La.	No		FREEDOM
Mr. John David Atkins	Rt. 1 Box 45 A Amite, La.	yes		
Mr. Cleveland Bennett	Rt. 3 Box 199 Amite, La.	yes.		
Mrs. Louris Atkins	Rt. 1 Box 46 ~~Amite~~ La	no		FREEDOM
Mrs. Maggie woodridge	Rt. 1 Box 115 Snd., La.	No		FREEDOM
Mrs. Ethel Le Kelly	Rt 1 Box 449 Amite, La.	No		FREEDOM
Mrs. Beatrice Leonard	Rt 1 Box 54 amite, La	A		
Mrs. Granita Leonard	Rt 1 Box 54 amite, La.	N		
Mrs. Elouise Morris	Rt. 1 Box 55 amit, La.	N		

CLINIC ATTENDANCE

PARISH St. Helena DATE

CLINIC LOCATION

ATTENDANCE

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	WILL REGISTER-WHEN (TRANSPORTATION)
Marjarie James	Rt 1 Box 64 B Independence	N	
Edwards James	Rt 1 Box 64 B Independence	N	

CANVASSER'S NAME HALL & MACPHAIL PARISH ST. HELENA

AREA (WARD) 5 STREET OR ROUTE JULY 1, 1964

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS • Phone, car
~~[illegible]~~	RT. 1 BOX ~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~		FREEDOM
~~[illegible]~~	Route 1 Box 64 ~~[illegible]~~	~~[illegible]~~		
ELOUISE MORRIS	RT. 1, BOX 55 AMITE, LA	N		FREEDOM
JAMES MORRIS	RT 1, BOX 55 AMITE, LA.	N		FREEDOM
Lillie Mae Edwards	Rt. 1 Box 6.? Amite Louisiana	N		FREEDOM
Clarence Edwards Jr.	Rt. 1 Box 6? Amite Louisiana	N		FREEDOM
~~[illegible]~~	Rt. 1 Box 115 ~~[illegible]~~	N		
~~[illegible]~~	Rt. Box 44, ~~[illegible]~~	N		
~~[illegible]~~	Rt. 1, Box 45A ~~[illegible]~~	N		FREEDOM
~~[illegible]~~	Rt. 1, Box 46 ~~[illegible]~~	N		

J. Rollins
R. Sigal
D. Howard
S. Hall

CANVAS SHEET 7-6-64 WARD 5

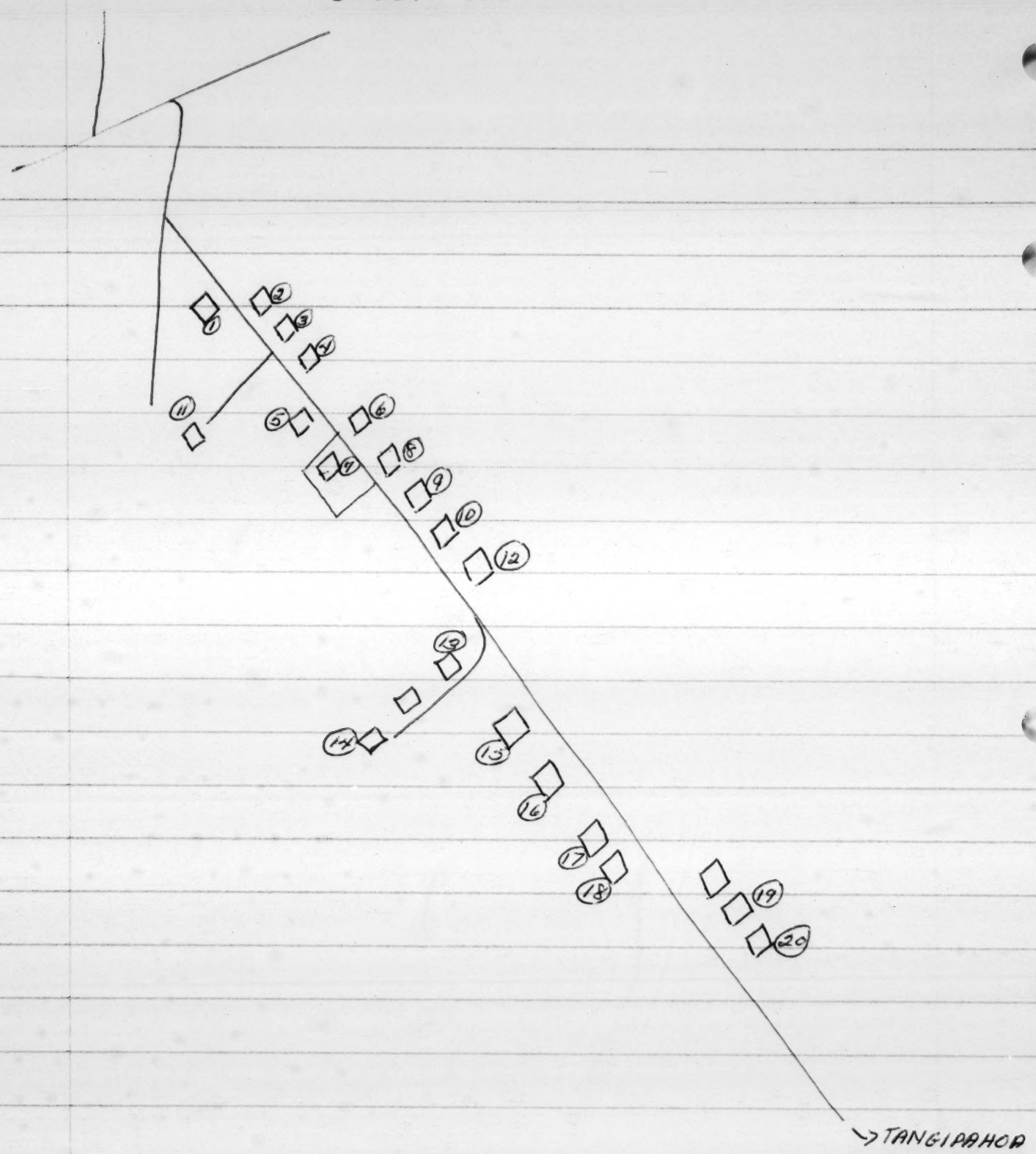
NAME	ADDRESS (All Route 1)	REG.?	FR	TAUGHT	going?
Bertha Coleman	Box 58A Amite	YES			
Leroy Coleman	Box 58A Amite	YES			
Willie Grey	Box 58 Amite	? (revisit after 5)			
Eva Grey					
Ollie Bell Baker	Box 59A Independence	YES			
Alphonse		YES			
Rebecca Spears	Box 62 Independence	YES			
Dorothy Maybush		YES			
Maggie Dedeaux	Box 268 Amite	NO	YES	YES	Ride 7-27 8:30-9 R 103 near Cities Serv Station
Rosie Howard	Box 53	NO (can't read)	YES	NO ~~YES~~	
Charlie Howard	Box 53	NO (")	YES	NO	
Susie McGordon	Box 64A Independence	YES			
S Herman Gordon		YES			
Anna McCray	Box 190 Amite	YES			
Leon Leonard	Box 61	NO (can't read)	YES	NO	
Gladys Spears	Box 65A Independence	NO (revisit after 5)			
John S. Metoyer	Independence	YES			
Perlie Mae Brown	Ind.	NO			
Edward James	Box 64B	NO (can't read	YES	NO	
Marjorie James	Ind.	NO	YES	YES	Ride 7-27 8:30-9
Vernieal Spears	Box 65A	NO	YES		
Iola Donald	Box 191, Amite Pine Grove	NO	YES	YES	Ride 7-27 call re: 5 777-454
Ike Steen	Box 451 Ind.	NO	YES	YES	
Eunice Selders	Box 64 Ind	NO	YES	YES	
Dempsy Doughty	Box 53 Amite	NO (can't read)	YES	NO	

over

			FR	ACT.
Lucy James	Box 62 Ind	no (can't read)	YES	NO
Charlie Burton	Box 132 Amite	NO (can't read)	YES	
Frances Johnson	Box 40 Amite	no (?)	YES	?

WARD 5

STREET A



Rollins
Howard
Sigal
Hall
7-16-64

CANVAS SHEET

WARD 5
STREET A

	NAME	ADDRESS	REG?	FR	TAUGHT
①	Mr+Mrs Carl Leonard	Rte 1 Box 59 Indep.	YES		
②	DA				
③	Charles Leonard	Rte 1 Box 58A Indep.	NO	YES	ON PAROLE
④					
⑤	Alice Jennings	R1 Box 66A Indep	NO	YES	YES
⑥	Emma J. Jennings	Rte 1 Box 56 A Indep	YES		
	Emma L. Jennings		NO	YES	YES
⑦	DA				
⑧	DA				
⑨	Riley Jennings	R1 Box 61 Indep	no	yes	YES
⑩			YES		
⑪	Carrie + Lottie Hills	R1 Box 64 Indep	no no	yes yes	yes yes
⑫	DA				
⑬	Walter Lewis	R1 Box 55 Indep	no	yes	yes
⑭	Charlian Gurley	R1 Box 65	no	yes	yes
	Dorothy Nickols	Indep	no	yes	yes
⑮	Joe + Sallie Turner	R1 Box 59 Indep	no no	yes yes	yes yes
	Galena Preston	"	no	yes	yes
⑯	Elizabeth + Fred Johnson	R1 Box 53 Indep	no no	yes yes	no (old) no
⑰ ⑱ ⑲	all DA (Don't answer)				
⑳	Hattie Rubins	R1 Box 54 Indep	no	yes	yes
	Helen Williams	R1 Box 52 Indep	no	yes	yes (good)

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
____Freedom registration
____Actual registration

DATE July 18 1964

CANVASSER'S NAME Sterling Ray Hall PARISH wards 5

AREA (WARD) 5 STREET OR ROUTE _____

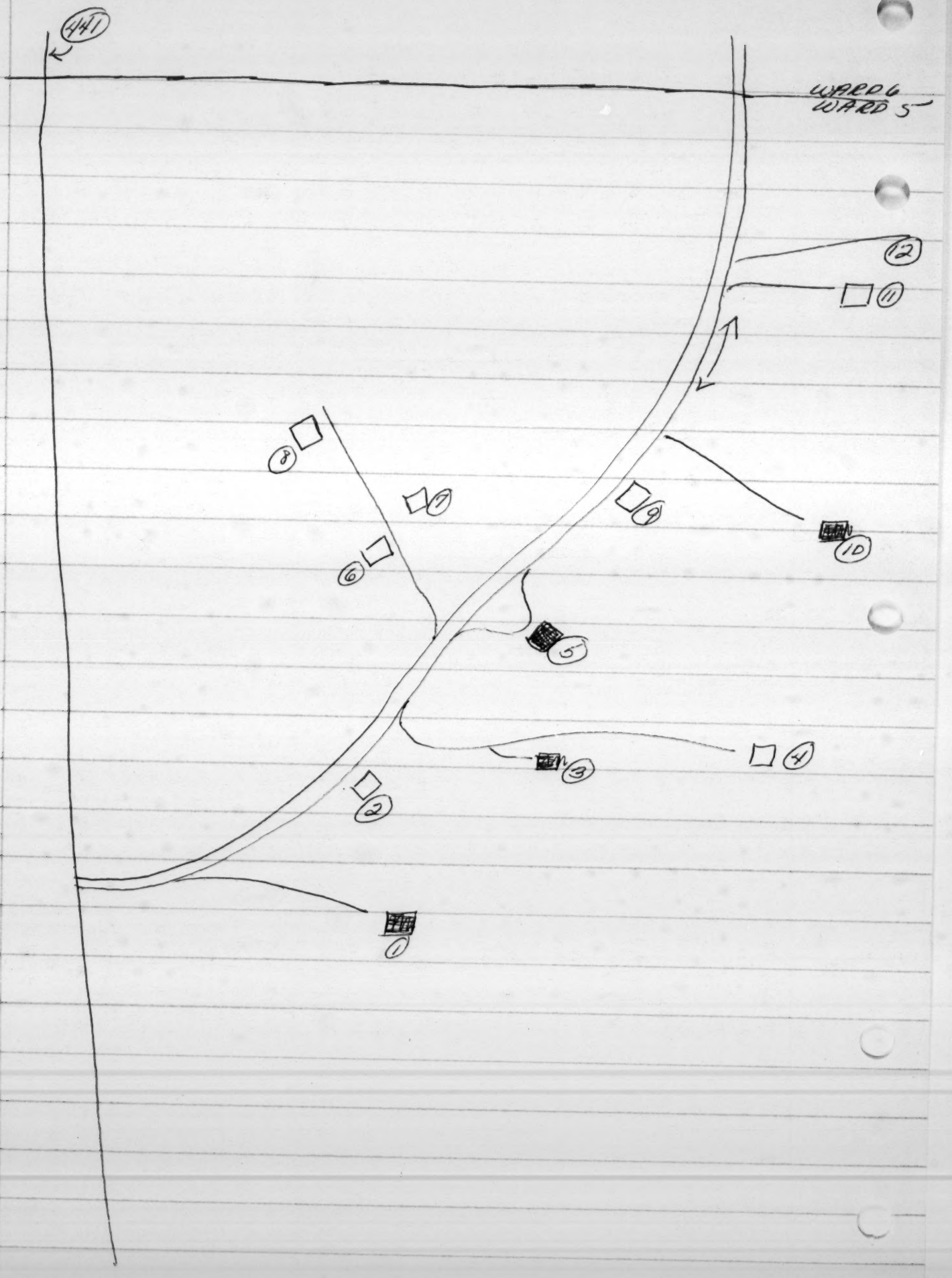
NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED____ REGISTERED_____ NON REGISTERED_____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGIS-TERED	will REGISTER OR CLINIC touch	COMMENTS Phone, car
Floretha William	Rt 1 Box 70 Independence La.	N	✓	✓
Lottie Hills	Rt. 1 Box 64 Independence La.	N	✓	✓
Carie Hills	Rt. 1. Box 64 Independence	N	✓	✓
Thedard Louis	Rt. 1 Box 55 Independence La	R		✓
Walter Louis	Rt 1 Box 55 Independence La.	N	✓	✓
Sallie turner	Rt. 1 Box 59 Independence La.	N	✓	✓
Joe turner	Rt. 1 Box 59 Independence La.	N	✓	✓
galena puser	Rt. 1 Box 59 Independence La.	N	✓	✓
Hebert William	Rt. 1 Box 52 Independence La.	N	✓	✓
Frank jennings	Rt. 1 Box 44 Independence La.	N	✓	✓
Riley William	Rt. 1 Box 52 Independence La.	N	✓	✓
Joseph Roberson	Rt 1 Box 52 Independence La.	R	✓	✓
Mary William	Rt. 1 Box 52 Independence La.	N	✓	✓

7-17-64
Collins + Vigal

CANVAS

WARD 5
ST. B



7-17-64 CANVAS SHEET WARD 5 STREET B

	NAME	ADDRESS	REG?	FR	TAUGHT
①	HUDSON		YES		
②	Israel Jones	R 1 Box 124 Kentwood	no	yes	yes
③	Brown		YES		
④	scared, uncooperative negros - ugh!				
⑤	Jones		YES		
⑥	Adella Stewart	R 1 Box 24A Kentwood	no	yes	yes
⑦	Stewart Ramsey	R 1 Box 125 Kentwood	no	yes	yes
⑧	DA				
⑨	Flynn Dudley	R 1 Box 120 Kentwood	no	yes	yes
⑩	neg.				
⑪	Clemon Brumfield	GD Greensburg	no	yes	yes
⑫	DA				

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
~~Lock~~ Freedom registration
____ Actual registration

DATE 7-17

CANVASSER'S NAME Dave & Sterling PARISH St Helena

AREA (WARD) 5 street A (Con't) STREET OR ROUTE 2nd day

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED ____ REGISTERED ____ NON REGISTERED ____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED	~~WILL REGISTER~~ OR CLINIC Torch / ~~COMMENTS~~ Freedom	Phone, car
Addie Richardson	Rt 1 Box 51 A Independence La	N	✓	✓
Odi Richardson	Rt 1 Box 51 A Independence La.	N	✓	✓
Stella Jackson	Rt 1 Box 51 A Independence La.	N	✓	✓
Mattie Richardson	Rt 1 Box 51 A Independence	N	✓	
Mary Moore	Rt 1, Box 205, amite Louisiana	N	X	X
Louis pitts	Rt. 1, Box 206 amite Louisiana	N	✓	✓
Easter Minine	Rt. 1 Box 202 amite Louisiana	N	✓	✓
Herbert Minine	Rt. 1 Box 202 amite Louisiana	N	✓	✓
Hazel salsberry	Rt. 1 Box 202 amite Louisiana	N	✓	✓
Davie salsberry	Rt. 1 Box 202 amite Louisiana	N	X	✓
Viola (wife) white	Rt. 1 Box 56 Amite Louisiana	N	✓	✓
Ada self	Rt. 1 Box 56 Greensburg La.	N	✓	✓
Juanita self	Rt. 1 Box 56 Greensburg La	R		
Louise self	Rt 1 Box 56 C Greensburg La	R		
Louis self	Rt 1 Box 56 A Greensburg La	R		

CLINIC ATTENDANCE

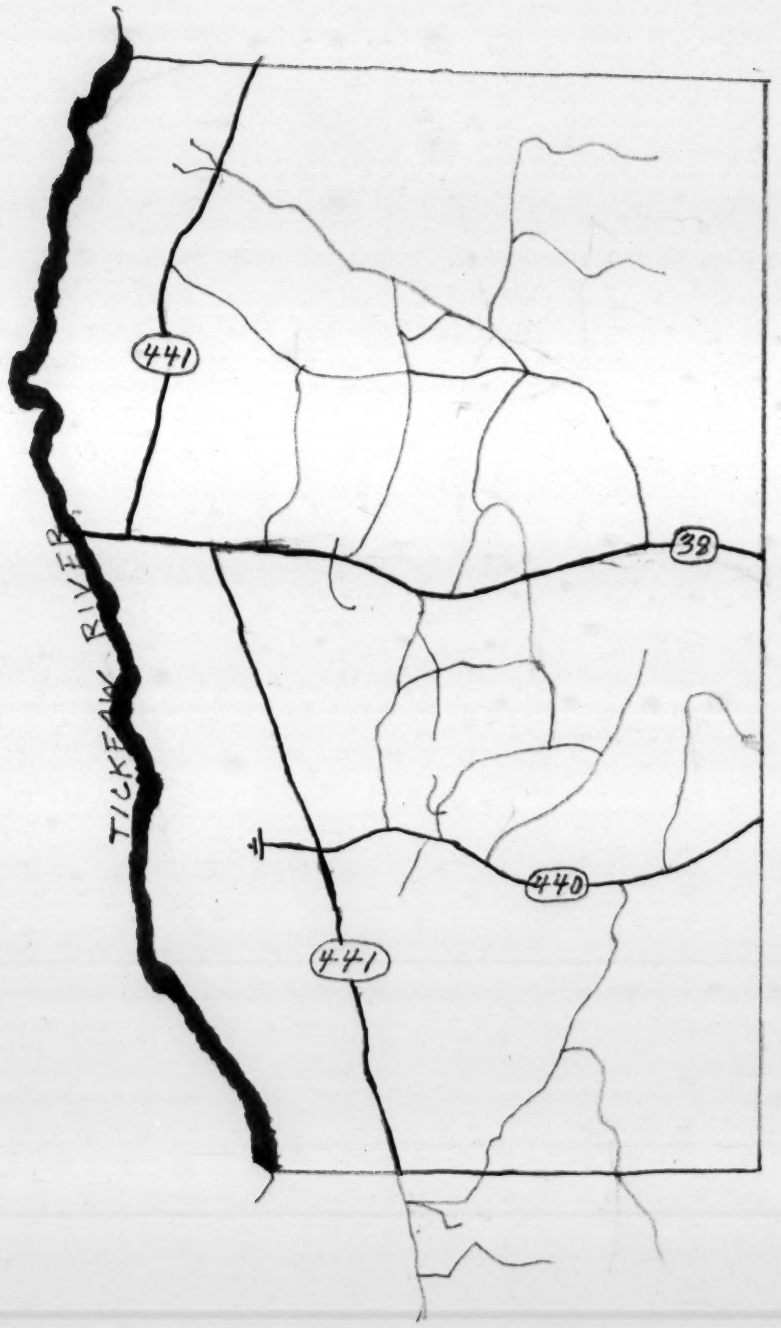
PARISH St. Helena DATE

CLINIC LOCATION

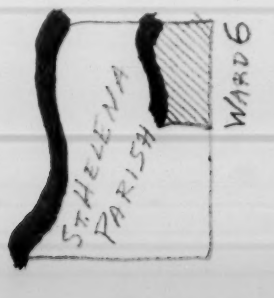
ATTENDANCE

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	WILL REGISTER-WHEN (TRANSPORTATION)
Miss Thelma Fisher	Rt 1, Box 45 Amite La.	R	
Mr. Jame Fisher	Rt 1, Box 45 Amite La.	N	
Miss Mary L Alexander	Rt. 1 Box 42 Amite La.	R	
Mr John E Johnson	Rt 1, Box 265 Amite La.	R	
Miss Mable Toney Ayers	Rt 1, Box 40 Amite La.	R	
France Toney	Rt. 1 Box 40 Amite La.	N	
Albert Baker	Rt. 1 Box 61 Amite La.	N	
Miss Baker	Rt. 1 Box 61 Amite La.	R	
Leon Leonard	Rt 1 Box 66 Independence ~~Amite~~ La	N	
Charlie Howard	Independence La. Rt. 1 Box 53	N	Blind
Rosa Howard	Independence La. Rt. 1, Box 53	N	
Dempsey Doughty	Independence La Rt 1, Box 53	N	yes
Eunice Senidels	Rt. 1 Box 64 Independence La	N	
Roxsel Senidels	Rt 1 Box 64 Independence La	N	
The stars			
Johns Melosches	~~Rt 1 Box~~ Box 456 Rokeland		

6



N



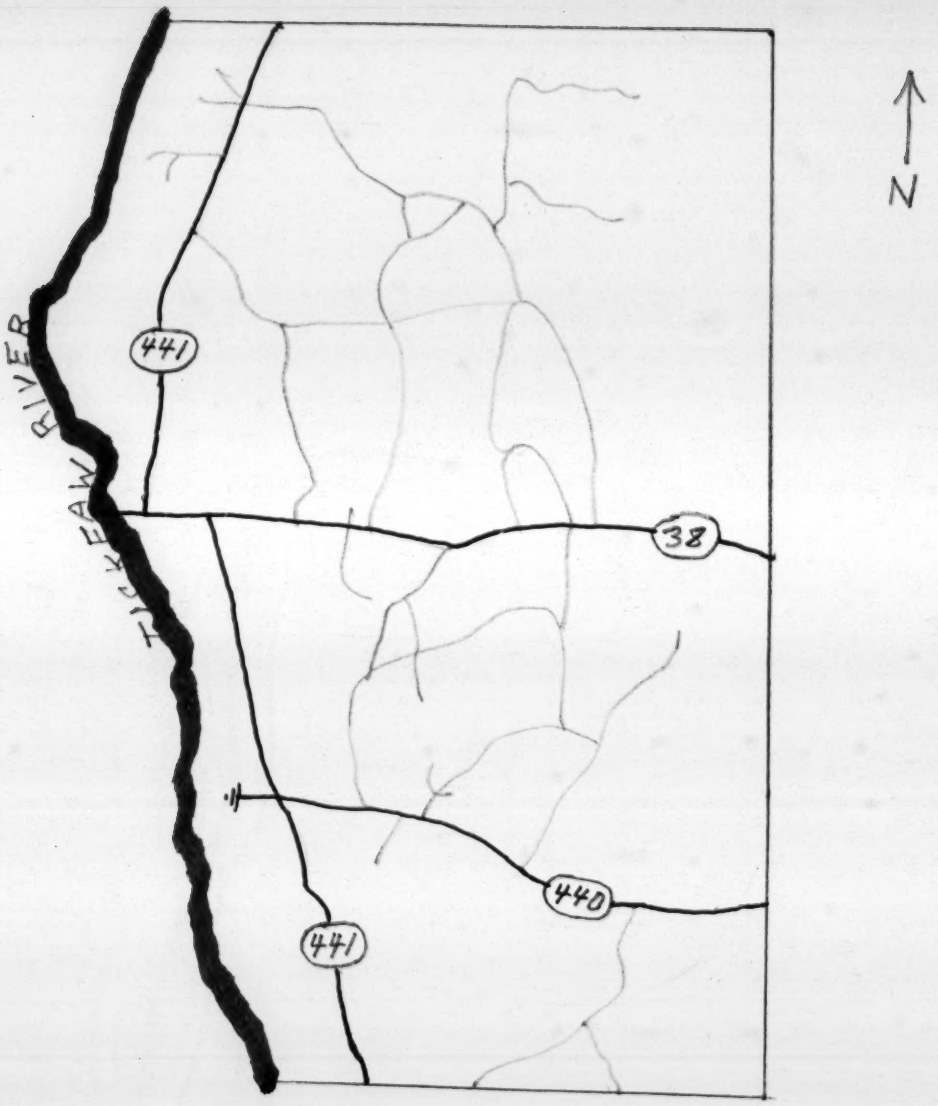
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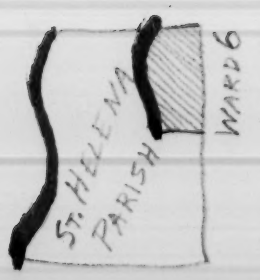
ASPHALT ——

GRAVEL ——

RIVER ——

6





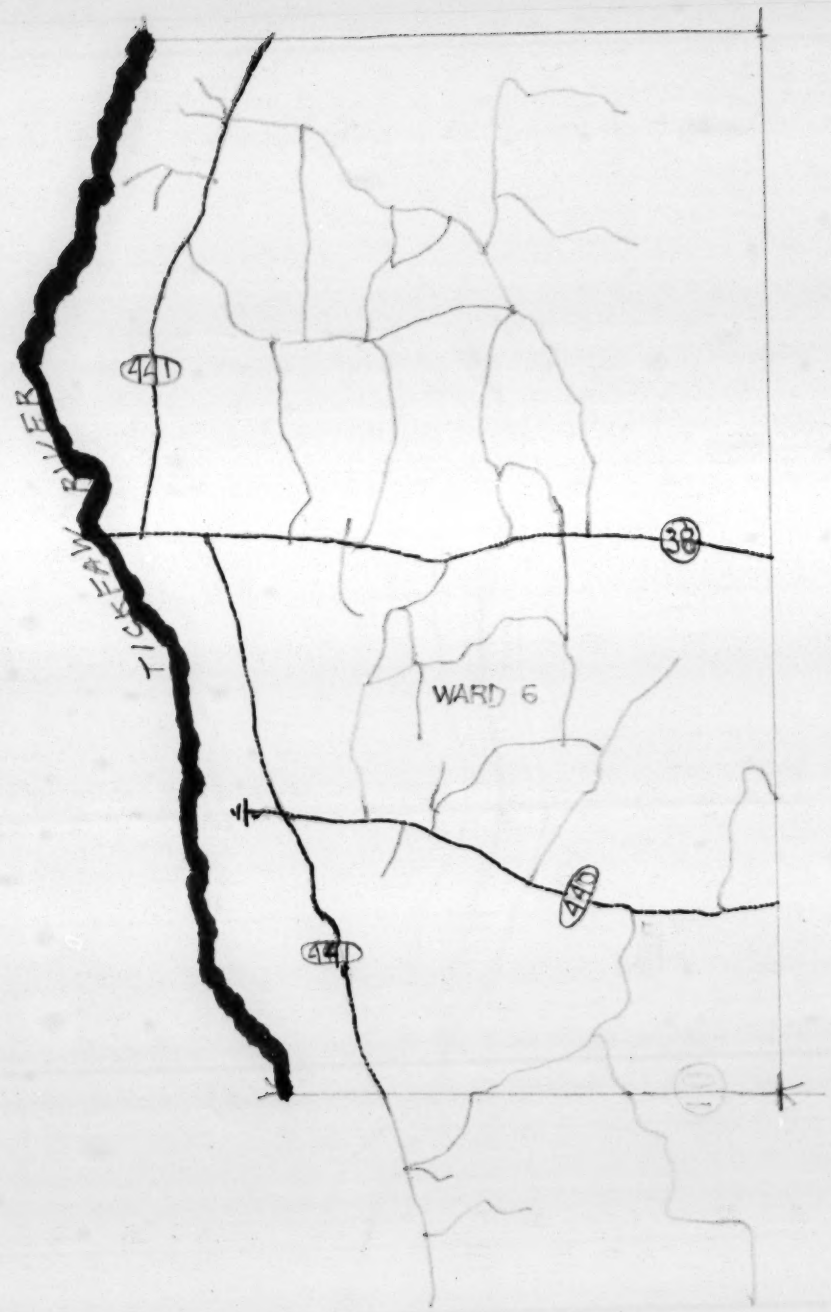
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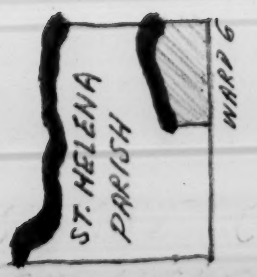
ASPHALT ——————

GRAVEL ——————

RIVER ——————

6





KEY;

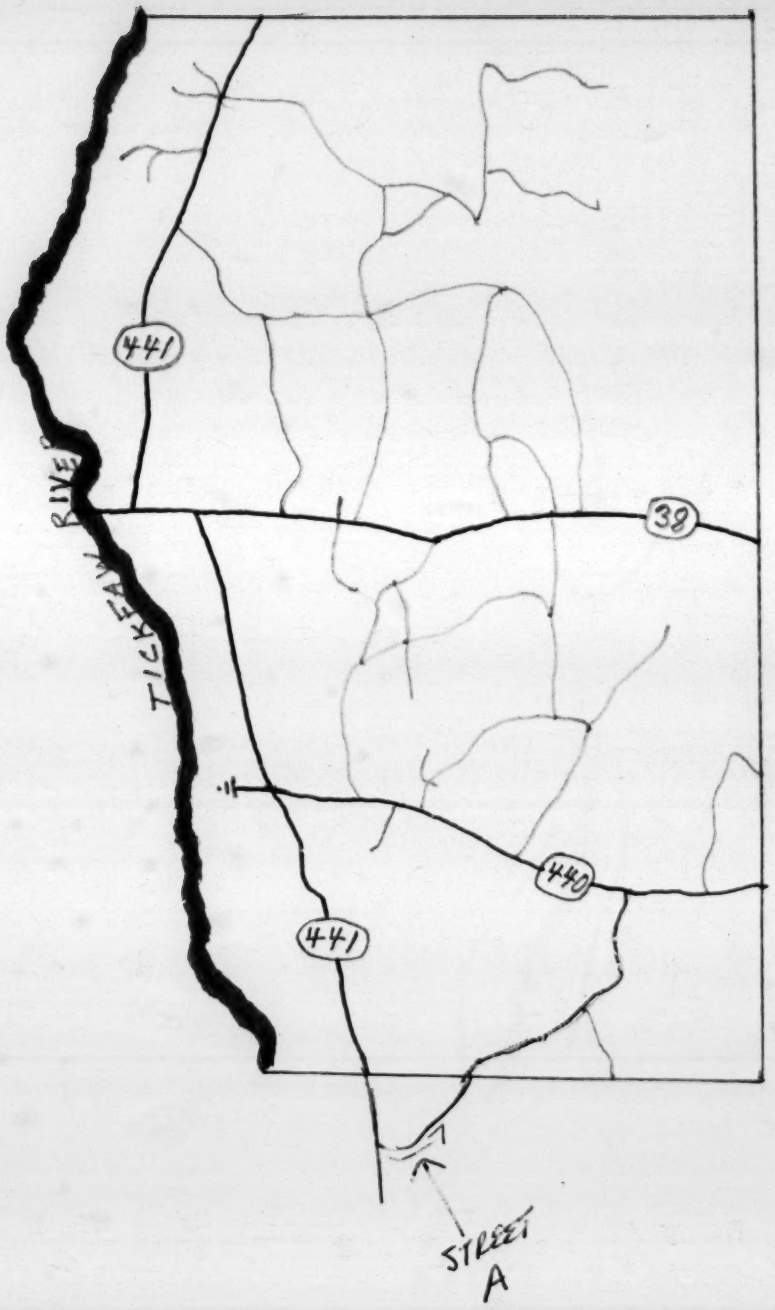
ROAD ENDS —||

ASPHALT ——

GRAVEL —

RIVER ▬

6





KEY:

ASPHALT ——

GRAVEL ——

RIVER ▬

PERSONS TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

PARISH _____ DATE _____

NO. APPLIED WARD 6 NO. REJECTED _____ NO. ACCEPTED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	PASS	FAIL	COMMENTS
Claudia Jones	RT, Box 125A Kentwood	No		
John Carbat	Rt, 1 Box 127 Kentwood	No		
Henry Brown		NO		
Lawerance Wyre		NO		
MITCHEL WYRE		NO		
HILDAY PORTER		NO		
AUTHOR PORTER		NO		
ELLIS HUGHES		NON		
SARIASH HUGHES		NO		
NERVA HICKERSON		NO		
ZOLA G. PORTER		NO		
EVELYN COLEMAN N		NO		
Albertha Whye		No		
Sunny Whye		No		
Viola Whye		No		

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
___ Freedom registration
___ Actual registration

DATE

CANVASSER'S NAME PARISH

AREA (WARD) 6 STREET OR ROUTE

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED REGISTERED NOT REGISTERED

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car
Lee Turance		No		
Ollie Mae Turrence		No		

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
___ Freedom registration
___ Actual registration

DATE _____

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH _____

AREA (WARD) 6 _____ STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGIS-TERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car
Bertha Dudley	Rt, 1, Box 2o Kentwood , La.	NO		
Curtis Ransey	Rt. 1, Box 125 Kentwood, La.	NO		
Lawrence Brumfield	General Del. Greensburg, La.	NO		
Helen Coleman	Rt. 1, Box 123 Kentwood, La.	NO		
Ethel Harrell	Rt. 1, Box 124 kentwood La.	NO		
Ernest Harrell	Rt. 1, Box 124 Kentwood, La.	NO		
Fannie Simmon	Rt. 1, Box 127 Kentwood, La.	NO		
Rosetta Hutchinson	Rt. 1, Box 122 Kentwood, La.	NO		
Winnie Torrence	Rt. 1, Box 127 Kentwood, La.	NO		
Tivee Jones	Rt. 1, Box 125 Kentwood, La.	NO		
Leroy Jones	Rt. 1, Box 125 Kentwood, La.	NO		
Evelyn Jones	Rt. 1, Box 125 Kentwood, La,	NO		
Daniel Jones	Rt. 1, Box 125 Kentwood, la.	No		
Claudis Jones	Rt. 1, Box 125 Kentwood, La.	NO		
John Carbot	Rt. 1, Box 127 Kentwood, La.	NO		

VOTER SURVEY REGISTRATION BLANK 6 Ward

BATON ROUGE, La.

Reporter's Name _____ Date _____
Address _____

Number Of Persons Contacted____ Registered____ Not Reg.____

Number who Will Register____ Number who need Transporation____

Name	Address	Reg.	Will Reg.	When Day	When Time	Needing Transporation
Bertha Dudley	Rt 1 Box 20 Kentwood	No				
Curtis Ramsey	Rte 1 Box 125A Kentwood	No				
Lawrence Brumfield	General Delivery	No				
Helen Coleman	Rte 1 Box 133 Kentwood	No				
Ethel Harrell	Rte 1 Box 134 Kentwood	No				
Ernest Harrell	"	No				
Fannie L. Simmons	Rte 1 Box 133 Kentwood	No				
Rosetta Hutchinson	Rte 1 Box 132A Kentwood	No				
Winnie Torrence	Rte 1 Box 132A Kentwood	No				
Jiree Jones	Rte 1 Box 125 Kentwood	No				
Leroy Jones	Rte 1 Box 125 Kentwood	No				
Elevelon Jones	"	No				
Daniel Jones	"	No				
Claudia Jones	"	No				
John Calvat	Rte 1 Box 127 Kentwood	No				

street A

canvass

~~CLINIC~~ ATTENDANCE

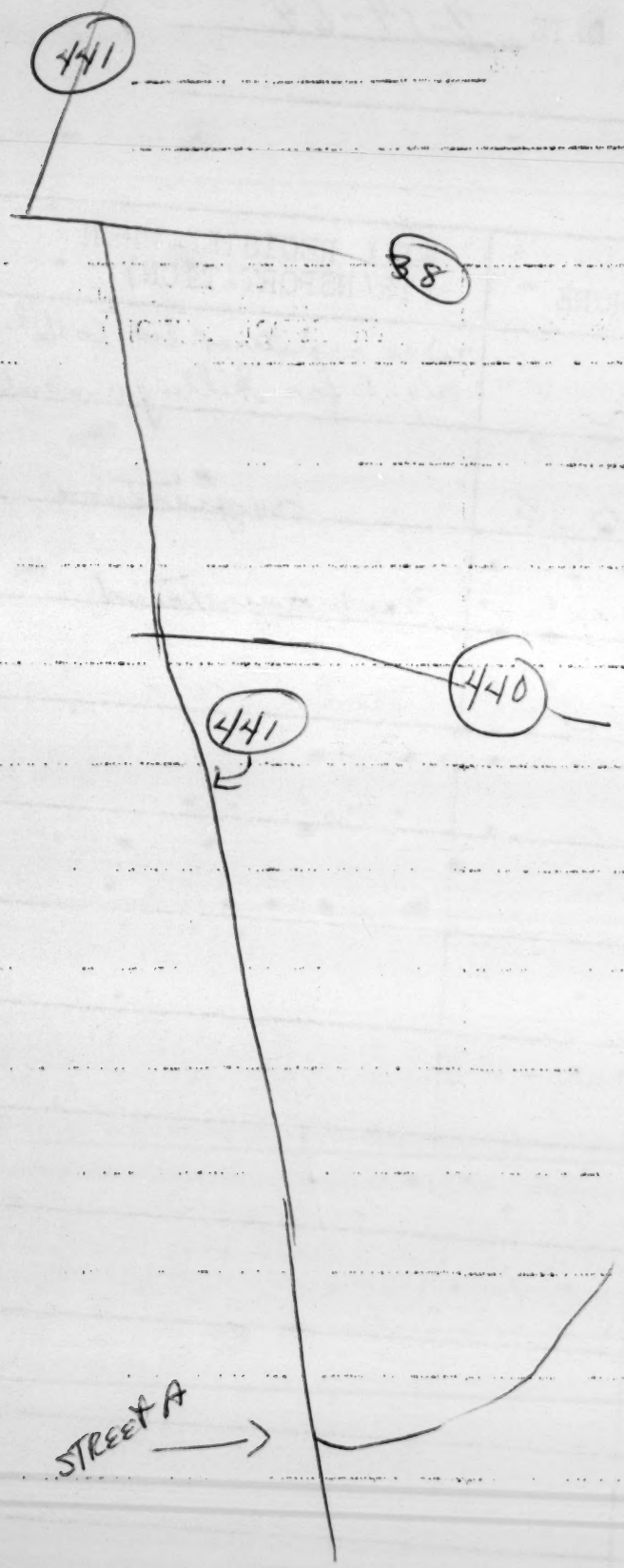
PARISH St Helena DATE 7-14-64

CLINIC LOCATION Ward 6 (?)

ATTENDANCE ____

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	WILL REGISTER-WHEN (TRANSPORTATION)
Israel Jones	Kentwood La. Rt. 1 Box 134	~	Was registered but lost his rights was right for killing a man Christ
(5) Emma Jokes	Kentwood La Rt. 1 Box 134A	3038	registered
(5) Charlie Jones	"	"	Not registered
Ethel Harrald	Kentwood La. Rt. 1 Box 134A	~	Not ~
Fr Lyman Dudley	Kentwood La Rt. 1 Box 120	~	Not reg.

STREET A



These persons need to be contacted
They are not registered.

CANVASS SHEET

Check one:
___ Freedom registration
___ Actual registration

Ward 6

DATE _____

CANVASSER'S NAME _____ PARISH _____

AREA (WARD) _____ STREET OR ROUTE _____

NO. OF PERSONS CONTACTED _____ REGISTERED _____ NOT REGISTERED _____

NAME	ADDRESS	REGISTERED?	WILL REGISTER OR CLINIC	COMMENTS - Phone, car
Henry Brown		N		
Lawerance Wyse		N		
Mitchel Wyse		N		
Hilday Porter		N		
Arthor Porter		N		
Ellis Hughes		N		
Lorida Hughes		N		
Nerva Hickerson		N		
Zola Gilbert (Porter)		N		
Evelyn Coleman		N		
Albertha Whye		N		
Sunny Whye		N		
Viola Whye		N		
Lee Durame		N		
Oddie Mae Durame		N		

TESTING AND
DIRECT ACTION

POSSIBLE DIRECT ACTION

Health unit [3.]
Smith Restaurant across from ct. house (sit-in)
Court house fountains, rest rooms [1.]
Kneel-in at Greensburg's largest church
The Malt Shop - sit-in [3.]
Greensburg Drugstore [4.]
A prayer march at the courthouse?

set up Greensburg Freedom Committe?
6 members, 3 of NAACP?

St. Helena

Survey of businesses and buildings

Segregated

— Smith's Cafe, Main St, Greensburg.
Wosheteria, Hwy 37, Gr.
Green Gables Station, Main St., Gr.
The Malt Shop, main St. Gr.
Self Service Laundry, Hwy 37, Greensburg
× Greensburg Drugstore, main St. Gr.
× Courthouse fountains & rest rooms
Methodist Church, hwy. 10, Gr.
Baptist Church, hwy. 10, Gr.
Health Unit? can negroes go any day

Integrated

A. G. A. Store, Hwy 37, Greensburg
Dixie Electric Corp. hwy 10, Greensburg
Greensburg Cleaners

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

St. Helena
Greensburg, La.

Date 7-27 and 28 and 29 1964 Number of Persons Going Total 22

Number Rejected 14 Number Accepted 8

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
7-27					
CHARLIE HOLMES			✓		
- CHARLIE FOREMAN	R 3 Box 88 GREENSBURG			✓	COMPLAINT FILLED OUT
- JOANNE SEALS	R 1 B. 147A AMITE			✓	COMP
LULU PIKES	R 1 B 204B Amite		✓		
- HILDA PIKES	R 1 B 204B AMITE			✓	COMP
7-28					
- MILDRED CRIER	R 2 B 24 GREENSBURG			✓	COMPL'T.
- HENRY CRIER	"			✓	COMPL'T.
- TIOLA PITTS	R 1 B 206 AMITE			✓	COMPL'T.
- HAZEL SALSBURRY	R 1 B 206A AMITE			✓	COMPL'T.
PINKIE GORDON			✓		
ALMA CORNISH	GP GREENSBURG		✓		
ALFRED JACKSON			✓		
- WILMA WATSON	R 1 B 258A AMITE			✓	COMPL'T.
- LEON LEONARD	R 1 B 61 Ind.			✓	COMPL'T.
PHYLLIS THOMAS	R 1 B 236 AMITE		✓		
7-29					
JOHNELLA GORDON	R 2 Box 58 GREENSBURG			✓	COMPL'T.
HELEN EDWARDS	R 1 Box 214A AMITE			✓	COMPL'T. CROUCH REFUSED TO SEND COPY OF APPL'C.
MATTIE STEWART	R 2 Box 37 GREENSBURG			✓	COMPL'T.
HANNAH BARRY	R 3 Box 91 GREENSBURG			✓	COMPL'T.
CURTIS EDWARDS	R 1 Box 214A AMITE			✓	COMPL'T. CROUCH SEND HE WOULD MAIL APPL'C.
			✓		
			✓		

CLINIC ATTENDANCE

PARISH _____ DATE _____

CLINIC LOCATION _____

ATTENDANCE _____

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	WILL REGISTER-WHEN (TRANSPORTATION)
Lewis East	Route 1 Box 157 Amite Louisiana		
Joan Seals	Route 1 Box 157 A Amite Louisiana	777-4520	
Betty Jean Seal	Route 1 Box 157 A Amite Louisiana	777-4520	

NEGRO BOY STRUCK IN A COURTHOUSE SCENE

A group of Negro youths went to Greensburg, La. to use the Audubon Regional Library. There was a sign on the door which read "CLOSED". David Howard tried to open the door but was unsuccessful so the group went to the courthouse. The courthouse door to the left was locked by Joe Redman as the group was approaching. The group went around to the front door and it was opened. They went down the hall and drank from the white water fountain. They then went to the rest rooms and used it. They left the rest room and went back to the fountainfor the third time and began drinking.

Joe Redman, the janitor ran up from behind the group and struck Sterling Hall, a member of the group on his arm and shoulder with an iron pipe, approximately 4½ feet long, and said "I told you _____Niggers to stay out of here one time. I'll kill every _____one of you." The group walked down the hall slowlyas Redman followed them with his pipe drawn over his shoulder. He said, "The Police Jury made the laws and they just hired me to work in here. They told me to see to it that they are carried out. They got on me just last week about letting you Niggers come in here drinking out of that _____fountain, and I ain't going to let you do it no more." The group left the court house whistling, "We Shall Overcome".

_____
Date

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

St. Helena

5

Date _____ Number of Persons Going _____

Number Rejected _____ Number Accepted _____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
Stewart, John	RT 2 Box 69 Greensburg			✓	
Self, Juanita	RT 1 Box 57 Greensburg			✓	
Spears, Rebecca	Rt 52 Independence		✓		W 5 ✓✓
Smith, Evelyn	1 39 Independence			✓	
Smith, Rev Leo	1 39 Independence		✓		W 5
Spears, Elmora	1 48 Amite			✓	
Self Louise	1 56 C Greensburg			✓	
Self Juanita	1 57 Greensburg		✓		W 3
Self Louis	1 56 K Greensburg			✓	
Sims, Annie	2 50 Greensburg			✓	
Stewart, John Sr	2 37 Greensburg		✓		W 3
Stewart, Gertrude	2 106 Amite			✓	
Singleton, Pearlian	PO Box 634 Pine Grove		✓		W 6
Self, Johnnie	1 52 Greensburg			✓	
Spears, Ruby	Box 203 Greensburg			✓	
			5	10 =	15

T

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

St. Helena

Date _____ Number of Persons Going _____

Number Rejected _____ Number Accepted _____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
Zucker, Charles	Rt 3 46 Greensburg			✓	
Zellers, Mary	1 167 Greensburg			✓	✓✓
Zucker, Tom	3 46 Greensburg			✓	
Thomas, Florence	1 37 Greensburg		✓		W 3 ✓✓
Zucker, Margie	3 46 Greensburg			✓	
Thompson, Yvonne	3 7 Greensburg			✓	
Taylor, Willie	3 15 Greensburg		✓		W 2
Turner, Essie	1 122 ½ Greensburg			✓	

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

St. Helena W

Date _____ Number of Persons Going _____

Number Rejected _____ Number Accepted _____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
Wicker, Mandy	Rt # 2 Box 32 Greensburg			✓	✓ ✓
Wicker, Lillie	2 28 Greensburg			✓	✓ ✓
Woolrich, Lealena	1 209 amite		✓		✓ ✓
Williams, Ora	1 160 amite			✓	
Womack, Jeffrey	2 105 C Greensburg			✓	
Womack, Vergie	11		✓		W 1 2
Wicker, Fred	2 178 Greensburg			✓	
Wicker, James	1 118 Greensburg			✓	✓ ✓
Wilson, Elenzy	2 105 Ponka			✓	
Wyer, Ruth	2 112 H Ponka		✓		W 1
Wyer, Mitchel	2 82 F Greensburg			✓	
Wright, Felicia	3 PO 88 Greensburg			✓	
Womack, Walter	2 20 Greensburg			✓	
Womack, Pearl	2 79 H Greensburg			✓	
Wicker, Dan	2 37 Greensburg			✓	
Williams, Irene	2 17 Greensburg		✓		W 2 ✓ ✓
Williams, Wilson	2 17 Greensburg			✓	✓ ✓
Williams, Lee	1 120 Amite			✓	
Williams, Rev Francis	1 521 Independence		✓		W 5
Winfield, Neamia	PO Box 679 Pine Grove			✓	
Wright, Mable	2 30 Greensburg			✓	
			5	16	= 21

7) EARNEST HARRELL
Rt #1, Box 124
HENTWOOD,

8) EMMA WHEELER
GREENSBURG, LA

9) MR & MRS WILLIE TAYLOR
Rt #1, Box 15
GREENSBURG, LA

10) WILLIE DUERTON
Rt #2, Box 31 222-4395
GREENSBURG, LA.

11) SHIRLEY BROWN
Rt #2, Box 21 222-8263
GREENSBURG,

12) LEOLA AND WILLIE DUERTON
Rt #2. Box 31
GREENSBURG, LA.

1) REV. ANDREW BURNETT
RT #1, BOX 59
INDEPENDENCE, LA.

2) MERTIS WHEELER
RT #1, BOX 63 222-6520
GREENSBURG, LA

3) LENER ROBERSON
RT #1, BOX 63 222-6519
GREENSBURG, LA

4) ELLA JACKSON GREEN
RT #1, BOX 63 222-4574
GREENSBURG, LA

5] MEAR TANNER
RT #1, BOX 63 222-4573
GREENSBURG, LA NO TRANSPORTATION

6) WILLIAMS COLEMAN
RT #1, BOX 123 NEED TRANSPORTATION
KENTWOOD, LA

PASSED

7/31/63

			WARD	PCT
	1)	CLARA HALL PORTER	2	1
	2)	GRACIE ~~BYRES~~ PIKES RT #1, BOX 304, AMITE LA	4	1
8/2	3)	PINKIE COLEMAN RT #2 BOX 69, GREENSBURG	2	1
8/2	4)	VERGIE WOMACH RT #2 BOX 105, GREENSBURG	2	1
8/2	5)	CORA EDWARDS RT #1, BOX 70 AMITE, LA	5	1
8/3	6)	AUDRY COATS RT #2 BOX 26 GREENSBURG	3	1
8/3	7)	BEERNA MYERS RT #1, BOX 151 GREENSBURG, LA	2	1
8/5	8)	ALICE MOSE RT #1, BOX 12 GREENSBURG, LA	3	1
8/5	9)	WILLMERNER MC CLINTON RT #3, BOX 80, GREENSBURG	1	1

8/5/63

		Ward	Pres.
	Rosa Lee Campbell Route 2 Box 43 Greensburg	3	✓
8/6	Willie Taylor Rt #3, Box 15 Greensburg	2	1

1) CREOLA AND EUGENE FRANKLIN
RT #1, BOX 38
GREENSBURG, LA.
222-6250

2) OLLIE HUTTON
JESSIE HUTTON
RT #1, BOX 37
GREENSBURG, LA.

7) DOROTHY JACKSON
PT #1, BOX 60- 222-4576
GREENSBORO, LA

8) IRENE JACKSON
PT #2, BOX 60 222-4576
GREENSBURG, LA

9) WILLIE ALMA GEORGE
PT #1, BOX 58 777-4691
GREENSBURG, LA

10) RETA BATTIESTE
PT #1, BOX 5-A 777-4691
GREENSBURG, LA

11) LUCULLA GEORGE
PT #1, BOX 58 777-4689
GREENSBURG, LA

12) KATIE BURNETT
PT #1, BOX 59
INDEPENDENCE,

1) EMMER HOLLANDS BROWN
RT # 3, BOX 17
GREENSBURG, LA

2) EARL BROWN
RT BOX 72
GREENSBURG, LA

3) EMMA WILLIAMS
RT # 2, BOX 23
GREENSBURG LA

4) VELMA LEE
RT # 2, BOX 37 222-6717
GREENSBURG, LA NEEDS TRANSPORTATION

5) MARY WICHER
RT # 2, BOX 33 222-4397
GREENSBURG, LA NEEDS TRANSPORTATION

6) OTHA SELF
RT # 1, BOX 52
GREENSBURG

9) JOHN GRIFFIN
RT#1, BOX 24
GREENSBURG, LA

4590- SAYS HE WORKS ALL DAY- LINE HIM UP FOR SATURDAY

8) ORA LEE GRIFFIN
RT#1, BOX 24
GREENSBURG, LA

4590

9) JOE MONTGOMERY
RT#1
GREENSBURG, LA

4598-
NEEDS TRANSPORTATION

10) SUSIE (AND) GROVERS ROBINSON
RT#1
GREENSBURG, LA

4598-
NEEDS TRANSPORTATION

11) GLADIO DONOHUE
RT#1, BOX 34C
GREENSBURG, LA

NEED TRANSPORTATION

12) JERRY + ALEAN MYLES
RT#1, BOX 8
GREENSBURG, LA

(3)

1) ANNIE SIMS
RT #1, BOX 50
GREENSBURG,

2) ANNIE M. BRUMGELD
RT #1, BOX 33
GREENSBURG, LA

6219
NEEDS TRANSPORTATION

3) ANNIE HILLS
RT #1, BOX 37
GREENSBURG, LA

6251
NEEDS TRANSPORTATION

4) CLARE MUSE
RT #1, BOX 11
GREENSBURG, LA

REGISTERED
6420

5) FLORA THOMAS
RT #1, BOX 37
GREENSBURG, LA

6249

6) VITORY MONTGOMERY
RT #1, BOX 37
GREENSBURG, LA

6249

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

R

Date_____ Number of Persons Going_____

Number Rejected_____ Number Accepted_____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
Robinson, Clarence	Rt L Box 1C Greensburg		✓		✓✓
Ricard, Annie	Rt 1. Box 165 Amite			✓	
Randolph, Mary	1 270 Amite			✓	
Ricard, Anna	1 165 Amite			✓	
Robinson, Josephine	1 2 Independence			✓	
Randolph, Mattie	1 270 Amite		✓		W S
Reese, Doratha	2 100C Greensburg			✓	

7 5 = 7

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

P

Date_____ Number of Persons Going_____

Number Rejected_____ Number Accepted_____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
Patrick, Mary	Rt 1 Box 63 Amite			✓	
Pikes, Alex	1 254 B Amite		✓	✓	✓✓
Porter, Clara	3 Greensburg		✓		W4
Pikes, Gracie	1 204 F Amite		✓		W2
Elmira Pitts	1 157 C Amite			✓	
Leola Pitts	"			✓	
James Pitts	"			✓	
Patrick, Matty	1 163 Amite			✓	

3 5 = 8

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date_____ Number of Persons Going_____

Number Rejected_____ Number Accepted_____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
Overton, Joe	2 38 Greensburg		✓		W 3
Overton, Thomas	2 38 Greensburg		✓		W 3
Overton, Leola	2 38 Greensburg		✓		
			3		= 3

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

M

Date_____ Number of Persons Going_____

Number Rejected_____ Number Accepted_____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
Muse, Fannie Mae	Rt 2 Box 50 Greensburg			✓	✓ ✓
Muse, Carl	Rt 2 Box 50 Greensburg			✓	W ✓
Muse, Ella	Rt 2 Box 49 Greensburg			✓	
Mallory, Ermalee	1 49 amite		✓		W 5 W ✓
McClinton, Anna	2 102 Greensburg			✓	
McClinton, Betty	"			✓	
Morris, Bennie	1 47 Amite			✓	W
" Louise	"			✓	W
Miller, Ferlemon	1 155 amite			✓	
Myers, Bertha	1 151 Greensburg		✓		W 2
McClinton, Joe	3 37 A Oxyka, Miss			✓	
McMuse, Jannie	2 50 Greensburg			✓	
McCray, Anna	1 190 amite		✓		W 4
Marshall, Wilford	1 205 amite			✓	
Montgomery, Victoria	1 37 Greensburg			✓	✓ ✓
Marshall, Edwina	1 206 amite			✓	
Muse, Columbus	1 11 Greensburg			✓	
McClendon, Gladys	2 2 Greensburg			✓	
McClendon, Freven	3 4 D Greensburg			✓	
Miles, Solamon	1 153 amite		✓		W 1
Mathews, Edwina	PO Box 241 Greensburg			✓	
Morton, Willie	1 74 amite			✓	
Martin Marguerete	1 165 amite		✓		W 5
McClinton, Mary	3 80 Greensburg			✓	
Muse, Alice	1 147 Greensburg		✓		W 3

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

L

Date_____ Number of Persons Going_____

Number Rejected_____ Number Accepted_____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
Leonard, Lance	1 58A Independence		✓	✓	W5 ✓✓
Lewis, Silas	1 173 Greentura			✓	
Lewis, Theodora	1 55 Independence			✓	✓✓
Lee, Dennis	2 210 Denham Springs			✓	
Lathers, Sam	PO Box 2765 Pine Grove			✓	
Lathers, Lenninia	2 189 Denham Sp.		✓		W4
Leonard, Shirley	1 61 Independence			✓	✓✓

2 5 = 7

K

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date_____ Number of Persons Going_____

Number Rejected_____ Number Accepted_____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
King, Iola	2 Greensburg			✓	
Knighten, Pearl	2 82 B Greensburg			✓	✓✓
Knox, Elizabeth	2 29 Onyka			✓	
Knox, Agnus	2 29A Onyka			✓	
Knighten, Peter	2 82C Greensburg			✓	✓✓
Knox, Ivey	2 29A Onyka			✓	

6 = 6

J

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date _____ Number of Persons Going _____

Number Rejected _____ Number Accepted _____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
Jackson, Olevia	RT 1 Box 63 Greensburg			✓	
Jackson, Myrtle	"		✓	✓	W 3 ✓✓
Jackson, Alton	"		✓	✓	W 3 ✓✓
Jones, Olevia Gordon	Greensburg			✓	
Johnson, Zola	Rt 2 Box 607 Cicero			✓	
Jones, Bertha	Rt 1 Box 60 Greensburg			✓	
Johnson, Pearl	1 2 miles			✓	
Jackson, Celestes	1 1/2 miles			✓	
Jackson, Doratha	1 60 Greensburg			✓	
Johns, Ace	2 2360 Penbam Springs			✓	
Johnson, Louise	3 50 Greensburg			✓	✓✓

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

H

Date_____ Number of Persons Going_____

Number Rejected_____ Number Accepted_____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
Hall, Bernice Burton	Rt 2 Box 12 Greensburg		✓		✓✓✓
Hall, Ira	Rt 3 Greensburg			✓	
Hitchen, Rosa	Rt 1 Box 80 amite		✓		✓✓
Hall, Chas	2 18 Greensburg		✓		✓✓
Hall, Janice	11			✓	✓✓
Hitchens, Rufus	1 115 Greensburg			✓	
Hall, Etta	2 18 Greensburg		✓		W2 ✓✓
Hutton, Ollie	1 37 Greensburg			✓	✓✓
Holmes, Marquis	7 704 Ecabay			✓	
Hollands, Corine	2 5/6 Greensburg		✓		
Hitchens, Samuel	1 80 amite		✓		W5 ✓✓
Hughes, Lillie	1 9 Greensburg			✓	
Renea Hitchens	1 80 amite		✓		W5
Harrell, Earnice	1 124A Kentwood			✓	
Hickerson, Idella	1 134 C Greensburg			✓	
			7	8	= 15

G

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date_____ Number of Persons Going_____

Number Rejected_____ Number Accepted_____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
Gordon, Leola	Rt 2 Box 17 Greensburg			✓	
Green, Ella	1 634 Greensburg			✓	
Gordon, Marie	2 35 Greensburg			✓	

F

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date_____ Number of Persons Going_____

Number Rejected_____ Number Accepted_____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
Fisher, Anna	1 Amite			✓	
Freeman, Leroy	1 Amite 231			✓	✓✓
Forman, Charlie	3 Greenberg 88			✓	

3 = 3

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

F

Date_____Number of Persons Going_____

Number Rejected_____Number Accepted_____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
Edwards, Cora	1 70 Amate		✓		Ward 5
East, Mattee	1 91 Holden			✓	
East, Frieneo	1 92 Holden		✓		W 4
East, Herald	1 72 Holden		✓		W 4

3 1 = 4

D

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date_____ Number of Persons Going_____

Number Rejected_____ Number Accepted_____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
Davis, Mary Ella	Rt 1 Box 199 Greensburg			✓	✓✓
Donahue, Christine	3 90 Greensburg			✓	

✓ = ✓

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

C

Date_____ Number of Persons Going_____

Number Rejected_____ Number Accepted_____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
Chaney, Della	211 Greensburg		✓		W 3 ✓✓
Coleman, Pinkie	2 69 Greensburg		✓		W 1 2
Coats, Audrey	2 24 Greensburg		✓		W 3
Chinon, Richard	1 166 Lamete			✓	
Cooper, James	2 114 Greensburg			✓	
Campbell, Rosalee	2 45 Greensburg		✓		W 3
Crier, V V	1 37 Greensburg			✓	
Coleman, William	1 - 12 BA Kentwood			✓	
			4	4 = 8	

B

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date_____ Number of Persons Going_____

Number Rejected_____ Number Accepted_____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
Butler, Jennie Tucker	RT 2 Box 68 Greensboro		✓		W 2 ✓✓
Brown, Mabelle	2 109 Ooaks			✓	✓✓
Baker, James	1 61 Independence		✓		W 5
" Josephine	1 61 Independence			✓	
Bennett, Cleveland	199 2 Amite			✓	✓✓
Bryant, Nancy	1 34 Greensburg			✓	✓✓
Brown, Manassa	2 20 Greensburg			✓	
Brown, Mary Jane	11 ✓			✓	
John Bennett	2 27 Greensburg			✓	
Bennett, Mariah	3 199 Amite		✓		W 5
Brown, Earl	2 17 Greensburg			✓	
Brown, Emma	3 17 Greensburg			✓	
Bell, Martha	3 112 Greensburg			✓	
Butler, Clara	3 47 ✓ Greensburg			✓	
			3	11 =	14

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

A

Date_____ Number of Persons Going_____

Number Rejected_____ Number Accepted_____

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
Athins, Celia	1 180 A Greenburg		✓		W 3

Send to Clinton

GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Number of Persons Going 3

Number Rejected 3 Number Accepted 0

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Commer.ts
ADAMS, WILLIE	CLINTON	683 5561		✓	MADE A MISTAKE REGISTRAR WOULDN'T TELL WHITE
DANIEL, ESTER	CLINTON	NONE		✓	MISTAKE
KENNERSON, JULIUS	CLINTON	NONE		✓	MISTAKE
June 24:					
Adella Shannon	Clinton	none		✓	common law marriage
Christine Wright	Clinton	683-8232	✓		
Warren McElroy	Clinton	683-8272		✓	Mistake
Anna Moore	Ethel		✓		
Lee Ella George	Ethel		✓		
Martha Edwards	Clinton			✓	Mistake
Rose Mary Brown			✓		
Juliene Richardson	Clinton box 384	683-5384		✓	insufficient identification

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date JUNE 23, 1964 Number of Persons Going 3

Number Rejected 3 Number Accepted 0

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
ADAMS, WILLIE	CLINTON	683 5561		✓	MADE A MISTAKE REGISTRAR WOULDN'T TELL WHERE
DANIEL, ESTER	CLINTON	NONE		✓	MISTAKE
KENNERSON, JULIUS	CLINTON	NONE		✓	MISTAKE
June 24:					
Adella Shannon	Clinton	none		✓	common law marriage
Christine Wright	Clinton	683-8232	✓		
Warren McElroy	Clinton	683-8272		✓	Mistake
Anna Moore	Ethel		✓		
Lee Ella George	Ethel		✓		
Martha Edwards	Clinton			✓	Mistake
Rose Mary Brown			✓		
Julian Richardson	Clinton box 384	683-5384		✓	insufficient identification

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date JUNE 23, 1964 Number of Persons Going 3

Number Rejected 3 Number Accepted 0

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
ADAMS, WILLIE	CLINTON	683-5561	0	✓	MISTAKE
DANIEL, ESTER	CLINTON	NONE	0	✓	MISTAKE
KENNERSON, JULIUS	CLINTON	NONE	0	✓	MISTAKE
June 24:					
Adella Shannon	Clinton	none		✓	common law marriage
Christine Wright	Clinton	683-8232	✓		
Warren McElroy	Clinton	683 8272		✓	Mistake
Anna Moore	Bethel		✓		
Lee Ella George	Ethel		✓		
Martha Edwards	Clinton			✓	Mistake
Rose Mary Brown			✓		
Valiere Richardson	Clinton Box 384	683-5384		✓	insufficient identification

PERSONS GOING TO REGISTRAR'S OFFICE

Date JUNE 23, 1964 Number of Persons Going 3

Number Rejected 3 Number Accepted 0

Name	Address	Phone	Passed	Rejected	Comments
ADAMS, WILLIE	CLINTON	683-5561		✓	MADE A MISTAKE REGISTRAR WOULDN'T SAY WHERE
DANIEL, ESTER LEE	CLINTON	NONE		✓	
KENNERSON, JULIUS	Clinton	NONE			
June 24:					
Adella Shannon	Clinton	none		✓	common law marriage
Christine Wright	Clinton	683-8232	✓	X	
Warren McElroy	Clinton	683-8272		✓	Mistake
Anna Moore	Ethel		✓		
Lee Ella George	Ethel		✓		
Martha Edwards	Clinton			✓	Mistake
Rose Mary Brown	Clinton		✓		
Valiene Richardson	Clinton box 384	683-5384		✓	insufficient identification

Greensburg, Louisiana

CONTACT LIST - ST. HELENA PARISH

TEENAGES

Brenda Williams	222-4237
Elgar Williams	222-4237
Dian Hall	222-6649
Sadie Gordon	222-6618
Wilbert Bryant	222-6470
Charles Hall	222-4477
John Holiday	
Dian Knighten	222-6246
Sterling Hall	222-4509
Annie East	222-4520
David Howard	222-4363

Mr. Reed, Teacher Hwy. 1041

Mr. Benny Wicher, Principal, Hwy. 10

Mr. Fred Hurst, Cafe Station, Hwy. 10

Mr. & Mrs. John M. Holday, Hwy. 1041

~~REGISTRAR: David Howard - 222-4363~~
~~DEPUTY REGISTRARS: Ray Hall - 222-4509~~
~~John Holiday~~
~~Jim Tredinnick~~
~~Robert MacPhail~~
~~Henry Brown~~
Mrs. Miller

CONTACTS:

Ward 3	Rev. Hawkins
Ward 3	Mr. Ellis Howard
Ward 4	Mrs. Miller (Many unregistered in Ward 4)
Ward 1	Mr. Ivey Knox (Less Negroes in Ward 1) D. A.
Ward 4	Thedow McCray
Ward 5	Sherman Gordon
Ward 5	William Coleman
Ward 2	Mr. Knighten, Chairman of Registration Committee (East End)
Ward 2	Herbert Hall (West End)
Ward 2	Mrs. Bryant (West End)
Ward 1	Mr. Sam Pound
Ward 1	Benjamin Tate

Fred Wicker ---------- 222-4508 (Bus Driver)
John M. ( )
John H. Hall ---------- 222-4509
Ruby Hawkins, ---------- 222-6677
Lola D. Stallworth ---------- 222-6615
Lille M. Dee ---------- 222-6615
Bernice Howard - Rt. 2, Box 43 ---------- 222-4363
Rev. Leo Hawkins - Route 2, Box 9 ---------- 222-4363

Clarence Knighton - P. O. Box 83 ---------- 222-6246
Fred D. Higginbatham- P. O. Box 83 --------- 222-6245
Mr. Oscar Hall and Son ---------- 222-4506
Mrs. Minnie Lee Stewart

LIVINGSTON PARISH, LOUISIANA

Total numbers of registered voters, by race, for parish wards and precincts, as of the date April 27, 1964.

* * *

Ward	Precinct	White Reg.Voters		Negro Reg.Voters		Total	
1	1	460	1208	2	43	462	1251
	2	748		41		789	
2	1	716		23		739	
	2	786		306	373	1092	4074
	3	910	3700	17		928	
	4	906		1		907	
	5	382		26		408	
3	1	445	599	2	8	447	607
	2	154		6		160	
4	1	369		88	292	457	2050
	2	1032	1958	198		1230	
	3	357		6		363	
5	1	260		43		303	
	2	272	655	0	100	272	765
	3	123		57		180	
6	1	939	1142	210	225	1146	1364
	2	203		15		218	
7	1	336	654	4	6	340	660
	2	318		2		320	
8	1	557	557	0	0	557	557
9	1	1006	1282	140	140	1146	1422
	2	276		0		276	
10	1	254	254	88	88	342	342
11	1	786		137		923	
	2	195	1166	7	144	202	1310
	3	185		0		185	
total		12955		1419		14392	

VEP REPORT

Parish ST. HELENA Period JULY 27 - 29, 1964

Areas worked Greensberg area

	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Number of persons contatted-door to-door canvassing		6	9	15				30
Number contacted by other means								
Number instructed at clinic		5	10	15				30
Number applying for registration		?	20	24				44+
Number passed		2	4	2				8
Number failed			16	22				38

VEP REPORT

Parish ST. HELENA Period JULY 20 - 26, 1964

Areas worked Bagair, Holy Hill

	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Number of persons contatted-door to-door canvassing	0	0	23	42	25	10	0	100
Number contacted by other means	280	40						
Number instructed at clinic			19	32	30	5	0	86
Number applying for registration								
Number passed								
Number failed								

VEP REPORT

Parish ST. HELENA Period JULY 13 - 19, 1964

Areas worked Chipola area (Wards 1 & 2), Greensberg area (Ward 3)

	SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THURS	FRI	SAT	TOTAL
Number of persons contatted-door to-door canvassing	0	0	24	0	34	40	22	120
Number contacted by other means		60						60
Number instructed at clinic and at home		10	10	0	24	30	14	78
Number applying for registration								
Number passed								
Number failed								

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish ST HELENA Period July 6 - 13, 1964

Specified Areas Greensberg, Montpelier, Rocky Hill, Holy Hill, Bagair

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	25	24	25	25	26	0	0	125
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies, Suppers, & Similar Affairs							300*	300
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office								125
Persons Applying for Registration			OFFICE					
Persons Registered			NOT					
Persons Denied Registration			OPEN					

* Turner Chapel, AME
Rocky Hill, Methodist
Holy Hill, Holy Church
Mt. Everett, Methodist

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish ST. HELENA Period June 28 - July 3, 1964

Specified Areas Greensberg area, Holy Hill area, Montpelier area

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	20	30	15	40	10	0	0	115
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies Suppers, & Similar Affairs								
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	0	15	15	12	15	0	0	57
Persons Applying for Registration				O F F I C E				
Persons Registered				N O T				
Persons Denied Registration				O P E N				

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT REPORT

Name of Project: Louisiana Voter Education Project

Period covered by this report: From June 1, 1964 to June 25, 1964

Person reporting Hermie M. Moore

306 Ivey St. Plaquemine, La. (Iberville Parish)

Street Address City County State

Date submitted: June 27, 1964

Election District, County, Parish or Community to which this report applies: 6th Cong. District--St. Helena Parish

Montpelier, Greensburg, etc.

Ward, Beat, etc. Precinct, election district, etc.

Number contacted by door-to-door canvass 1,672

Number instructed at home 1,672

Number instructed at clinics 487

Number instructed other places 487 a. Specify places

Just the clinic place at Greensberg.

Number applying for registration as a result of this program this week 189

Number successfully registered by this project this week 44

Number denied registration in this project this week 145

a. Reason for denial Technical errors on the application form only.

Number contacted by other means 2086

a. Specify means Mainly church meetings on Sunday

Number refusing to participate Many

a. Reason for refusing to participate Fear of political, economic, and physical reprisals

Number of persons successfully registered since the start 44 since June 1

Number of workers in the campaign 4 Task Force workers plus volunteers from said parish

Remarks ~~The registrar, Guitman Crouch, is under federal court order to stop discriminating against Negroes due to complaints filed by CORE. Discrimination still persists due to 145 rejections of well trained applicants.~~

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish St. Helena Period AUGUST 19-25 '63

Specified Areas Amite, Ozyka ppiss, Independence, Holden + Denham Springs. Greensburg Louisiana

Activity	M	T	W	TH	FRI	SAT	SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	12	6	7	8	6	—	—	39
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies, Suppers, & Similar Affairs	10	—	14	12	9	—	—	45
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	5	7	6	15	5	—	—	46
Persons Applying for Registration	12	4	10	7	5	4	—	42
Persons Registered	3	1	0	2	3	0	—	13
Persons Denied Registration	9	3	10	1	2	4	—	30

V E P FIELD REPORT

(Weekly Tabulations)

Parish St. Helena Period AUGUST 12 - AUG. 18/63

Specified Areas Greensburg Louisiana Amite, Independence, Orpha Miss, Holden, Denham Springs.

Activity	8/12 M	8/13 T	8/14 W	8/15 TH	8/16 FRI	8/17 SAT	8/18 SUN	TOTAL
Persons Contacted By Door-To-Door Canvassing	12	19	30	17	12	—	—	88
Persons Contacted At Regular Church Meetings, Rallies, Suppers, & Similar Affairs	10	9	55	20	10	11	—	115
Persons Instructed At Clinic or Office	7	12	6	3	8	4	-	40
Persons Applying for Registration	10	14	17	12	15	13	—	80
Persons Registered	6	6	1	2	2	1	-	18
Persons Denied Registration	4	8	16	10	8	4	-	52

St Helena Registration, June 1964

Ward	Precinct	Precinct Name	No. of Voters
1	1	First Ward Precinct	217
2	1	Court House	521
3	1	Third Ward Precinct	321
4	1	Pine Grove	461
5	1	Hillsdale Crowing	570
6	1	Watson Road	433